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CENSUS '90



1990 Census of  
Population and Housing  
Population and Housing  
Characteristics for  
Census Tracts and Block  
Numbering Areas

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# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Decennial Planning Division, **Susan M. Miskura**, Chief, coordinated and directed all census operations. **Patricia A. Berman**, Assistant Division Chief for Content and Data Products, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Tabulation and Publication Program. Other assistant division chiefs were **Robert R. Bair**, **Rachel F. Brown**, **James L. Dinwiddie**, **Allan A. Stephenson**, and **Edwin B. Wagner, Jr.** The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Cheryl R. Landman**, **Adolfo L. Paez**, **A. Edward Pike**, and **William A. Starr**. Other important contributors were **Linda S. Brudvig**, **Cindy S. Easton**, **Avis L. Foote**, **Carolyn R. Hay**, **Douglas M. Lee**, **Gloria J. Porter**, and **A. Nishea Quash**.

The Decennial Operations Division, **Arnold A. Jackson**, Chief, was responsible for processing and tabulating census data. Assistant division chiefs were: **Donald R. Dalzell**, **Kenneth A. Riccini**, **Billy E. Stark**, and **James E. Steed**. Processing offices were managed by **Alfred Cruz, Jr.**, **Earle B. Knapp, Jr.**, **Judith N. Petty**, **Mark M. Taylor**, **Russell L. Valentine, Jr.**, **Carol A. Van Horn**, and **C. Kemble Worley**. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Jonathan G. Ankers**, **Sharron S. Baucom**, **Catharine W. Burt**, **Vickie L. Cotton**, **Robert J. Hemmig**, **George H. McLaughlin**, **Carol M. Miller**, **Lorraine D. Neece**, **Peggy S. Payne**, **William L. Peil**, **Cotty A. Smith**, **Dennis W. Stoudt**, and **Richard R. Warren**. Other important contributors were **Eleanor I. Banks**, **Miriam R. Barton**, **Danny L. Burkhead**, **J. Kenneth Butler, Jr.**, **Albert A. Csellar**, **Donald H. Danbury**, **Judith A. Dawson**, **Donald R. Dwyer**, **Beverly B. Fransen**, **Katherine H. Gilbert**, **Lynn A. Hollabaugh**, **Ellen B. Katzoff**, **Randy M. Klear**, **Norman W. Larsen**, **Peter J. Long**, **Sue Love**, **Patricia O. Madson**, **Mark J. Matsko**, **John R. Murphy**, **Dan E. Philipp**, **Eugene M. Rashlich**, **Willie T. Robertson**, **Barbara A. Rosen**, **Sharon A. Schoch**, **Imelda B. Severdia**, **Diane J. Simmons**, **Emmett F. Spiers**, **Johanne M. Stovall**, **M. Lisa Sylla**, and **Jess D. Thompson**.

The Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, **Daniel H. Weinberg**, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the economic and housing characteristics. **Gordon W. Green, Jr.**, Assistant Division Chief for Economic Characteristics, and **Leonard J. Norry**, Assistant Division Chief for Housing Characteristics, directed the development of this work. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **William A. Downs**, **Peter J. Fronczek**, **Patricia A. Johnson**, **Enrique J. Lamas**, **Charles T. Nelson**, and **Thomas S. Scopp**. Other important contributors were **Eleanor F. Baugher**, **Jeanne C. Benetti**, **Robert L. Bennefield**, **Robert W. Bonnette**, **William S. Chapin**, **Higinio Feliciano**, **Timothy S. Grall**, **Cynthia J. Harpine**, **Selwyn Jones**, **Mary C. Kirk**, **Richard G. Kreinsen**, **Gordon H. Lester**, **Mark S. Littman**, **Wilfred T. Masumura**, **John M. McNeil**, **Diane C. Murphy**, **George F. Patterson**, **Thomas J. Palumbo**, **Kirby G. Posey**, **John Priebe**, **Anne D. Smoler**, and **Carmina F. Young**.

The Population Division, **Paula J. Schneider**, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the demographic and social characteristics of the population. **Philip N. Fulton**, Assistant Division Chief for Census Programs, directed the development of this work. Other assistant division chiefs were **Nampeo R. McKenney** and **Arthur J. Norton**. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: **Jorge H. del Pinal**, **Campbell J. Gibson**, **Roderick J. Harrison**, **Donald J. Hernandez**, **Jane H. Ingold**, **Martin T. O'Connell**, **Marie Pees**, **J. Gregory Robinson**, **Phillip A. Salopek**, **Paul M. Siegel**, **Robert C. Speaker**, **Gregory K. Spencer**, and **Cynthia M. Taeuber**. Other important contributors were **Celia G. Boertlein**, **Rosalind R. Bruno**, **Janice A. Costanzo**, **Rosemarie C. Cowan**, **Arthur R. Cresce**, **Larry G. Curran**, **Carmen DeNavas**, **Robert O. Grymes**, **Kristin A. Hansen**, **Mary C. Hawkins**, **Rodger V. Johnson**, **Michael J. Levin**, **Edna L. Paisano**, **Sherry B. Pollock**, **Stanley J. Rolark**, **A. Dianne Schmidley**, **Denise I. Smith**, and **Nancy L. Sweet**.

The Data User Services Division, **Gerard C. Iannelli**, then Chief, directed the development of data product dissemination and information to increase awareness understanding and use of census data. **Marie G. Argana**, Assistant Chief for Data User Services, directed preparation of electronic data products and their dissemination. **Alfonso E. Mirabal**, Assistant Chief for Group Information and Advisory Services, directed activities related to the National Services Program, State Data Centers, and preparation of training materials. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Deborah D. Barrett**, **Frederick G. Bohme**, **Larry W.**

**Carbaugh**, **James P. Curry**, **Samuel H. Johnson**, **John C. Kavalionas**, and **Forrest B. Williams**. Other important contributors were **Molly Abramowitz**, **Celestin J. Aguigui**, **Barbara J. Aldrich**, **Delores A. Baldwin**, **Albert R. Barros**, **Geneva A. Burns**, **Carmen D. Campbell**, **James R. Clark**, **Virginia L. Collins**, **George H. Dailey, Jr.**, **Barbara L. Hatchl**, **Theresa C. Johnson**, **Paul T. Manka**, **John D. McCall**, **Jo Ann Norris**, **David M. Pemberton**, **Sarabeth Rodriguez**, **Charles J. Wade**, **Joyce J. Ware**, and **Gary M. Young**.

The Geography Division, **Robert W. Marx**, Chief, directed and coordinated the census mapping and geographic activities. **Jack R. George**, Assistant Division Chief for Geoprocessing, directed the planning and development of the TIGER System and related software. **Robert A. LaMacchia**, Assistant Division Chief for Planning, directed the planning and implementation of processes for defining 1990 census geographic areas. **Silla G. Tomasi**, Assistant Division Chief for Operations, managed the planning and implementation of 1990 census mapping applications using the TIGER System. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Frederick R. Broome**, **Charles E. Dingman**, **Linda M. Franz**, **David E. Galdi**, **Dan N. Harding**, **Donald I. Hirschfeld**, **David B. Meixler**, **Peter Rosenson**, **Joel Sobel**, **Brian Swanhart**, and **Richard Trois**. Other important contributors were **Gerard Boudriaault**, **Desmond J. Carron**, **Anthony W. Costanzo**, **Paul W. Daisey**, **Beverly A. Davis**, **Carl S. Hantman**, **Christine J. Kinnear**, **Terence D. McDowell**, **Linda M. Pike**, **Rose J. A. Quarato**, **Lourdes Ramirez**, **Gavin H. Shaw**, **Daniel L. Sweeney**, **Timothy F. Trainor**, **Phyllis S. Willette**, and **Walter E. Yergen**.

The Statistical Support Division, **John H. Thompson**, Chief, directed the application of mathematical statistical techniques in the design and conduct of the census. **John S. Linebarger**, Assistant Division Chief for Quality Assurance, directed the development and implementation of operational and software quality assurance. **Henry F. Woltman**, Assistant Division Chief for Census Design, directed the development and implementation of sample design, disclosure avoidance, weighting, and variance estimation. **Howard Hogan** and **David V. Bateman** were contributing assistant division chiefs. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Florence H. Abramson**, **Deborah H. Griffin**, **Richard A. Griffin**, **Lawrence I. Iskow**, and **Michael L. Mersch**. Other important contributors were **Linda A. Flores-Baez**, **Larry M. Bates**, **Somonica L. Green**, **James E. Hartman**, **Steven D. Jarvis**, **Alfredo Navarro**, **Eric L. Schindler**, **Carolyn T. Swan**, and **Glenn D. White**.

The 1990 Census Redistricting Data Office, **Marshall L. Turner, Jr.**, Chief, assisted by **Cathy L. Talbert**, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program.

The Administrative and Publications Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, provided direction for the census administrative services publications, printing, and graphics functions. **Michael G. Garland** was a contributing assistant division chief. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: **Bernard E. Baymler**, **Albert W. Cosner**, **Gary J. Lauffer**, **Gerald A. Mann**, **Clement B. Nettles**, **Russell Price**, and **Barbara J. Stanard**. Other important contributors were **Barbara M. Abbott**, **Robert J. Brown**, **David M. Coontz**, and **John T. Overby**.

The Data Preparation Division, **Joseph S. Harris**, Chief, provided management of a multi-operational facility including kit preparation procurement, warehousing and supply, and census processing activities. **Plummer Alston, Jr.**, and **Patricia M. Clark** were assistant division chiefs.

The Field Division, **Stanley D. Matchett**, Chief, directed the census data collection and associated field operations. **Richard L. Bitzer**, **Richard F. Blass**, **Karl K. Kindel**, and **John W. Marshall** were assistant division chiefs. Regional office directors were **William F. Adams**, **John E. Bell**, **LaVerne Collins**, **Dwight P. Dean**, **Arthur G. Dukakis**, **Sheila H. Grimm**, **William F. Hill**, **James F. Holmes**, **Stanley D. Moore**, **Marvin L. Postma**, **John E. Reeder**, and **Leo C. Schilling**.

The Personnel Division, **David P. Warner**, Chief, provided management direction and guidance to the staffing, planning pay systems, and employee relations programs for the census. **Colleen A. Woodard** was the assistant chief.

The Technical Services Division, **C. Thomas DiNenna**, Chief, designed, developed, deployed, and produced automated technology for census data processing.

1990 CPH-3-146

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**1990 Census of  
Population and Housing  
Population and Housing  
Characteristics for  
Census Tracts and Block  
Numbering Areas  
Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA**

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Issued June 1993



**U.S. Department of Commerce  
Ronald H. Brown, Secretary**

**Economics and Statistics Administration**

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Decennial Census

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# HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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## INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

## HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

### TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Alaska, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Age .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry .....	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class of worker .....	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Court adjustment .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin .....	6, 18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household type and relationship .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry .....	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Journey to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation .....	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race .....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residence in 1985 .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons) .....	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work status in 1989 .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989 .....	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Bedrooms .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium .....	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989 .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units) .....	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacancy characteristics .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

... Not applicable for this report.

## HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

### Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a *spanner* is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

**PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE**

<b>Table number and title</b>		<b>Headnote</b>		<b>Column head</b>	
<b>Heading</b>		<b>Spanner</b>		<b>Boxhead</b>	
<b>Stubhead</b>		<b>Stub</b>		<b>Data field</b>	
<b>Sidehead</b>		<b>Page number and State name</b>		<b>Report title</b>	

The diagram illustrates the structure of a statistical table with labels pointing to various components: Table number and title, Headnote, Column head, Spanner, Boxhead, Stubhead, Stub, Data field, Sidehead, Page number and State name, and Report title. The table content includes demographic data for Alaska, such as population, sex, and marital status, with specific values for different age groups and marital statuses.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the *stub*, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a *spanner*, describes and classifies the *stub* entries following it. The use of indentation in a *stub* indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the *boxhead* to the bottom of the table and from the right of the *stub* to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

### Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

*Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

## CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

## USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

## CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

**Appendix A**—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

**Appendix B**—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

**Appendix C**—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

**Appendix D**—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

**Appendix E**—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

**Appendix F**—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

**Appendix G**—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



# TABLE FINDING GUIDE

## Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Age .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry .....	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin .....	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation .....	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race .....	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985 .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons) .....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989 .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989 .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Bedrooms .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium .....	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989 .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
<b>LAND AREA</b> .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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# USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division  
Customer Services  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233  
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

## ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

### GENERAL

#### User Note 1

**Age Reporting**—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

#### User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

#### User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

#### User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

#### User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

#### User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

### **User Note 7**

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

### **User Note 8**

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

**User Note 9**

**Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds**—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

**User Note 10**

**Thresholds in CPH-3**—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

**Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold**

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

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# LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		<b>Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:</b>
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	65	Altoona, PA MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	68	Anderson, IN MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	69	Anderson, SC MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
15	Illinois	70	Anniston, AL MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa	72	Arecibo, PR MSA		<b>Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:</b>
18	Kansas	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
19	Kentucky	74	Athens, GA MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
21	Maine	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
22	Maryland	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
23	Massachusetts	78	Austin, TX MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
24	Michigan	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		
25	Minnesota	80	Baltimore, MD MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
26	Mississippi	81	Bangor, ME MSA		<b>Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:</b>
27	Missouri	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
28	Montana	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
29	Nebraska	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA		
30	Nevada	85	Bellingham, WA MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
31	New Hampshire	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		<b>Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:</b>
32	Not Assigned	87	Billings, MT MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
33	New Mexico	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
34	New York	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
35	North Carolina	90	Birmingham, AL MSA		
36	North Dakota	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
37	Ohio	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
38	Oklahoma	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
39	Oregon	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
40	Pennsylvania		<b>Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:</b>	122	Columbus, OH MSA
41	Rhode Island	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
42	South Carolina	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
43	South Dakota	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA		<b>Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:</b>
44	Tennessee	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
45	Texas	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
46	Utah	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA		
47	Vermont	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
48	Virginia	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
49	Washington	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
50	West Virginia	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
51	Wisconsin			130	Decatur, AL MSA
52	Wyoming			131	Decatur, IL MSA
53	Puerto Rico				
54	Not Assigned				
55	Virgin Islands				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	<b>Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:</b>	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		<b>Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:</b>
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	<b>Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:</b>	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		<b>New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:</b>
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		<b>Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:</b>	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	<b>Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:</b>	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		<b>Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:</b>
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		<b>Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:</b>
	<b>Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:</b>	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		<b>Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:</b>	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	<b>Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:</b>	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		<b>San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:</b>	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	<b>Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:</b>	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA		<b>San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:</b>	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
		298	Sarasota, FL MSA		
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA		<b>Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:</b>	330	Waco, TX MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	343	York, PA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
		314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

**Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
<b>CLAY COUNTY, MN</b>	
301.04 -----	301.01 (pt.)
301.05 -----	301.01 (pt.)
302.01 -----	302 (pt.)
302.02 -----	302 (pt.)
<b>CASS COUNTY, ND</b>	
102.01 -----	102 (pt.)
102.02 -----	102 (pt.)
401 -----	104 (pt.)
	105 (pt.)
402 -----	101.01 (pt.)
	105 (pt.)
403 -----	104 (pt.)
	105 (pt.)
404 -----	101.01 (pt.)
405 -----	103.01 (pt.)
406 -----	103.01 (pt.)
	104 (pt.)

Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
CLAY COUNTY, MN	
301.01 -----	301.04
	301.05
302 -----	302.01
	302.02
CASS COUNTY, ND	
101.01 -----	402 (pt.)
	404
102 -----	102.01
	102.02
103.01 -----	405
	406 (pt.)
104 -----	401 (pt.)
	403 (pt.)
	406 (pt.)
105 -----	401 (pt.)
	402 (pt.)
	403 (pt.)

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	Minnesota (pt.)	Clay County, MN		North Dakota (pt.)	Cass County, ND			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Clay County, MN	
			Total	Moorhead city		Total	Fargo city	West Fargo city	Tract 205	Tract 301.02
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	7 280.6	2 707.3	2 707.3	26.1	4 573.3	4 573.3	77.2	18.3	4.6	20.6
Square miles	2 811.0	1 045.3	1 045.3	10.1	1 765.7	1 765.7	29.8	7.1	1.8	8.0
AGE										
All persons	153 296	50 422	50 422	32 295	102 874	102 874	74 111	12 287	5 122	2 756
Under 5 years	11 134	3 541	3 541	2 212	7 593	7 593	5 241	1 029	362	227
5 to 9 years	11 386	3 760	3 760	2 219	7 626	7 626	4 904	1 177	428	238
10 to 14 years	10 262	3 477	3 477	1 827	6 785	6 785	4 165	1 166	363	224
15 to 19 years	12 829	5 334	5 334	3 956	7 495	7 495	5 391	912	276	215
20 to 24 years	18 422	6 486	6 486	5 626	11 936	11 936	10 417	896	494	182
25 to 34 years	26 806	7 134	7 134	4 579	19 672	19 672	14 866	2 338	657	432
35 to 44 years	22 534	6 570	6 570	3 784	15 964	15 964	10 821	2 274	399	274
45 to 54 years	12 979	4 262	4 262	2 304	8 717	8 717	5 864	1 135	468	257
55 to 64 years	10 836	3 876	3 876	2 199	6 960	6 960	4 987	653	442	225
65 to 74 years	8 546	3 153	3 153	1 874	5 393	5 393	3 878	418	396	170
75 to 84 years	5 395	2 018	2 018	1 174	3 377	3 377	2 484	234	260	123
85 years and over	2 167	811	811	541	1 356	1 356	1 093	55	189	64
3 and 4 years	4 574	1 469	1 469	911	3 105	3 105	2 081	440	158	84
16 years and over	118 657	38 993	38 993	25 725	79 664	79 664	59 059	8 719	3 911	2 014
18 years and over	114 981	37 797	37 797	25 094	77 184	77 184	57 492	8 338	3 797	1 937
21 years and over	103 022	32 279	32 279	20 249	70 743	70 743	52 104	7 826	3 586	1 818
60 years and over	21 519	7 978	7 978	4 711	13 541	13 541	9 897	1 007	1 070	468
62 years and over	19 300	7 163	7 163	4 250	12 137	12 137	8 894	883	974	424
Median	29.7	28.9	28.9	25.7	30.0	30.0	29.4	29.5	34.7	32.2
Female										
Under 5 years	77 928	26 235	26 235	17 262	51 693	51 693	37 325	6 181	2 757	1 412
5 to 9 years	5 428	1 698	1 698	1 052	3 730	3 730	2 570	492	172	110
10 to 14 years	5 610	1 808	1 808	1 052	3 802	3 802	2 414	594	202	113
15 to 19 years	5 026	1 680	1 680	893	3 346	3 346	2 027	572	174	111
20 to 24 years	6 348	2 931	2 931	2 302	3 417	3 417	2 446	428	130	94
25 to 34 years	9 190	3 496	3 496	3 105	5 694	5 694	4 942	443	267	97
35 to 44 years	13 578	3 681	3 681	2 358	9 897	9 897	7 418	1 227	363	237
45 to 54 years	11 075	3 270	3 270	1 905	7 805	7 805	5 297	1 142	412	196
55 to 64 years	6 529	2 169	2 169	1 214	4 360	4 360	2 982	549	250	124
65 to 74 years	5 596	2 004	2 004	1 181	3 592	3 592	2 623	335	237	115
75 to 84 years	4 598	1 686	1 686	1 033	2 912	2 912	2 151	220	221	91
85 years and over	3 381	1 231	1 231	765	2 150	2 150	1 622	146	177	80
3 and 4 years	1 569	581	581	402	988	988	833	33	152	44
16 years and over	2 217	690	690	416	1 527	1 527	1 022	211	71	42
18 years and over	60 975	20 742	20 742	14 118	40 233	40 233	29 952	4 431	2 183	1 058
21 years and over	59 245	20 181	20 181	13 818	39 064	39 064	29 196	4 252	2 128	1 025
60 years and over	53 112	16 947	16 947	10 884	36 165	36 165	26 791	4 000	2 022	969
62 years and over	12 357	4 530	4 530	2 810	7 827	7 827	5 901	554	675	270
Median	11 196	4 103	4 103	2 555	7 093	7 093	5 372	483	618	245
Male	30.5	29.4	29.4	26.0	30.9	30.9	30.6	30.1	36.5	33.2
Median age	75 368	24 187	24 187	15 033	51 181	51 181	36 786	6 106	2 365	1 344
	28.9	28.4	28.4	25.3	29.1	29.1	28.2	29.0	32.4	31.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	153 296	50 422	50 422	32 295	102 874	102 874	74 111	12 287	5 122	2 756
In households	144 879	46 189	46 189	28 320	98 690	98 690	70 047	12 287	4 928	2 669
Householder	57 771	17 490	17 490	11 063	40 281	40 281	30 149	4 430	1 851	992
Family householder	37 140	11 921	11 921	6 997	25 219	25 219	17 328	3 260	1 348	719
Nonfamily householder	20 631	5 569	5 569	4 066	15 062	15 062	12 821	1 170	503	273
Living alone	15 444	4 097	4 097	2 746	11 347	11 347	9 465	920	378	235
Spouse	31 157	9 890	9 890	5 576	21 267	21 267	14 309	2 698	1 147	554
Child	44 553	14 927	14 927	8 512	29 626	29 626	19 168	4 539	1 587	963
Other relatives	2 468	824	824	502	1 644	1 644	1 212	188	66	66
Nonrelatives	8 930	3 058	3 058	2 667	5 872	5 872	5 209	432	277	94
Institutionalized persons	1 892	616	616	445	1 276	1 276	1 156	—	194	87
Other persons in group quarters	6 525	3 617	3 617	3 530	2 908	2 908	2 908	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.51	2.64	2.64	2.56	2.45	2.45	2.32	2.77	2.66	2.69
Persons per family	3.10	3.15	3.15	3.09	3.08	3.08	3.00	3.28	3.08	3.20
Persons 65 years and over	16 108	5 982	5 982	3 589	10 126	10 126	7 455	707	845	357
In households	14 487	5 388	5 388	3 171	9 099	9 099	6 527	707	659	274
Householder	10 390	3 888	3 888	2 302	6 502	6 502	4 732	511	472	208
Nonfamily householder	5 264	1 962	1 962	1 215	3 302	3 302	2 534	252	242	113
Living alone	5 119	1 903	1 903	1 170	3 216	3 216	2 456	251	231	111
Spouse	3 482	1 281	1 281	743	2 201	2 201	1 508	173	164	56
Other relatives	488	174	174	97	314	314	220	21	19	8
Nonrelatives	127	45	45	29	82	82	67	2	4	2
Institutionalized persons	1 482	516	516	346	966	966	867	—	186	83
Other persons in group quarters	139	78	78	72	61	61	61	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	37 140	11 921	11 921	6 997	25 219	25 219	17 328	3 260	1 348	719
With own children under 18 years	19 550	6 203	6 203	3 668	13 347	13 347	8 846	2 040	686	403
Number of own children under 18 years	37 030	12 125	12 125	6 950	24 905	24 905	16 076	3 829	1 304	783
Married-couple families	31 157	9 890	9 890	5 576	21 267	21 267	14 309	2 698	1 147	554
With own children under 18 years	15 887	4 929	4 929	2 751	10 958	10 958	7 047	1 639	559	285
Number of own children under 18 years	31 088	9 962	9 962	5 413	21 126	21 126	13 245	3 202	1 104	569
Female householder, no husband present	4 544	1 554	1 554	1 134	2 990	2 990	2 310	452	165	134
With own children under 18 years	3 051	1 057	1 057	783	1 994	1 994	1 528	341	105	102
Number of own children under 18 years	5 035	1 814	1 814	1 318	3 221	3 221	2 454	547	166	191
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	58 650	18 595	18 595	11 772	40 055	40 055	29 487	4 392	1 760	989
Never married	21 718	6 941	6 941	5 136	14 777	14 777	12 052	1 246	462	290
Now married, except separated	32 006	10 168	10 168	5 746	21 838	21 838	14 786	2 736	1 182	575
Separated	404	116	116	70	288	288	225	28	5	10
Widowed	1 069	409	409	250	660	660	499	63	56	30
Divorced	3 453	961	961	570	2 492	2 492	1 925	319	55	84
Females 15 years and over	61 864	21 049	21 049	14 265	40 815	40 815	30 314	4 523	2 209	1 078
Never married	18 544	7 013	7 013	5 890	11 531	11 531	9 700	964	472	203
Now married, except separated	31 933	10 184	10 184	5 758	21 749	21 749	14 685	2 731	1 185	583
Separated	544	166	166	123	378	378	298	58	14	10
Widowed	6 001	2 261	2 261	1 457	3 740	3 740	2 915	285	373	161
Divorced	4 842	1 425	1 425	1 037	3 417	3 417	2 716	485	165	121

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Clay County, MN—Con.			Moorhead city, Clay County, MN						
	Tract 301.03	Tract 301.04	Tract 301.05	Tract 201	Tract 202.01	Tract 202.02	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 206
<b>LAND AREA</b>										
Square kilometers .....	6.3	499.4	636.4	4.2	.4	1.7	1.5	1.9	4.1	4.4
Square miles .....	2.4	192.8	245.7	1.6	.2	.6	.6	.7	1.6	1.7
<b>AGE</b>										
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>3 040</b>	<b>3 964</b>	<b>3 564</b>	<b>5 267</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>2 632</b>	<b>3 389</b>	<b>6 119</b>	<b>5 096</b>	<b>5 295</b>
Under 5 years .....	394	319	264	441	5	192	206	144	358	339
5 to 9 years .....	352	380	311	455	3	171	197	145	425	331
10 to 14 years .....	205	385	315	429	3	154	147	109	361	302
15 to 19 years .....	168	304	249	401	5	162	184	2 270	275	417
20 to 24 years .....	352	193	155	385	26	180	877	2 379	494	877
25 to 34 years .....	760	631	569	855	30	419	533	379	656	702
35 to 44 years .....	406	661	568	790	16	316	362	233	779	623
45 to 54 years .....	164	427	411	581	3	183	163	121	466	532
55 to 64 years .....	90	318	374	451	6	199	217	151	441	581
65 to 74 years .....	62	234	216	295	8	292	265	98	394	402
75 to 84 years .....	62	94	103	149	3	244	176	68	258	157
85 years and over .....	25	18	29	35	4	120	62	22	189	32
3 and 4 years .....	171	133	112	180	—	73	88	63	156	126
16 years and over .....	2 062	2 804	2 608	3 867	100	2 082	2 819	5 700	3 894	4 264
18 years and over .....	2 005	2 674	2 498	3 712	100	2 022	2 772	5 664	3 780	4 139
21 years and over .....	1 849	2 537	2 387	3 464	91	1 915	2 504	2 305	3 570	3 678
60 years and over .....	196	517	534	675	20	771	617	264	1 065	909
62 years and over .....	175	445	450	591	16	726	575	241	970	776
Median .....	25.9	31.8	33.8	31.3	29.5	35.9	26.2	20.3	34.6	30.0
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>1 623</b>	<b>1 936</b>	<b>1 732</b>	<b>2 633</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1 411</b>	<b>1 783</b>	<b>3 537</b>	<b>2 743</b>	<b>2 784</b>
Under 5 years .....	190	152	122	196	4	93	108	69	170	167
5 to 9 years .....	164	181	163	208	2	88	90	64	201	162
10 to 14 years .....	110	193	147	210	2	68	79	56	172	135
15 to 19 years .....	93	131	103	212	2	75	104	1 442	129	216
20 to 24 years .....	207	95	65	182	17	88	453	1 366	267	492
25 to 34 years .....	427	321	302	431	12	211	262	162	362	357
35 to 44 years .....	201	330	270	409	4	151	168	119	408	320
45 to 54 years .....	85	209	203	299	1	101	85	70	249	282
55 to 64 years .....	49	150	187	243	2	112	109	78	237	318
65 to 74 years .....	39	119	103	139	4	176	160	55	220	208
75 to 84 years .....	38	42	50	81	2	165	119	41	176	103
85 years and over .....	20	13	17	23	4	83	46	15	152	24
3 and 4 years .....	80	68	49	81	—	34	48	27	70	49
16 years and over .....	1 145	1 381	1 272	1 980	47	1 146	1 493	3 338	2 174	2 296
18 years and over .....	1 120	1 317	1 225	1 899	47	1 128	1 476	3 320	2 119	2 231
21 years and over .....	1 023	1 259	1 179	1 770	42	1 070	1 316	1 220	2 014	1 962
60 years and over .....	119	259	254	355	12	488	386	155	673	501
62 years and over .....	111	224	217	308	10	460	358	144	616	434
Median .....	26.4	32.1	33.8	32.4	25.2	39.7	26.9	20.2	36.6	31.3
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>1 417</b>	<b>2 028</b>	<b>1 832</b>	<b>2 634</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1 221</b>	<b>1 606</b>	<b>2 582</b>	<b>2 353</b>	<b>2 511</b>
Median age .....	25.1	31.4	33.7	30.3	31.5	33.2	25.7	20.6	32.4	29.2
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>										
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>3 040</b>	<b>3 964</b>	<b>3 564</b>	<b>5 267</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>2 632</b>	<b>3 389</b>	<b>6 119</b>	<b>5 096</b>	<b>5 295</b>
In households .....	3 040	3 964	3 564	5 181	112	2 468	3 343	2 724	4 902	5 292
Householder .....	1 132	1 320	1 231	1 842	74	1 127	1 447	1 020	1 843	2 146
Family householder .....	788	1 107	1 009	1 421	20	622	645	435	1 340	1 392
Nonfamily householder .....	344	213	222	421	54	505	802	585	503	754
Living alone .....	225	189	196	334	49	457	503	221	378	496
Spouse .....	549	989	926	1 147	14	482	477	325	1 139	1 151
Child .....	1 093	1 501	1 279	1 921	14	713	709	527	1 577	1 470
Other relatives .....	49	79	59	92	2	45	76	57	66	102
Nonrelatives .....	217	75	69	179	8	101	634	795	277	423
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	—	—	164	—	—	194	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	86	—	—	46	3 395	—	3
Persons per household .....	2.69	3.00	2.90	2.81	1.51	2.19	2.31	2.67	2.66	2.47
Persons per family .....	3.15	3.32	3.24	3.22	2.50	2.99	2.96	3.09	3.08	2.96
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>149</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>591</b>
In households .....	149	346	348	479	15	579	501	187	655	591
Householder .....	114	228	241	274	12	447	380	137	470	405
Nonfamily householder .....	71	89	92	100	9	287	237	69	242	162
Living alone .....	70	88	91	95	9	283	223	67	231	155
Spouse .....	33	103	90	108	3	117	103	41	162	160
Other relatives .....	2	14	16	22	—	10	12	8	19	19
Nonrelatives .....	—	1	1	6	—	5	6	1	4	7
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	—	—	77	—	—	186	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	69	—	—	2	1	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>788</b>	<b>1 107</b>	<b>1 009</b>	<b>1 421</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>1 340</b>	<b>1 392</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	561	614	505	784	7	298	304	211	682	597
Number of own children under 18 years .....	1 012	1 230	1 014	1 500	12	564	586	433	1 295	1 117
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>549</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>1 147</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>1 139</b>	<b>1 151</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	367	542	466	607	3	208	214	146	555	457
Number of own children under 18 years .....	693	1 097	947	1 200	8	407	434	301	1 095	892
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>200</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>194</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	172	52	25	148	3	75	77	60	105	118
Number of own children under 18 years .....	286	99	39	246	3	126	135	123	166	193
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>										
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>930</b>	<b>1 470</b>	<b>1 374</b>	<b>1 923</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>1 333</b>	<b>2 373</b>	<b>1 752</b>	<b>2 003</b>
Never married .....	295	351	337	573	28	299	688	1 957	462	731
Now married, except separated .....	558	1 008	939	1 176	16	510	488	350	1 174	1 166
Separated .....	3	9	7	16	1	13	15	3	5	11
Widowed .....	11	27	22	34	1	59	39	13	56	24
Divorced .....	63	75	69	124	7	72	103	50	55	71
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 159</b>	<b>1 410</b>	<b>1 300</b>	<b>2 019</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1 162</b>	<b>1 506</b>	<b>3 348</b>	<b>2 200</b>	<b>2 320</b>
Never married .....	358	226	206	424	25	233	657	2 859	471	787
Now married, except separated .....	558	1 004	942	1 176	15	507	490	351	1 177	1 179
Separated .....	18	12	8	22	—	11	19	9	14	24
Widowed .....	81	97	89	182	4	274	207	58	373	195
Divorced .....	144	71	55	215	4	137	133	71	165	135

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Moorhead city, Clay County, MN—Con.				Remainder of Clay County, MN				
	Tract 301.02 (pt.)	Tract 301.03 (pt.)	Tract 301.04 (pt.)	Tract 301.05 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 301.02 (pt.)	Tract 301.03 (pt.)	Tract 301.04 (pt.)	Tract 301.05 (pt.)
<b>LAND AREA</b>									
Square kilometers .....	.6	2.9	1.2	3.2	.5	20.0	3.4	498.2	633.3
Square miles .....	.2	1.1	.5	1.2	.2	7.7	1.3	192.4	244.5
<b>AGE</b>									
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>106</b>	<b>2 989</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2 650</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>3 305</b>	<b>2 933</b>
Under 5 years .....	—	394	77	56	4	227	—	242	208
5 to 9 years .....	—	348	101	43	3	238	4	279	268
10 to 14 years .....	—	201	84	37	2	224	4	301	278
15 to 19 years .....	1	164	40	37	1	214	4	264	212
20 to 24 years .....	2	350	25	31	—	180	2	168	124
25 to 34 years .....	2	757	128	118	1	430	3	503	451
35 to 44 years .....	—	401	164	100	8	399	5	497	468
45 to 54 years .....	5	146	31	73	2	252	18	396	338
55 to 64 years .....	3	83	2	65	1	222	7	316	309
65 to 74 years .....	12	58	6	44	2	158	4	228	172
75 to 84 years .....	31	62	1	25	2	92	—	93	78
85 years and over .....	50	25	—	2	—	14	—	18	27
3 and 4 years .....	—	171	30	24	2	84	—	103	88
16 years and over .....	106	2 019	386	488	17	1 908	43	2 418	2 120
18 years and over .....	105	1 963	369	468	17	1 832	42	2 305	2 030
21 years and over .....	105	1 811	354	452	16	1 713	38	2 183	1 935
60 years and over .....	95	188	8	97	5	373	8	509	437
62 years and over .....	95	169	7	84	4	329	6	438	366
Median .....	84.3	25.7	25.3	34.4	36.5	31.0	47.2	33.4	33.6
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>68</b>	<b>1 597</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1 344</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1 607</b>	<b>1 411</b>
Under 5 years .....	—	190	32	23	2	110	—	120	99
5 to 9 years .....	—	163	51	23	1	113	1	130	140
10 to 14 years .....	—	108	42	21	2	111	2	151	126
15 to 19 years .....	1	90	19	12	1	93	3	112	91
20 to 24 years .....	2	206	14	18	—	95	1	81	47
25 to 34 years .....	—	424	73	64	1	237	3	248	238
35 to 44 years .....	—	199	78	49	4	196	2	252	221
45 to 54 years .....	3	75	13	36	1	121	10	196	167
55 to 64 years .....	—	46	1	35	—	115	3	149	152
65 to 74 years .....	4	38	5	24	1	87	1	114	79
75 to 84 years .....	23	38	1	16	1	57	—	41	34
85 years and over .....	35	20	—	—	—	9	—	13	17
3 and 4 years .....	—	80	14	13	1	42	—	54	36
16 years and over .....	68	1 122	201	253	9	990	23	1 180	1 019
18 years and over .....	67	1 097	190	244	9	958	23	1 127	981
21 years and over .....	67	1 003	182	238	8	902	20	1 077	941
60 years and over .....	62	116	6	56	2	208	3	253	198
62 years and over .....	62	109	6	48	2	183	2	218	169
Median .....	85.3	26.3	27.4	34.9	34.5	31.9	45.5	33.9	33.6
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>38</b>	<b>1 392</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1 306</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1 698</b>	<b>1 522</b>
Median age .....	77.0	24.8	24.2	33.9	39.0	30.2	49.5	33.0	33.6
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>									
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>106</b>	<b>2 989</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2 650</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>3 305</b>	<b>2 933</b>
In households .....	19	2 989	659	631	26	2 650	51	3 305	2 933
Householder .....	12	1 114	181	257	8	980	18	1 139	974
Family householder .....	4	715	169	178	8	715	17	938	831
Nonfamily householder .....	8	343	12	79	—	265	1	201	143
Living alone .....	8	224	7	69	—	227	1	182	127
Spouse .....	2	532	151	156	8	552	17	838	770
Child .....	4	1 078	306	193	10	959	15	1 195	1 086
Other relatives .....	1	48	5	8	—	65	1	74	51
Nonrelatives .....	—	217	16	17	—	94	—	59	52
Institutionalized persons .....	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household .....	1.58	2.68	3.64	2.46	3.25	2.70	2.83	2.90	3.01
Persons per family .....	2.75	3.15	3.73	3.01	3.25	3.20	2.94	3.25	3.29
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>93</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>277</b>
In households .....	10	145	7	71	4	264	4	339	277
Householder .....	9	112	3	53	2	199	2	225	188
Nonfamily householder .....	8	71	2	28	—	105	—	87	64
Living alone .....	8	70	2	27	—	103	—	86	64
Spouse .....	1	31	1	16	2	55	2	102	74
Other relatives .....	—	2	3	2	—	8	—	11	14
Nonrelatives .....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1
Institutionalized persons .....	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>									
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>4</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>831</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	1	557	139	88	4	402	4	475	417
Number of own children under 18 years .....	1	1 005	282	155	9	782	7	948	859
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>2</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>770</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	—	363	124	74	4	285	4	418	392
Number of own children under 18 years .....	—	686	253	137	9	569	7	844	810
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>1</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>32</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	1	172	12	12	—	101	—	40	13
Number of own children under 18 years .....	1	286	23	16	—	190	—	76	23
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>									
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>38</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1 277</b>	<b>1 133</b>
Never married .....	9	294	35	60	—	281	1	316	277
Now married, except separated .....	17	540	152	157	8	558	18	856	782
Separated .....	—	3	—	3	—	10	—	9	4
Widowed .....	8	11	1	4	—	22	—	26	18
Divorced .....	4	62	5	17	—	80	1	70	52
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>68</b>	<b>1 136</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1 010</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1 206</b>	<b>1 046</b>
Never married .....	6	352	31	45	1	197	6	195	161
Now married, except separated .....	10	541	153	159	8	573	17	851	783
Separated .....	—	18	1	5	—	10	—	11	3
Widowed .....	50	81	9	24	—	111	—	88	65
Divorced .....	2	144	10	21	—	119	—	61	34

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Clay County, MN—Con.		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Cass County, ND							
	Tract 302.01	Tract 302.02	Tract 3	Tract 101.02	Tract 101.03	Tract 102.01	Tract 102.02	Tract 103.02	Tract 404	Tract 405
<b>LAND AREA</b>										
Square kilometers	876.9	648.9	3.2	19.0	19.1	9.6	5.7	16.8	266.8	209.2
Square miles	338.6	250.5	1.2	7.3	7.4	3.7	2.2	6.5	103.0	80.8
<b>AGE</b>										
<b>All persons</b>	<b>5 137</b>	<b>4 025</b>	<b>3 118</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>6 198</b>	<b>3 457</b>	<b>6 491</b>	<b>4 183</b>	<b>3 210</b>	<b>3 599</b>
Under 5 years	386	262	157	10	602	293	506	479	301	339
5 to 9 years	419	330	69	18	464	355	559	438	371	390
10 to 14 years	457	384	18	18	362	349	579	305	340	329
15 to 19 years	397	286	1 176	21	332	263	506	197	253	245
20 to 24 years	193	193	1 213	5	1 210	227	502	210	119	147
25 to 34 years	646	521	377	25	1 739	646	1 177	978	543	599
35 to 44 years	793	646	85	42	783	654	1 177	819	670	707
45 to 54 years	535	417	20	20	306	313	662	295	310	372
55 to 64 years	440	382	3	6	175	189	398	211	168	196
65 to 74 years	416	299	—	—	146	125	230	110	86	109
75 to 84 years	337	242	—	3	65	33	161	68	41	115
85 years and over	118	93	—	—	14	10	34	73	8	51
3 and 4 years	177	104	61	5	228	130	217	193	145	142
16 years and over	3 778	2 984	2 871	122	4 723	2 405	4 742	2 917	2 150	2 480
18 years and over	3 615	2 862	2 863	111	4 626	2 288	4 530	2 824	2 032	2 381
21 years and over	3 432	2 713	1 102	105	4 254	2 149	4 242	2 735	1 909	2 258
60 years and over	1 113	822	2	11	308	247	620	340	213	372
62 years and over	1 018	752	1	9	278	214	538	296	184	337
Median	35.7	35.5	20.2	32.8	25.5	29.3	30.1	30.3	30.2	31.8
<b>Female</b>	<b>2 590</b>	<b>1 981</b>	<b>1 213</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>3 141</b>	<b>1 701</b>	<b>3 270</b>	<b>2 154</b>	<b>1 598</b>	<b>1 801</b>
Under 5 years	184	131	68	3	280	133	259	216	159	169
5 to 9 years	228	143	30	9	232	178	279	218	187	195
10 to 14 years	223	172	4	10	208	176	261	158	178	167
15 to 19 years	193	136	401	9	188	121	230	101	127	112
20 to 24 years	91	76	484	3	635	116	246	107	57	78
25 to 34 years	333	263	180	12	854	334	610	538	295	321
35 to 44 years	393	297	35	21	362	320	607	396	318	341
45 to 54 years	260	200	10	9	156	145	326	144	141	179
55 to 64 years	211	193	1	2	100	96	206	104	74	85
65 to 74 years	212	159	—	—	78	61	122	61	41	50
75 to 84 years	188	145	—	2	40	15	103	48	15	74
85 years and over	74	66	—	—	8	6	21	63	6	30
3 and 4 years	82	59	28	2	106	60	107	87	78	79
16 years and over	1 899	1 504	1 109	57	2 391	1 188	2 427	1 538	1 055	1 238
18 years and over	1 818	1 447	1 101	52	2 338	1 135	2 327	1 494	995	1 199
21 years and over	1 739	1 376	467	50	2 144	1 069	2 187	1 448	931	1 142
60 years and over	589	467	—	—	176	128	342	216	95	195
62 years and over	546	428	—	3	155	109	296	196	82	183
Median	35.9	37.1	20.4	32.8	25.2	29.6	31.0	30.5	29.3	31.6
<b>Male</b>	<b>2 547</b>	<b>2 044</b>	<b>1 905</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>3 057</b>	<b>1 756</b>	<b>3 221</b>	<b>2 029</b>	<b>1 612</b>	<b>1 798</b>
Median age	35.5	34.0	20.1	32.0	25.9	28.9	29.1	30.1	31.4	32.0
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>										
<b>All persons</b>	<b>5 137</b>	<b>4 025</b>	<b>3 118</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>6 198</b>	<b>3 457</b>	<b>6 491</b>	<b>4 183</b>	<b>3 210</b>	<b>3 599</b>
In households	4 952	3 952	994	173	6 198	3 457	6 491	4 058	3 210	3 599
Householder	1 840	1 468	360	55	2 574	1 220	2 419	1 411	967	1 188
Family householder	1 356	1 059	303	44	1 499	886	1 744	1 120	867	974
Nonfamily householder	484	409	57	11	1 075	334	675	291	100	214
Living alone	444	370	13	9	662	277	529	220	73	182
Spouse	1 185	944	275	39	1 159	775	1 406	1 027	810	908
Child	1 741	1 409	264	74	1 697	1 302	2 335	1 452	1 320	1 417
Other relatives	87	44	1	1	127	63	90	46	56	37
Nonrelatives	99	87	94	4	641	97	241	122	57	49
Institutionalized persons	98	73	—	—	—	—	—	125	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	87	—	2 124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.69	2.69	2.76	3.15	2.41	2.83	2.68	2.88	3.32	3.03
Persons per family	3.22	3.26	2.78	3.59	2.99	3.42	3.20	3.25	3.52	3.43
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>275</b>
In households	768	561	—	8	225	168	425	251	135	275
Householder	553	417	—	6	161	114	321	178	77	205
Nonfamily householder	268	223	—	1	81	43	169	29	18	117
Living alone	268	212	—	1	79	43	168	27	18	114
Spouse	177	126	—	1	54	48	94	38	46	59
Other relatives	35	9	—	1	7	6	9	10	9	8
Nonrelatives	3	9	—	—	3	—	1	3	3	3
Institutionalized persons	97	73	—	—	—	—	—	122	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
<b>Families</b>	<b>1 356</b>	<b>1 059</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1 499</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>1 744</b>	<b>1 120</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>974</b>
With own children under 18 years	691	542	169	25	868	569	1 044	712	560	595
Number of own children under 18 years	1 448	1 122	253	61	1 522	1 129	1 899	1 334	1 136	1 204
<b>Married-couple families</b>	<b>1 185</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1 159</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>1 406</b>	<b>1 027</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>908</b>
With own children under 18 years	595	480	144	23	655	495	797	642	525	575
Number of own children under 18 years	1 281	1 029	220	58	1 202	1 015	1 518	1 220	1 076	1 142
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>44</b>
With own children under 18 years	80	40	22	2	183	52	216	62	22	28
Number of own children under 18 years	144	63	30	3	284	83	343	100	43	48
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>										
<b>Males 15 years and over</b>	<b>1 920</b>	<b>1 514</b>	<b>1 763</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>2 349</b>	<b>1 246</b>	<b>2 376</b>	<b>1 399</b>	<b>1 124</b>	<b>1 271</b>
Never married	522	408	1 445	23	945	346	721	278	258	263
Now married, except separated	1 231	969	305	40	1 177	787	1 428	1 049	816	917
Separated	12	11	3	—	16	5	20	7	7	7
Widowed	52	41	—	—	20	20	36	14	8	26
Divorced	103	85	10	5	191	88	171	51	35	58
<b>Females 15 years and over</b>	<b>1 955</b>	<b>1 535</b>	<b>1 111</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>2 421</b>	<b>1 214</b>	<b>2 471</b>	<b>1 562</b>	<b>1 074</b>	<b>1 270</b>
Never married	326	237	799	14	865	260	547	287	179	198
Now married, except separated	1 233	961	283	40	1 173	785	1 426	1 050	820	925
Separated	13	6	4	—	34	14	33	17	2	6
Widowed	280	260	1	2	97	56	181	116	34	96
Divorced	103	71	24	3	252	99	284	92	39	45

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo city, Cass County, ND								
	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.02
<b>LAND AREA</b>									
Square kilometers .....	5.4	3.8	2.4	1.5	2.7	9.2	1.0	1.7	1.8
Square miles .....	2.1	1.5	.9	.6	1.1	3.5	.4	.6	.7
<b>AGE</b>									
All persons .....	6 112	6 795	3 118	4 295	7 246	4 966	1 487	3 791	5 981
Under 5 years .....	357	442	157	230	427	363	27	248	471
5 to 9 years .....	499	410	69	235	338	385	9	225	454
10 to 14 years .....	582	384	18	242	294	329	5	179	337
15 to 19 years .....	539	417	1 176	297	481	280	47	186	358
20 to 24 years .....	247	626	1 213	803	1 852	740	246	473	567
25 to 34 years .....	542	1 331	377	689	1 587	1 128	295	901	1 212
35 to 44 years .....	1 173	987	85	546	888	710	160	613	863
45 to 54 years .....	909	660	20	320	362	309	100	241	451
55 to 64 years .....	670	603	3	271	355	285	139	258	422
65 to 74 years .....	406	540	—	311	329	246	173	246	296
75 to 84 years .....	153	317	—	250	249	149	200	171	266
85 years and over .....	35	78	—	101	84	42	86	50	284
3 and 4 years .....	161	182	61	87	162	156	7	98	178
16 years and over .....	4 538	5 489	2 871	3 554	6 131	3 841	1 446	3 105	4 642
18 years and over .....	4 303	5 318	2 863	3 470	6 011	3 737	1 445	3 036	4 506
21 years and over .....	4 057	5 022	1 102	3 102	5 360	3 459	1 355	2 872	4 272
60 years and over .....	880	1 230	2	786	852	590	533	616	1 056
62 years and over .....	763	1 117	1	731	770	533	507	556	970
Median .....	37.6	33.1	20.2	30.1	26.0	28.2	41.8	30.9	31.5
<b>Female</b>									
Under 5 years .....	2 975	3 621	1 213	2 096	3 446	2 387	801	1 963	3 154
5 to 9 years .....	157	235	68	117	208	175	14	124	252
10 to 14 years .....	241	200	30	115	183	198	5	115	206
15 to 19 years .....	300	173	4	111	141	150	3	87	172
20 to 24 years .....	253	207	401	113	241	120	29	86	184
25 to 34 years .....	105	311	484	309	728	350	136	247	294
35 to 44 years .....	290	698	180	327	733	508	127	459	594
45 to 54 years .....	588	519	35	276	403	333	57	288	423
55 to 64 years .....	454	351	10	157	184	145	44	126	236
65 to 74 years .....	314	338	1	155	195	148	60	130	218
75 to 84 years .....	185	322	—	180	203	132	97	152	165
85 years and over .....	72	214	—	161	170	103	154	111	179
3 and 4 years .....	16	53	—	75	57	25	75	38	231
16 years and over .....	70	91	28	50	88	67	5	40	93
18 years and over .....	2 217	2 776	1 109	1 742	2 886	1 843	779	1 617	2 482
21 years and over .....	2 094	2 894	1 101	1 707	2 830	1 793	779	1 594	2 418
60 years and over .....	1 993	2 752	467	1 561	2 528	1 672	725	1 503	2 293
62 years and over .....	404	760	—	481	537	338	357	382	682
Median .....	351	690	—	453	493	313	346	352	638
Male	3 137	3 174	1 905	2 199	3 800	2 579	686	1 828	2 827
Median age .....	37.9	31.5	20.1	26.4	25.1	27.6	37.3	30.3	30.1
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>									
All persons .....	6 112	6 795	3 118	4 295	7 246	4 966	1 487	3 791	5 981
In households .....	5 915	6 795	994	3 950	7 057	4 838	1 397	3 675	5 593
Householder .....	1 934	3 079	360	1 636	3 441	2 127	1 123	1 813	2 295
Family householder .....	1 755	1 782	303	938	1 289	1 069	141	837	1 436
Nonfamily householder .....	179	1 297	57	698	2 152	1 058	982	976	859
Living alone .....	158	1 076	13	478	1 490	760	889	780	626
Spouse .....	1 644	1 492	275	800	954	772	102	640	1 106
Child .....	2 222	1 804	264	1 004	1 378	1 373	53	855	1 724
Other relatives .....	64	110	1	87	178	95	11	66	118
Nonrelatives .....	51	310	94	423	1 106	471	108	301	350
Institutionalized persons .....	159	—	—	100	27	—	—	116	352
Other persons in group quarters .....	38	—	2 124	245	162	128	90	—	36
Persons per household .....	3.06	2.21	2.76	2.41	2.05	2.27	1.24	2.03	2.44
Persons per family .....	3.24	2.91	2.78	3.02	2.95	3.10	2.18	2.86	3.05
Persons 65 years and over .....	594	935	—	662	662	437	459	467	846
In households .....	510	935	—	571	652	431	446	448	510
Householder .....	312	703	—	399	489	331	408	336	367
Nonfamily householder .....	80	415	—	191	287	198	358	206	190
Living alone .....	79	410	—	184	271	190	352	201	182
Spouse .....	165	203	—	150	123	79	32	95	112
Other relatives .....	31	24	—	14	28	16	4	11	29
Nonrelatives .....	2	5	—	8	12	5	2	6	2
Institutionalized persons .....	84	—	—	91	10	—	—	19	328
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	—	6	13	—	8
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>									
Families .....	1 755	1 782	303	938	1 289	1 069	141	837	1 436
With own children under 18 years .....	917	830	169	424	613	608	31	393	783
Number of own children under 18 years .....	1 768	1 435	253	797	1 151	1 171	40	721	1 421
Married-couple families .....	1 644	1 492	275	800	954	772	102	640	1 106
With own children under 18 years .....	865	659	144	361	444	409	12	275	573
Number of own children under 18 years .....	1 687	1 189	220	687	869	783	16	549	1 074
Female householder, no husband present .....	77	228	24	103	237	226	35	150	263
With own children under 18 years .....	37	145	22	54	139	170	19	102	177
Number of own children under 18 years .....	59	211	30	94	239	345	24	149	303
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>									
Males 15 years and over .....	2 397	2 546	1 763	1 835	3 273	2 025	667	1 502	2 195
Never married .....	561	798	1 445	874	1 962	932	372	633	775
Now married, except separated .....	1 711	1 519	305	841	994	801	125	671	1 149
Separated .....	9	21	3	9	24	32	21	22	20
Widowed .....	41	50	—	35	50	37	35	30	66
Divorced .....	75	158	10	76	243	223	114	146	185
Females 15 years and over .....	2 277	3 013	1 111	1 753	2 914	1 864	779	1 637	2 524
Never married .....	418	773	799	565	1 342	621	306	597	659
Now married, except separated .....	1 660	1 523	283	824	1 001	785	115	668	1 153
Separated .....	5	26	4	9	32	29	21	20	30
Widowed .....	128	379	1	227	249	182	242	169	436
Divorced .....	66	312	24	128	290	247	95	183	246
<b>CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS</b>									

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo city, Cass County, ND—Con.							
	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02	Tract 10	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.03 (pt.)	Tract 103.02 (pt.)	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 405 (pt.)
<b>LAND AREA</b>								
Square kilometers .....	3.3	3.8	5.0	9.6	13.3	11.0	.7	1.1
Square miles .....	1.3	1.5	1.9	3.7	5.2	4.2	.3	.4
<b>AGE</b>								
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>5 897</b>	<b>7 490</b>	<b>8 630</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>3 861</b>	<b>4 120</b>	—	<b>265</b>
Under 5 years .....	465	486	718	—	363	474	—	13
5 to 9 years .....	499	492	640	5	198	431	—	15
10 to 14 years .....	410	485	463	7	124	299	—	7
15 to 19 years .....	315	465	437	9	189	192	—	3
20 to 24 years .....	342	917	1 124	4	1 042	209	—	12
25 to 34 years .....	1 009	1 571	2 002	6	1 211	969	—	36
35 to 44 years .....	959	1 388	1 270	16	348	801	—	14
45 to 54 years .....	582	767	667	7	162	290	—	17
55 to 64 years .....	571	521	553	—	116	204	—	16
65 to 74 years .....	427	281	410	1	82	110	—	20
75 to 84 years .....	212	104	248	2	23	68	—	72
85 years and over .....	106	13	98	—	3	73	—	40
3 and 4 years .....	180	189	292	—	131	191	—	6
16 years and over .....	4 461	5 931	6 740	42	3 166	2 873	—	229
18 years and over .....	4 317	5 745	6 571	38	3 122	2 781	—	229
21 years and over .....	4 151	5 399	6 166	35	2 832	2 695	—	225
60 years and over .....	1 054	619	1 029	3	169	338	—	140
62 years and over .....	920	520	923	3	147	294	—	139
Median .....	34.3	30.2	29.5	28.8	25.1	30.3	—	64.5
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>3 061</b>	<b>3 904</b>	<b>4 470</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1 931</b>	<b>2 121</b>	—	<b>157</b>
Under 5 years .....	226	253	350	—	172	214	—	5
5 to 9 years .....	253	230	317	1	95	215	—	10
10 to 14 years .....	180	250	220	5	73	154	—	4
15 to 19 years .....	146	224	228	4	111	97	—	2
20 to 24 years .....	187	534	591	2	551	107	—	6
25 to 34 years .....	553	803	1 026	1	568	533	—	18
35 to 44 years .....	463	734	624	9	153	386	—	6
45 to 54 years .....	301	388	346	2	85	142	—	11
55 to 64 years .....	310	271	305	—	68	101	—	9
65 to 74 years .....	226	149	226	—	41	61	—	12
75 to 84 years .....	132	58	160	1	12	48	—	47
85 years and over .....	84	10	77	—	2	63	—	27
3 and 4 years .....	88	101	149	—	61	86	—	5
16 years and over .....	2 370	3 129	3 548	18	1 584	1 515	—	137
18 years and over .....	2 305	3 038	3 462	16	1 557	1 471	—	137
21 years and over .....	2 227	2 849	3 237	15	1 407	1 428	—	134
60 years and over .....	605	334	620	1	93	215	—	92
62 years and over .....	534	283	554	1	78	195	—	91
Median .....	34.8	30.3	30.1	26.5	24.6	30.5	—	72.8
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>2 836</b>	<b>3 586</b>	<b>4 160</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1 930</b>	<b>1 999</b>	—	<b>108</b>
Median age .....	33.7	30.0	29.1	29.5	25.5	30.1	—	49.5
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>								
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>5 897</b>	<b>7 490</b>	<b>8 630</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>3 861</b>	<b>4 120</b>	—	<b>265</b>
In households .....	5 756	7 490	8 409	57	3 861	3 995	—	265
Householder .....	2 203	3 158	3 625	18	1 792	1 390	—	155
Family householder .....	1 637	1 962	2 129	12	876	1 101	—	61
Nonfamily householder .....	566	1 196	1 496	6	916	289	—	94
Living alone .....	452	837	1 044	4	549	218	—	91
Spouse .....	1 414	1 625	1 761	10	648	1 008	—	58
Child .....	1 871	2 066	2 271	26	782	1 429	—	46
Other relatives .....	87	142	113	1	91	46	—	2
Nonrelatives .....	181	499	639	2	548	122	—	4
Institutionalized persons .....	105	—	172	—	—	125	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	36	—	49	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household .....	2.61	2.37	2.32	3.17	2.15	2.87	—	1.71
Persons per family .....	3.06	2.95	2.95	4.08	2.74	3.26	—	2.74
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>745</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>251</b>	—	<b>133</b>
In households .....	649	398	605	3	108	129	—	132
Householder .....	442	260	411	2	82	78	—	112
Nonfamily householder .....	181	97	173	—	39	29	—	90
Living alone .....	175	94	166	—	37	27	—	88
Spouse .....	179	116	176	—	23	38	—	17
Other relatives .....	21	19	10	1	1	10	—	1
Nonrelatives .....	7	3	8	—	2	3	—	2
Institutionalized persons .....	89	—	124	—	—	122	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	7	—	27	—	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>								
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>1 637</b>	<b>1 962</b>	<b>2 129</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>1 101</b>	—	<b>61</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	813	978	1 122	8	439	699	—	19
Number of own children under 18 years .....	1 546	1 703	1 995	18	707	1 314	—	36
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>1 414</b>	<b>1 625</b>	<b>1 761</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>1 008</b>	—	<b>58</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	686	781	878	8	305	629	—	18
Number of own children under 18 years .....	1 342	1 425	1 633	18	518	1 200	—	35
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>178</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>78</b>	—	<b>2</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	111	170	210	—	110	62	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years .....	181	244	312	—	163	100	—	—
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>								
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>2 121</b>	<b>2 856</b>	<b>3 226</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1 585</b>	<b>1 378</b>	—	<b>92</b>
Never married .....	521	982	1 127	13	767	276	—	14
Now married, except separated .....	1 445	1 648	1 813	11	661	1 030	—	62
Separated .....	10	12	21	—	13	7	—	1
Widowed .....	41	26	47	—	12	14	—	15
Divorced .....	104	188	218	2	132	51	—	—
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>2 402</b>	<b>3 171</b>	<b>3 583</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1 591</b>	<b>1 538</b>	—	<b>138</b>
Never married .....	486	996	1 124	7	711	282	—	14
Now married, except separated .....	1 450	1 662	1 800	11	658	1 031	—	61
Separated .....	19	28	34	—	23	17	—	1
Widowed .....	265	141	273	—	49	116	—	58
Divorced .....	182	344	352	1	150	92	—	4

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	West Fargo city, Cass County, ND				Remainder of Cass County, ND			
	Tract 101.03 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.03 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)
<b>LAND AREA</b>								
Square kilometers .....	4.8	4.2	5.4	3.9	.8	9.4	1.0	5.3
Square miles .....	1.8	1.6	2.1	1.5	.3	3.6	.4	2.1
<b>AGE</b>								
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>2 337</b>	<b>3 384</b>	<b>6 473</b>	<b>93</b>	—	<b>116</b>	—	<b>73</b>
Under 5 years .....	239	280	504	6	—	10	—	13
5 to 9 years .....	266	346	558	7	—	13	—	9
10 to 14 years .....	238	345	576	7	—	11	—	4
15 to 19 years .....	143	258	505	6	—	12	—	5
20 to 24 years .....	168	222	502	4	—	1	—	5
25 to 34 years .....	528	626	1 171	13	—	19	—	20
35 to 44 years .....	435	648	1 174	17	—	26	—	6
45 to 54 years .....	144	311	660	20	—	13	—	2
55 to 64 years .....	59	185	398	11	—	6	—	4
65 to 74 years .....	64	122	230	2	—	4	—	3
75 to 84 years .....	42	31	161	—	—	1	—	2
85 years and over .....	11	10	34	—	—	—	—	—
3 and 4 years .....	97	125	216	2	—	5	—	5
16 years and over .....	1 557	2 359	4 730	73	—	80	—	46
18 years and over .....	1 504	2 244	4 519	71	—	73	—	44
21 years and over .....	1 422	2 107	4 231	66	—	70	—	42
60 years and over .....	139	241	620	7	—	8	—	6
62 years and over .....	131	208	538	6	—	6	—	6
Median .....	27.7	29.4	30.1	37.2	—	33.7	—	26.5
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>1 210</b>	<b>1 644</b>	<b>3 260</b>	<b>47</b>	—	<b>56</b>	—	<b>37</b>
Under 5 years .....	108	125	258	1	—	3	—	8
5 to 9 years .....	137	174	279	4	—	8	—	4
10 to 14 years .....	135	175	258	4	—	5	—	1
15 to 19 years .....	77	118	229	4	—	5	—	3
20 to 24 years .....	84	111	246	2	—	1	—	5
25 to 34 years .....	286	325	608	8	—	11	—	9
35 to 44 years .....	209	318	605	10	—	12	—	2
45 to 54 years .....	71	143	325	10	—	7	—	2
55 to 64 years .....	32	94	206	3	—	2	—	2
65 to 74 years .....	37	60	122	1	—	1	—	1
75 to 84 years .....	28	15	103	—	—	1	—	—
85 years and over .....	6	6	21	—	—	—	—	—
3 and 4 years .....	45	58	107	1	—	2	—	2
16 years and over .....	807	1 165	2 421	38	—	39	—	23
18 years and over .....	781	1 113	2 322	36	—	36	—	22
21 years and over .....	737	1 048	2 182	33	—	35	—	21
60 years and over .....	83	126	342	3	—	4	—	2
62 years and over .....	77	107	296	3	—	2	—	2
Median .....	27.5	29.8	31.1	35.5	—	33.0	—	24.2
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>1 127</b>	<b>1 720</b>	<b>3 213</b>	<b>46</b>	—	<b>60</b>	—	<b>36</b>
Median age .....	28.1	29.0	29.1	38.0	—	34.3	—	28.0
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>								
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>2 337</b>	<b>3 384</b>	<b>6 473</b>	<b>93</b>	—	<b>116</b>	—	<b>73</b>
In households .....	2 337	3 384	6 473	93	—	116	—	73
Householder .....	782	1 200	2 414	34	—	37	—	20
Family householder .....	623	870	1 739	28	—	32	—	16
Nonfamily householder .....	159	330	675	6	—	5	—	4
Living alone .....	113	273	529	5	—	5	—	4
Spouse .....	511	759	1 401	27	—	29	—	16
Child .....	915	1 269	2 327	28	—	48	—	33
Other relatives .....	36	60	90	2	—	—	—	3
Nonrelatives .....	93	96	241	2	—	2	—	1
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household .....	2.99	2.82	2.68	2.74	—	3.14	—	3.65
Persons per family .....	3.35	3.40	3.20	3.04	—	3.41	—	4.25
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>117</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>2</b>	—	<b>5</b>	—	<b>5</b>
In households .....	117	163	425	2	—	5	—	5
Householder .....	79	110	321	1	—	4	—	4
Nonfamily householder .....	42	41	169	—	—	1	—	2
Living alone .....	42	41	168	—	—	1	—	2
Spouse .....	31	47	94	1	—	1	—	1
Other relatives .....	6	6	9	—	—	—	—	—
Nonrelatives .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>								
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>623</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>1 739</b>	<b>28</b>	—	<b>32</b>	—	<b>16</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	429	560	1 040	11	—	17	—	9
Number of own children under 18 years .....	815	1 102	1 892	20	—	43	—	27
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>511</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>1 401</b>	<b>27</b>	—	<b>29</b>	—	<b>16</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	350	486	793	10	—	15	—	9
Number of own children under 18 years .....	684	988	1 511	19	—	40	—	27
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>97</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>—</b>	—	<b>3</b>	—	<b>—</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	73	52	216	—	—	2	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years .....	121	83	343	—	—	3	—	—
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>								
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>764</b>	<b>1 223</b>	<b>2 370</b>	<b>35</b>	—	<b>42</b>	—	<b>23</b>
Never married .....	178	342	720	6	—	10	—	4
Now married, except separated .....	516	770	1 423	27	—	29	—	17
Separated .....	3	5	20	—	—	—	—	—
Widowed .....	8	18	36	1	—	—	—	2
Divorced .....	59	88	171	1	—	3	—	—
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>830</b>	<b>1 190</b>	<b>2 445</b>	<b>38</b>	—	<b>40</b>	—	<b>24</b>
Never married .....	154	254	546	10	—	7	—	6
Now married, except separated .....	515	768	1 421	27	—	29	—	17
Separated .....	11	14	33	—	—	—	—	—
Widowed .....	48	56	181	—	—	2	—	—
Divorced .....	102	98	284	1	—	2	—	1
<b>CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS</b>								

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Cass County, ND—Con.							
	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 103.02 (pt.)	Tract 401	Tract 402	Tract 403	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 405 (pt.)	Tract 406
<b>LAND AREA</b>								
Square kilometers .....	.3	5.8	1 487.8	1 106.0	732.2	262.2	208.1	658.7
Square miles .....	.1	2.2	574.4	427.0	282.7	101.3	80.4	254.3
<b>AGE</b>								
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>18</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>2 277</b>	<b>2 365</b>	<b>2 617</b>	<b>3 117</b>	<b>3 334</b>	<b>2 496</b>
Under 5 years .....	2	5	146	162	180	295	326	184
5 to 9 years .....	1	7	158	169	230	364	375	219
10 to 14 years .....	3	6	187	168	227	333	322	193
15 to 19 years .....	1	5	154	169	193	247	242	164
20 to 24 years .....	—	1	85	88	111	115	135	82
25 to 34 years .....	6	9	255	309	372	530	563	385
35 to 44 years .....	3	18	337	333	405	653	693	395
45 to 54 years .....	2	5	244	267	271	290	355	269
55 to 64 years .....	—	7	260	255	220	157	180	231
65 to 74 years .....	—	—	268	222	237	84	89	190
75 to 84 years .....	—	—	138	155	131	41	43	148
85 years and over .....	—	—	45	68	40	8	11	36
3 and 4 years .....	1	2	72	63	81	143	136	76
16 years and over .....	12	44	1 749	1 833	1 929	2 077	2 251	1 865
18 years and over .....	11	43	1 670	1 767	1 845	1 961	2 152	1 788
21 years and over .....	—	40	1 615	1 679	1 766	1 843	2 033	1 714
60 years and over .....	—	2	584	574	529	206	232	496
62 years and over .....	—	2	524	527	481	178	198	438
Median .....	27.0	33.5	39.2	38.5	34.9	30.0	30.9	35.5
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>10</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1 132</b>	<b>1 155</b>	<b>1 311</b>	<b>1 551</b>	<b>1 644</b>	<b>1 258</b>
Under 5 years .....	1	2	54	83	90	158	164	105
5 to 9 years .....	—	3	82	95	114	183	185	120
10 to 14 years .....	3	4	106	75	121	174	163	95
15 to 19 years .....	1	4	72	64	90	123	110	71
20 to 24 years .....	—	—	40	44	50	55	72	42
25 to 34 years .....	2	5	117	143	185	287	303	190
35 to 44 years .....	2	10	162	154	197	308	335	184
45 to 54 years .....	1	2	123	128	130	131	168	137
55 to 64 years .....	—	3	135	125	107	71	76	113
65 to 74 years .....	—	—	139	106	124	40	38	92
75 to 84 years .....	—	—	75	94	81	15	27	89
85 years and over .....	—	—	27	44	22	6	3	20
3 and 4 years .....	—	1	22	34	38	77	74	44
16 years and over .....	6	23	871	888	962	1 017	1 101	920
18 years and over .....	5	23	834	865	923	959	1 062	887
21 years and over .....	5	20	811	831	887	898	1 008	858
60 years and over .....	—	1	308	307	293	92	103	262
62 years and over .....	—	1	277	282	267	79	92	236
Median .....	21.5	30.5	40.3	39.5	35.3	29.1	30.5	35.3
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>8</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1 145</b>	<b>1 210</b>	<b>1 306</b>	<b>1 566</b>	<b>1 690</b>	<b>1 238</b>
Median age .....	30.0	34.5	38.3	37.7	34.5	31.2	31.4	35.8
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>								
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>18</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>2 277</b>	<b>2 365</b>	<b>2 617</b>	<b>3 117</b>	<b>3 334</b>	<b>2 496</b>
In households .....	18	63	2 277	2 260	2 602	3 117	3 334	2 496
Householder .....	5	21	911	850	968	933	1 033	924
Family householder .....	5	19	674	658	738	839	913	737
Nonfamily householder .....	—	2	237	192	230	94	120	187
Living alone .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spouse .....	5	19	619	584	667	783	850	688
Child .....	8	23	692	738	891	1 292	1 371	823
Other relatives .....	—	—	36	52	33	54	35	31
Nonrelatives .....	—	—	19	36	43	55	45	30
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	105	15	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household .....	3.60	3.00	2.50	2.66	2.69	3.34	3.23	2.70
Persons per family .....	3.60	3.21	3.00	3.09	3.16	3.54	3.47	3.09
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>374</b>
In households .....	—	—	451	359	395	133	143	374
Householder .....	—	—	309	247	270	76	93	256
Nonfamily householder .....	—	—	137	108	118	18	27	105
Living alone .....	—	—	136	105	117	18	26	104
Spouse .....	—	—	127	90	107	45	42	107
Other relatives .....	—	—	13	20	14	9	7	10
Nonrelatives .....	—	—	2	2	4	3	1	1
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	86	13	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>								
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>5</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>737</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	4	13	290	295	365	549	576	343
Number of own children under 18 years .....	7	20	591	581	755	1 116	1 168	692
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>5</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>688</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	4	13	267	268	320	515	539	322
Number of own children under 18 years .....	7	20	555	538	673	1 057	1 107	655
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>33</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	—	—	16	14	29	22	28	14
Number of own children under 18 years .....	—	—	26	24	53	43	48	23
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>								
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>6</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>1 089</b>	<b>1 179</b>	<b>962</b>
Never married .....	1	2	216	284	248	252	213	213
Now married, except separated .....	5	19	624	601	681	789	855	696
Separated .....	—	—	4	8	8	7	6	2
Widowed .....	—	—	23	27	12	7	11	16
Divorced .....	—	—	29	44	45	34	58	35
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>6</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>1 036</b>	<b>1 132</b>	<b>938</b>
Never married .....	1	5	106	136	142	169	184	111
Now married, except separated .....	5	19	628	595	686	793	864	697
Separated .....	—	—	4	2	9	2	5	—
Widowed .....	—	—	127	138	104	34	38	97
Divorced .....	—	—	25	31	45	38	41	33

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Clay County, MN				Cass County, ND		
	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	Minnesota (pt.)	Total	Moorhead city	North Dakota (pt.)	Total	Fargo city
<b>AGE</b>							
All persons	149 004	48 562	48 562	30 786	100 442	100 442	71 968
Under 5 years	10 585	3 266	3 266	1 988	7 319	7 319	4 992
5 to 9 years	10 936	3 552	3 552	2 055	7 384	7 384	4 698
10 to 14 years	9 867	3 301	3 301	1 695	6 566	6 566	3 987
15 to 19 years	12 366	5 101	5 101	3 766	7 265	7 265	5 191
20 to 24 years	17 840	6 200	6 200	5 366	11 640	11 640	10 138
25 to 34 years	25 865	6 798	6 798	4 295	19 067	19 067	14 323
35 to 44 years	21 992	6 364	6 364	3 623	15 628	15 628	10 525
45 to 54 years	12 770	4 185	4 185	2 254	8 585	8 585	5 752
55 to 64 years	10 726	3 831	3 831	2 171	6 895	6 895	4 936
65 to 74 years	8 512	3 140	3 140	1 863	5 372	5 372	3 859
75 to 84 years	5 382	2 014	2 014	1 170	3 368	3 368	2 476
85 years and over	2 163	810	810	540	1 353	1 353	1 091
3 and 4 years	4 370	1 362	1 362	826	3 008	3 008	1 995
16 years and over	115 846	37 833	37 833	24 767	78 013	78 013	57 588
18 years and over	112 309	36 705	36 705	24 187	75 604	75 604	56 079
21 years and over	100 707	31 380	31 380	19 515	69 327	69 327	50 840
60 years and over	21 416	7 939	7 939	4 682	13 477	13 477	9 844
62 years and over	19 220	7 132	7 132	4 225	12 088	12 088	8 852
Median	30.0	29.5	29.5	26.2	30.2	30.2	29.6
<b>Female</b>							
Under 5 years	5 176	1 577	1 577	953	3 599	3 599	2 451
5 to 9 years	5 365	1 691	1 691	961	3 674	3 674	2 301
10 to 14 years	4 838	1 592	1 592	828	3 246	3 246	1 940
15 to 19 years	6 154	2 831	2 831	2 219	3 323	3 323	2 362
20 to 24 years	8 945	3 368	3 368	2 990	5 577	5 577	4 832
25 to 34 years	13 133	3 520	3 520	2 223	9 613	9 613	7 164
35 to 44 years	10 808	3 165	3 165	1 825	7 643	7 643	5 160
45 to 54 years	6 441	2 136	2 136	1 195	4 305	4 305	2 935
55 to 64 years	5 544	1 981	1 981	1 169	3 563	3 563	2 600
65 to 74 years	4 582	1 681	1 681	1 029	2 901	2 901	2 141
75 to 84 years	3 374	1 228	1 228	762	2 146	2 146	1 618
85 years and over	1 567	580	580	401	987	987	832
3 and 4 years	2 125	643	643	378	1 482	1 482	980
16 years and over	59 691	20 201	20 201	13 680	39 490	39 490	29 295
18 years and over	58 014	19 668	19 668	13 401	38 346	38 346	28 560
21 years and over	52 039	16 518	16 518	10 544	35 521	35 521	26 222
60 years and over	12 310	4 512	4 512	2 798	7 798	7 798	5 875
62 years and over	11 160	4 089	4 089	2 544	7 071	7 071	5 352
Median	30.8	29.9	29.9	26.6	31.1	31.1	30.8
<b>Male</b>							
Under 5 years	5 409	1 689	1 689	1 035	3 720	3 720	2 541
5 to 9 years	5 571	1 861	1 861	1 094	3 710	3 710	2 397
10 to 14 years	4 929	1 709	1 709	867	3 273	3 273	2 046
15 to 19 years	6 212	2 270	2 270	1 546	3 652	3 652	2 829
20 to 24 years	8 895	3 148	3 148	2 365	5 064	5 064	4 386
25 to 34 years	12 733	3 260	3 260	2 072	9 454	9 454	7 000
35 to 44 years	10 000	3 000	3 000	1 798	7 985	7 985	5 970
45 to 54 years	5 899	2 050	2 050	1 080	4 280	4 280	2 800
55 to 64 years	5 142	1 850	1 850	1 034	3 633	3 633	2 700
65 to 74 years	4 030	1 460	1 460	800	2 901	2 901	2 141
75 to 84 years	3 018	1 140	1 140	606	2 146	2 146	1 618
85 years and over	1 597	590	590	401	987	987	832
3 and 4 years	2 125	643	643	378	1 482	1 482	980
16 years and over	59 691	20 201	20 201	13 680	39 490	39 490	29 295
18 years and over	58 014	19 668	19 668	13 401	38 346	38 346	28 560
21 years and over	52 039	16 518	16 518	10 544	35 521	35 521	26 222
60 years and over	12 310	4 512	4 512	2 798	7 798	7 798	5 875
62 years and over	11 160	4 089	4 089	2 544	7 071	7 071	5 352
Median	30.8	29.9	29.9	26.6	31.1	31.1	30.8
Median age	29.2	29.1	29.1	25.9	29.3	29.3	28.4
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>							
All persons	149 004	48 562	48 562	30 786	100 442	100 442	71 968
In households	140 907	44 487	44 487	26 969	96 420	96 420	68 065
Householder	56 561	17 030	17 030	10 686	39 531	39 531	29 469
Family householder	36 340	11 578	11 578	6 729	24 762	24 762	16 922
Nonfamily householder	20 221	5 452	5 452	3 957	14 769	14 769	12 547
Living alone	15 171	4 032	4 032	2 688	11 139	11 139	9 273
Spouse	30 596	9 687	9 687	5 432	20 909	20 909	14 008
Child	42 921	14 156	14 156	7 897	28 765	28 765	18 434
Other relatives	2 350	763	763	455	1 587	1 587	1 164
Nonrelatives	8 479	2 851	2 851	2 499	5 628	5 628	4 990
Institutionalized persons	1 843	589	589	418	1 254	1 254	1 135
Other persons in group quarters	6 254	3 486	3 486	3 399	2 768	2 768	2 768
Persons per household	2.50	2.62	2.62	2.54	2.45	2.45	2.32
Persons per family	3.10	3.14	3.14	3.06	3.08	3.08	2.99
Persons 65 years and over	16 057	5 964	5 964	3 573	10 093	10 093	7 426
In households	14 443	5 374	5 374	3 159	9 069	9 069	6 500
Householder	10 358	3 877	3 877	2 293	6 481	6 481	4 714
Family householder	5 242	1 956	1 956	1 210	3 286	3 286	2 521
Nonfamily householder	5 099	1 898	1 898	1 166	3 201	3 201	2 444
Living alone	3 478	1 280	1 280	742	2 198	2 198	1 505
Spouse	480	172	172	95	308	308	214
Other relatives	127	45	45	29	82	82	67
Nonrelatives	1 476	513	513	343	963	963	865
Institutionalized persons	138	77	77	71	61	61	61
Other persons in group quarters							
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>							
Families	36 340	11 578	11 578	6 729	24 762	24 762	16 922
With own children under 18 years	18 954	5 934	5 934	3 453	13 020	13 020	8 551
Number of own children under 18 years	35 547	11 424	11 424	6 389	24 123	24 123	15 405
Married-couple families	30 631	9 689	9 689	5 427	20 942	20 942	14 024
With own children under 18 years	15 516	4 777	4 777	2 635	10 739	10 739	6 853
Number of own children under 18 years	30 149	9 546	9 546	5 100	20 603	20 603	12 809
Female householder, no husband present	4 339	1 448	1 448	1 042	2 891	2 891	2 218
With own children under 18 years	2 871	965	965	703	1 906	1 906	1 446
Number of own children under 18 years	4 585	1 580	1 580	1 109	3 005	3 005	2 257
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>							
Males 15 years and over	57 068	17 953	17 953	11 235	39 115	39 115	28 647
Never married	20 879	6 570	6 570	4 808	14 309	14 309	11 628
Now married, except separated	31 419	9 949	9 949	5 581	21 470	21 470	14 462
Separated	376	105	105	60	271	271	209
Widowed	1 058	406	406	248	652	652	495
Divorced	3 336	923	923	538	2 413	2 413	1 853
Females 15 years and over	60 548	20 490	20 490	13 813	40 058	40 058	29 644
Never married	18 045	6 764	6 764	5 669	11 281	11 281	9 473
Now married, except separated	31 326	9 957	9 957	5 597	21 369	21 369	14 359
Separated	489	140	140	99	349	349	270
Widowed	5 967	2 247	2 247	1 447	3 720	3 720	2 897
Divorced	4 721	1 382	1 382	1 001	3 339	3 339	2 645

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA
<b>AGE</b>	
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>446</b>
Under 5 years .....	66
5 to 9 years .....	52
10 to 14 years .....	46
15 to 19 years .....	40
20 to 24 years .....	62
25 to 34 years .....	94
35 to 44 years .....	50
45 to 54 years .....	23
55 to 64 years .....	6
65 to 74 years .....	3
75 to 84 years .....	3
85 years and over .....	1
3 and 4 years .....	29
16 years and over .....	276
18 years and over .....	266
21 years and over .....	228
60 years and over .....	10
62 years and over .....	9
Median .....	21.2
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>159</b>
Under 5 years .....	27
5 to 9 years .....	31
10 to 14 years .....	20
15 to 19 years .....	12
20 to 24 years .....	17
25 to 34 years .....	26
35 to 44 years .....	14
45 to 54 years .....	6
55 to 64 years .....	2
65 to 74 years .....	1
75 to 84 years .....	3
85 years and over .....	-
3 and 4 years .....	8
16 years and over .....	79
18 years and over .....	77
21 years and over .....	65
60 years and over .....	4
62 years and over .....	4
Median .....	15.8
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>287</b>
Median age .....	22.4
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>	
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>446</b>
In households .....	400
Householder .....	133
Family householder .....	66
Nonfamily householder .....	67
Living alone .....	49
Spouse .....	35
Child .....	181
Other relatives .....	12
Nonrelatives .....	39
Institutionalized persons .....	4
Other persons in group quarters .....	42
Persons per household .....	2.52
Persons per family .....	3.65
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>7</b>
In households .....	6
Householder .....	4
Nonfamily householder .....	3
Living alone .....	2
Spouse .....	-
Other relatives .....	2
Nonrelatives .....	-
Institutionalized persons .....	1
Other persons in group quarters .....	-
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>	
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>66</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	51
Number of own children under 18 years .....	170
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>47</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	35
Number of own children under 18 years .....	110
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>10</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	10
Number of own children under 18 years .....	51
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>	
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>201</b>
Never married .....	120
Now married, except separated .....	53
Separated .....	7
Widowed .....	1
Divorced .....	20
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>81</b>
Never married .....	33
Now married, except separated .....	34
Separated .....	3
Widowed .....	5
Divorced .....	6

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA		Clay County, MN		North Dakota (pt.)	Cass County, ND	
	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	Minnesota (pt.)	Total	Moorhead city		Total	Fargo city
<b>AGE</b>							
<b>All persons</b>	<b>1 497</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>796</b>
Under 5 years	196	90	90	74	106	106	100
5 to 9 years	177	70	70	53	107	107	91
10 to 14 years	169	49	49	43	120	120	98
15 to 19 years	151	61	61	53	90	90	75
20 to 24 years	146	55	55	45	91	91	84
25 to 34 years	335	115	115	93	220	220	182
35 to 44 years	178	68	68	51	110	110	91
45 to 54 years	76	23	23	14	53	53	39
55 to 64 years	48	14	14	8	34	34	26
65 to 74 years	13	5	5	4	8	8	6
75 to 84 years	6	2	2	2	4	4	3
85 years and over	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
3 and 4 years	73	38	38	29	35	35	34
16 years and over	926	331	331	261	595	595	492
18 years and over	877	309	309	240	568	568	471
21 years and over	779	272	272	208	507	507	420
60 years and over	40	12	12	8	28	28	22
62 years and over	31	11	11	8	20	20	17
Median	22.0	20.6	20.6	19.8	23.2	23.2	22.6
<b>Female</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>406</b>
Under 5 years	85	39	39	31	46	46	43
5 to 9 years	95	39	39	31	56	56	48
10 to 14 years	83	22	22	20	61	61	53
15 to 19 years	72	28	28	24	44	44	37
20 to 24 years	71	26	26	22	45	45	41
25 to 34 years	178	58	58	45	120	120	100
35 to 44 years	100	38	38	30	62	62	49
45 to 54 years	34	11	11	6	23	23	18
55 to 64 years	25	8	8	3	17	17	12
65 to 74 years	7	3	3	2	4	4	3
75 to 84 years	3	1	1	1	2	2	2
85 years and over	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	29	15	15	12	14	14	14
16 years and over	478	168	168	130	310	310	255
18 years and over	457	158	158	120	299	299	246
21 years and over	405	139	139	104	266	266	220
60 years and over	18	7	7	4	11	11	9
62 years and over	14	6	6	4	8	8	7
Median	23.1	21.3	21.3	20.3	24.0	24.0	23.4
<b>Male</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>390</b>
Median age	21.2	19.6	19.6	19.3	22.2	22.2	21.7
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>							
<b>All persons</b>	<b>1 497</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>796</b>
In households	1 381	518	518	406	863	863	715
Householder	432	140	140	113	292	292	251
Family householder	289	109	109	88	180	180	150
Nonfamily householder	143	31	31	25	112	112	101
Living alone	99	21	21	16	78	78	69
Spouse	162	60	60	35	102	102	70
Child	596	237	237	196	359	359	303
Other relatives	44	16	16	12	28	28	22
Nonrelatives	147	65	65	50	82	82	69
Institutionalized persons	29	12	12	12	17	17	17
Other persons in group quarters	87	23	23	23	64	64	64
Persons per household	2.92	3.24	3.24	3.23	2.77	2.77	2.78
Persons per family	3.46	3.46	3.46	3.43	3.47	3.47	3.52
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>
In households	16	5	5	4	11	11	8
Householder	16	5	5	4	11	11	8
Nonfamily householder	14	5	5	4	9	9	6
Living alone	14	5	5	4	9	9	6
Spouse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other relatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	4	2	2	2	2	2	2
Other persons in group quarters	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>							
<b>Families</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>150</b>
With own children under 18 years	235	94	94	76	141	141	121
Number of own children under 18 years	551	214	214	180	337	337	292
<b>Married-couple families</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>71</b>
With own children under 18 years	102	41	41	29	61	61	48
Number of own children under 18 years	247	91	91	66	156	156	126
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>66</b>
With own children under 18 years	110	42	42	38	68	68	62
Number of own children under 18 years	255	103	103	97	152	152	140
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>							
<b>Males 15 years and over</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>245</b>
Never married	227	88	88	75	139	139	118
Now married, except separated	160	58	58	42	102	102	79
Separated	8	2	2	2	6	6	6
Widowed	6	1	1	—	5	5	3
Divorced	63	21	21	18	42	42	39
<b>Females 15 years and over</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>262</b>
Never married	194	77	77	66	117	117	101
Now married, except separated	171	61	61	36	110	110	80
Separated	23	4	4	4	19	19	18
Widowed	15	4	4	—	11	11	9
Divorced	88	28	28	25	60	60	54

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area					Cass County, NO	
	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	Minnesota (pt.)	Clay County, MN	North Dakota (pt.)	Total	Fargo city
<b>AGE</b>						
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>1 396</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>929</b>
Under 5 years.....	112	25	25	87	87	82
5 to 9 years.....	100	24	24	76	76	68
10 to 14 years.....	86	29	29	57	57	53
15 to 19 years.....	179	74	74	105	105	94
20 to 24 years.....	247	108	108	139	139	135
25 to 34 years.....	334	69	69	265	265	258
35 to 44 years.....	203	40	40	163	163	150
45 to 54 years.....	79	20	20	59	59	56
55 to 64 years.....	39	16	16	23	23	21
65 to 74 years.....	12	5	5	7	7	7
75 to 84 years.....	4	—	—	4	4	4
85 years and over.....	1	—	—	1	1	1
3 and 4 years.....	34	7	7	27	27	25
16 years and over.....	1 065	321	321	744	744	708
18 years and over.....	1 008	300	300	708	708	678
21 years and over.....	868	230	230	638	638	610
60 years and over.....	38	14	14	24	24	22
62 years and over.....	30	11	11	19	19	17
Median.....	24.4	21.8	21.8	25.8	25.8	26.0
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>640</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>416</b>
Under 5 years.....	58	11	11	47	47	44
5 to 9 years.....	61	19	19	42	42	38
10 to 14 years.....	38	17	17	21	21	20
15 to 19 years.....	67	31	31	36	36	35
20 to 24 years.....	98	43	43	55	55	53
25 to 34 years.....	157	35	35	122	122	117
35 to 44 years.....	101	22	22	79	79	71
45 to 54 years.....	35	10	10	25	25	23
55 to 64 years.....	17	7	7	10	10	9
65 to 74 years.....	6	2	2	4	4	4
75 to 84 years.....	1	—	—	1	1	1
85 years and over.....	1	—	—	1	1	1
3 and 4 years.....	22	5	5	17	17	16
16 years and over.....	476	147	147	329	329	310
18 years and over.....	457	137	137	320	320	302
21 years and over.....	395	107	107	288	288	270
60 years and over.....	19	6	6	13	13	12
62 years and over.....	15	5	5	10	10	9
Median.....	24.9	21.8	21.8	26.2	26.2	26.0
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>756</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>513</b>
Median age.....	24.1	21.8	21.8	25.5	25.5	25.9
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>						
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>1 396</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>929</b>
In households.....	1 276	339	339	937	937	880
Householder.....	386	90	90	296	296	288
Family householder.....	247	52	52	195	195	190
Nonfamily householder.....	139	38	38	101	101	98
Living alone.....	86	18	18	68	68	65
Spouse.....	248	44	44	204	204	189
Child.....	409	110	110	299	299	274
Other relatives.....	31	14	14	17	17	17
Nonrelatives.....	202	81	81	121	121	112
Institutionalized persons.....	3	3	3	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters.....	117	68	68	49	49	49
Persons per household.....	2.72	2.79	2.79	2.70	2.70	2.70
Persons per family.....	3.31	3.40	3.40	3.28	3.28	3.28
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>
In households.....	16	4	4	12	12	12
Householder.....	7	3	3	4	4	4
Nonfamily householder.....	2	—	—	2	2	2
Living alone.....	2	—	—	2	2	2
Spouse.....	3	1	1	2	2	2
Other relatives.....	6	—	—	6	6	6
Nonrelatives.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons.....	1	1	1	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>						
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>247</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>190</b>
With own children under 18 years.....	157	30	30	127	127	125
Number of own children under 18 years.....	353	98	98	255	255	232
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>211</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>168</b>
With own children under 18 years.....	138	25	25	113	113	111
Number of own children under 18 years.....	313	87	87	226	226	205
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>
With own children under 18 years.....	16	5	5	11	11	11
Number of own children under 18 years.....	35	11	11	24	24	23
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>						
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>615</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>412</b>
Never married.....	357	134	134	223	223	209
Now married, except separated.....	240	44	44	196	196	190
Separated.....	3	—	—	3	3	3
Widowed.....	1	1	1	—	—	—
Divorced.....	14	3	3	11	11	10
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>483</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>314</b>
Never married.....	183	86	86	97	97	93
Now married, except separated.....	275	56	56	219	219	205
Separated.....	7	3	3	4	4	4
Widowed.....	9	4	4	5	5	5
Divorced.....	9	1	1	8	8	7

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Clay County, MN		Cass County, ND	
	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	Minnesota (pt.)	North Dakota (pt.)	Fargo city
AGE				
All persons	1 879	1 179	1 179	890
Under 5 years	295	200	200	161
5 to 9 years	247	155	155	117
10 to 14 years	217	136	136	95
15 to 19 years	177	131	131	102
20 to 24 years	211	138	138	116
25 to 34 years	305	179	179	139
35 to 44 years	236	137	137	104
45 to 54 years	95	57	57	30
55 to 64 years	54	29	29	14
65 to 74 years	18	6	6	4
75 to 84 years	21	10	10	8
85 years and over	3	1	1	—
3 and 4 years	125	83	83	68
16 years and over	1 087	666	666	500
18 years and over	1 038	630	630	476
21 years and over	892	525	525	389
60 years and over	67	30	30	16
62 years and over	54	22	22	14
Median	20.1	19.1	19.1	19.0
Female	904	565	565	426
Under 5 years	146	96	96	78
5 to 9 years	125	77	77	55
10 to 14 years	107	66	66	41
15 to 19 years	80	58	58	49
20 to 24 years	93	63	63	54
25 to 34 years	143	90	90	70
35 to 44 years	115	66	66	50
45 to 54 years	46	26	26	12
55 to 64 years	24	15	15	7
65 to 74 years	8	3	3	3
75 to 84 years	14	4	4	2
85 years and over	3	1	1	—
3 and 4 years	65	42	42	34
16 years and over	511	316	316	238
18 years and over	486	299	299	225
21 years and over	429	259	259	189
60 years and over	37	15	15	7
62 years and over	30	11	11	6
Median	19.7	18.9	18.9	18.8
Male	975	614	614	464
Median age	20.3	19.2	19.2	19.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	1 879	1 179	1 179	890
In households	1 803	1 134	1 134	845
Householder	491	288	288	221
Family householder	363	238	238	176
Nonfamily householder	128	50	50	45
Living alone	84	32	32	27
Spouse	238	138	138	96
Child	879	573	573	433
Other relatives	76	60	60	35
Nonrelatives	119	75	75	60
Institutionalized persons	17	10	10	7
Other persons in group quarters	59	35	35	35
Persons per household	3.26	3.66	3.66	3.58
Persons per family	3.77	3.97	3.97	3.97
Persons 65 years and over	42	17	17	12
In households	41	17	17	12
Householder	28	12	12	8
Nonfamily householder	18	7	7	5
Living alone	16	6	6	4
Spouse	8	3	3	3
Other relatives	3	1	1	1
Nonrelatives	2	1	1	1
Institutionalized persons	1	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	363	238	238	176
With own children under 18 years	263	184	184	142
Number of own children under 18 years	781	500	500	389
Married-couple families	250	150	150	105
With own children under 18 years	178	114	114	83
Number of own children under 18 years	525	312	312	231
Female householder, no husband present	84	65	65	55
With own children under 18 years	67	54	54	47
Number of own children under 18 years	212	147	147	128
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	594	362	362	270
Never married	254	167	167	130
Now married, except separated	277	163	163	116
Separated	15	7	7	5
Widowed	4	2	2	2
Divorced	44	23	23	17
Females 15 years and over	526	326	326	247
Never married	175	110	110	92
Now married, except separated	252	153	153	104
Separated	36	26	26	24
Widowed	23	12	12	7
Divorced	40	25	25	20

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA		Clay County, MN		Cass County, ND		
		Minnesota (pt.1)	Total	Moorhead city	North Dakota (pt.1)	Total	Fargo city
<b>AGE</b>							
<b>All persons</b>	<b>148 097</b>	<b>48 111</b>	<b>48 111</b>	<b>30 452</b>	<b>99 986</b>	<b>99 986</b>	<b>71 603</b>
Under 5 years	10 464	3 200	3 200	1 933	7 264	7 264	4 952
5 to 9 years	10 816	3 495	3 495	2 014	7 321	7 321	4 648
10 to 14 years	9 746	3 244	3 244	1 654	6 502	6 502	3 940
15 to 19 years	12 286	5 050	5 050	3 729	7 236	7 236	5 166
20 to 24 years	17 755	6 156	6 156	5 329	11 599	11 599	10 103
25 to 34 years	25 742	6 741	6 741	4 252	19 001	19 001	14 267
35 to 44 years	21 868	6 308	6 308	3 580	15 560	15 560	10 473
45 to 54 years	12 712	4 156	4 156	2 238	8 556	8 556	5 726
55 to 64 years	10 688	3 812	3 812	2 161	6 876	6 876	4 919
65 to 74 years	8 499	3 136	3 136	1 860	5 363	5 363	3 850
75 to 84 years	5 361	2 004	2 004	1 162	3 357	3 357	2 470
85 years and over	2 160	809	809	540	1 351	1 351	1 089
3 and 4 years	4 319	1 332	1 332	801	2 987	2 987	1 977
16 years and over	115 316	37 568	37 568	24 573	77 748	77 748	57 368
18 years and over	111 802	36 455	36 455	24 002	75 347	75 347	55 865
21 years and over	100 264	31 171	31 171	19 363	69 093	69 093	50 646
60 years and over	21 363	7 916	7 916	4 668	13 447	13 447	9 821
62 years and over	19 175	7 114	7 114	4 212	12 061	12 061	8 830
Median	30.1	29.6	29.6	26.4	30.2	30.2	29.6
<b>Female</b>	<b>75 485</b>	<b>25 137</b>	<b>25 137</b>	<b>16 395</b>	<b>50 348</b>	<b>50 348</b>	<b>36 158</b>
Under 5 years	5 113	1 541	1 541	924	3 572	3 572	2 430
5 to 9 years	5 301	1 663	1 663	941	3 638	3 638	2 276
10 to 14 years	4 779	1 566	1 566	808	3 213	3 213	1 914
15 to 19 years	6 120	2 809	2 809	2 202	3 311	3 311	2 352
20 to 24 years	8 911	3 351	3 351	2 974	5 560	5 560	4 818
25 to 34 years	13 077	3 493	3 493	2 203	9 584	9 584	7 142
35 to 44 years	10 748	3 139	3 139	1 804	7 609	7 609	5 132
45 to 54 years	6 409	2 122	2 122	1 188	4 287	4 287	2 920
55 to 64 years	5 527	1 972	1 972	1 164	3 555	3 555	2 593
65 to 74 years	4 576	1 678	1 678	1 026	2 898	2 898	2 138
75 to 84 years	3 360	1 224	1 224	760	2 136	2 136	1 613
85 years and over	1 564	579	579	401	985	985	830
3 and 4 years	2 096	624	624	362	1 472	1 472	972
16 years and over	59 441	20 080	20 080	13 590	39 361	39 361	29 193
18 years and over	57 776	19 554	19 554	13 316	38 222	38 222	28 461
21 years and over	51 824	16 419	16 419	10 472	35 405	35 405	26 130
60 years and over	12 279	4 500	4 500	2 791	7 779	7 779	5 862
62 years and over	11 133	4 079	4 079	2 538	7 054	7 054	5 340
Median	30.8	30.0	30.0	26.7	31.1	31.1	30.8
<b>Male</b>	<b>72 612</b>	<b>22 974</b>	<b>22 974</b>	<b>14 057</b>	<b>49 638</b>	<b>49 638</b>	<b>35 445</b>
Median age	29.3	29.2	29.2	26.0	29.3	29.3	28.4
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>							
<b>All persons</b>	<b>148 097</b>	<b>48 111</b>	<b>48 111</b>	<b>30 452</b>	<b>99 986</b>	<b>99 986</b>	<b>71 603</b>
In households	140 037	44 053	44 053	26 652	95 984	95 984	67 720
Householder	56 330	16 922	16 922	10 601	39 408	39 408	29 368
Family householder	36 181	11 494	11 494	6 664	24 687	24 687	16 862
Nonfamily householder	20 149	5 428	5 428	3 937	14 721	14 721	12 506
Living alone	15 124	4 014	4 014	2 674	11 110	11 110	9 250
Spouse	30 476	9 637	9 637	5 397	20 839	20 839	13 954
Child	42 500	13 942	13 942	7 739	28 558	28 558	18 277
Other relatives	2 308	730	730	439	1 578	1 578	1 157
Nonrelatives	8 423	2 822	2 822	2 476	5 601	5 601	4 964
Institutionalized persons	1 840	589	589	418	1 251	1 251	1 132
Other persons in group quarters	6 220	3 469	3 469	3 382	2 751	2 751	2 751
Persons per household	2.50	2.62	2.62	2.53	2.44	2.44	2.31
Persons per family	3.09	3.13	3.13	3.05	3.08	3.08	2.99
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b>	<b>16 020</b>	<b>5 949</b>	<b>5 949</b>	<b>3 562</b>	<b>10 071</b>	<b>10 071</b>	<b>7 409</b>
In households	14 407	5 359	5 359	3 148	9 048	9 048	6 484
Householder	10 334	3 867	3 867	2 286	6 467	6 467	4 704
Nonfamily householder	5 226	1 950	1 950	1 206	3 276	3 276	2 515
Living alone	5 084	1 892	1 892	1 162	3 192	3 192	2 439
Spouse	3 471	1 277	1 277	739	2 194	2 194	1 501
Other relatives	477	171	171	94	306	306	213
Nonrelatives	125	44	44	29	81	81	66
Institutionalized persons	1 475	513	513	343	962	962	864
Other persons in group quarters	138	77	77	71	61	61	61
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>							
<b>Families</b>	<b>36 181</b>	<b>11 494</b>	<b>11 494</b>	<b>6 664</b>	<b>24 687</b>	<b>24 687</b>	<b>16 862</b>
With own children under 18 years	18 849	5 875	5 875	3 406	12 974	12 974	8 516
Number of own children under 18 years	35 183	11 250	11 250	6 251	23 933	23 933	15 262
<b>Married-couple families</b>	<b>30 511</b>	<b>9 630</b>	<b>9 630</b>	<b>5 384</b>	<b>20 881</b>	<b>20 881</b>	<b>13 975</b>
With own children under 18 years	15 438	4 735	4 735	2 605	10 703	10 703	6 826
Number of own children under 18 years	29 898	9 434	9 434	5 017	20 464	20 464	12 710
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b>	<b>4 309</b>	<b>1 430</b>	<b>1 430</b>	<b>1 026</b>	<b>2 879</b>	<b>2 879</b>	<b>2 209</b>
With own children under 18 years	2 848	951	951	689	1 897	1 897	1 439
Number of own children under 18 years	4 488	1 532	1 532	1 066	2 956	2 956	2 215
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>							
<b>Males 15 years and over</b>	<b>56 779</b>	<b>17 805</b>	<b>17 805</b>	<b>11 129</b>	<b>38 974</b>	<b>38 974</b>	<b>28 525</b>
Never married	20 759	6 503	6 503	4 761	14 256	14 256	11 579
Now married, except separated	31 280	9 883	9 883	5 533	21 397	21 397	14 403
Separated	371	104	104	60	267	267	205
Widowed	1 056	405	405	247	651	651	494
Divorced	3 313	910	910	528	2 403	2 403	1 844
<b>Females 15 years and over</b>	<b>60 292</b>	<b>20 367</b>	<b>20 367</b>	<b>13 722</b>	<b>39 925</b>	<b>39 925</b>	<b>29 538</b>
Never married	17 963	6 721	6 721	5 637	11 242	11 242	9 437
Now married, except separated	31 205	9 904	9 904	5 561	21 301	21 301	14 307
Separated	477	134	134	93	343	343	266
Widowed	5 949	2 239	2 239	1 442	3 710	3 710	2 892
Divorced	4 698	1 369	1 369	989	3 329	3 329	2 636

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Day County, MN		North Dakota (pt.)	Cass County, ND		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Day County, MN						
	Moorhead city			Fargo city	West Fargo city	Tract 205	Tract 301.02	Tract 301.03	Tract 301.04	Tract 301.05		
	Total											
<b>RACE</b>												
All persons	153 296	50 422	32 295	102 874	102 874	12 287	5 122	2 756	3 040	3 964	3 564	
White	149 004	48 562	30 786	100 442	74 111	12 108	5 004	2 628	2 892	3 866	3 487	
Black	1 497	166	152	280	71 968	12 108	23	1	11	9	4	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1 497	446	441	894	796	102	40	38	60	14	26	
American Indian	1 489	549	437	940	792	102	40	37	60	14	26	
Eskimo	8	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Aleut	1 396	410	355	986	929	26	34	3	19	23	24	
Asian or Pacific Islander	1 377	405	350	972	915	26	32	3	19	23	24	
Asian	306	112	105	194	188	2	13	1	2	6	1	
Chinese	83	12	12	71	63	4	1	1	2	1	1	
Filipino	75	12	11	63	54	7	1	1	1	1	1	
Japanese	233	29	29	204	200	4	7	1	6	11	11	
Asian Indian	217	85	57	132	119	2	8	2	2	4	4	
Korean	237	68	55	169	157	3	2	1	1	1	1	
Vietnamese	27	8	8	19	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Commodian	27	8	8	19	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Hmong	25	23	23	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Laotian	28	10	8	18	15	3	1	1	1	1	1	
Thai	10	10	10	18	15	3	1	1	1	1	1	
Other Asian	146	46	42	100	98	1	2	1	1	1	1	
Pacific Islander	19	5	5	14	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Hawaiian	12	1	1	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Samoa	5	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Guamanian	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Other Pacific Islander	953	731	561	222	158	39	21	86	58	52	23	
Other race												
<b>HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>												
All persons	153 296	50 422	32 295	102 874	102 874	12 287	5 122	2 756	3 040	3 964	3 564	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1 879	179	890	700	74 111	12 108	46	112	90	99	62	
Mexican	1 430	987	747	443	331	66	36	89	84	91	58	
Puerto Rican	36	14	6	22	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cuban	5	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Other Hispanic	408	175	134	233	191	21	10	16	5	8	4	
Not of Hispanic origin	151 417	49 243	31 405	102 174	73 567	12 199	5 076	2 644	2 950	3 865	3 502	
<b>RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>												
All persons	153 296	50 422	32 295	102 874	102 874	12 287	5 122	2 756	3 040	3 964	3 564	
White	149 004	48 562	30 786	100 442	74 111	12 108	5 004	2 628	2 892	3 866	3 487	
Hispanic origin	1 497	451	334	456	365	51	22	26	37	44	39	
Not of Hispanic origin	148 097	48 111	30 452	99 986	71 603	12 057	4 982	2 602	2 855	3 822	3 448	
Black	1 497	166	152	280	71 968	12 108	23	1	11	9	4	
Hispanic origin	8	2	2	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Not of Hispanic origin	438	164	150	274	258	12	22	1	11	9	4	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1 497	553	441	944	796	102	40	38	60	14	26	
Hispanic origin	42	16	16	26	26	3	3	3	1	1	1	
Not of Hispanic origin	1 455	537	425	918	772	102	37	35	59	14	26	
Asian or Pacific Islander	1 396	410	355	986	929	26	34	3	19	23	24	
Hispanic origin	29	16	16	13	13	3	1	1	1	1	1	
Not of Hispanic origin	1 367	394	349	973	919	23	34	3	19	14	23	
Other race	953	731	561	222	158	39	21	86	58	52	23	
Hispanic origin	893	694	532	199	143	46	20	22	52	22	6	
Not of Hispanic origin	60	37	29	23	15	5	1	1	6	6	1	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Moorhead city, Clay County, MN							Remainder of Clay County, MN						
	Tract 201	Tract 202.01	Tract 202.02	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 206	Tract 301.02 (pt.)	Tract 301.03 (pt.)	Tract 301.04 (pt.)	Tract 301.05 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 301.02 (pt.)	Tract 301.03 (pt.)
RACE														
All persons	5 267	112	2 632	3 389	6 119	5 096	5 295	106	2 989	659	631	26	2 650	51
White	5 073	103	2 471	3 258	5 749	4 978	4 957	104	2 841	646	606	26	2 524	51
Black	19	1	8	6	46	23	32	1	11	4	3	1	37	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	67	1	54	49	92	40	67	1	60	2	8	37	37	1
American Indian	67	1	54	48	90	40	67	1	60	2	8	37	37	1
Eskimo	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	25	3	32	33	145	34	57	—	19	3	4	3	3	—
Asian	25	3	32	32	143	32	57	—	19	3	4	3	3	—
Chinese	4	—	2	10	64	13	9	—	2	1	1	—	1	—
Filipino	—	—	1	1	5	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese	—	—	—	2	1	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	3	1	2	2	13	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—
Korean	3	1	2	5	22	8	25	—	2	1	—	2	2	—
Vietnamese	3	1	8	6	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—
Thai	5	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	1	—	2	6	19	1	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	6	—	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	83	5	67	43	87	21	182	1	58	4	10	—	85	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	5 267	112	2 632	3 389	6 119	5 096	5 295	106	2 989	659	631	26	2 650	51
Hispanic origin (of any race)	141	6	126	143	118	46	191	2	90	4	23	—	110	—
Mexican	106	6	113	116	79	36	179	2	84	3	23	—	87	—
Puerto Rican	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	—
Cuban	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	34	—	12	24	36	10	12	—	5	1	—	—	16	—
Not of Hispanic origin	5 126	106	2 506	3 246	6 001	5 050	5 104	104	2 899	655	608	26	2 540	51
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	5 267	112	2 632	3 389	6 119	5 096	5 295	106	2 989	659	631	26	2 650	51
White	5 073	103	2 471	3 258	5 749	4 978	4 957	104	2 841	646	606	26	2 524	51
Hispanic origin	60	1	57	99	29	22	15	1	37	—	13	25	37	—
Not of Hispanic origin	5 013	102	2 414	3 159	5 720	4 956	4 942	103	2 804	646	593	26	2 499	51
Black	19	—	8	6	46	23	32	—	11	4	3	1	1	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	19	—	8	5	46	22	32	—	11	4	3	1	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	67	1	54	49	92	40	67	1	60	2	8	37	37	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	2	1	5	3	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	67	1	52	48	87	37	63	1	59	2	8	37	37	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	25	3	32	33	145	34	57	—	19	3	4	3	3	—
Hispanic origin	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	19	3	32	33	145	34	57	—	19	3	4	3	3	—
Other race	83	5	67	43	87	21	182	1	58	4	10	—	85	—
Hispanic origin	75	5	67	42	84	20	172	1	52	4	10	—	85	—
Not of Hispanic origin	8	—	—	1	3	1	10	—	6	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Remainder of Clay County, MN—Con.				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Cass County, ND							
		Tract 301.04 (pt.)	Tract 301.05 (pt.)	Tract 302.01	Tract 302.02	Tract 3	Tract 101.02	Tract 101.03	Tract 102.01	Tract 102.02	Tract 103.02	Tract 404	Tract 405
RACE													
All persons		3 305	2 933	5 137	4 025	3 118	173	6 198	3 457	6 491	4 183	3 210	3 599
White		3 220	2 881	5 072	4 002	2 871	167	6 045	3 423	6 382	4 110	3 172	3 574
Black		5	1	3	4	18	2	16	4	6	34	4	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		12	18	37	8	26	2	84	21	62	13	21	14
Asian or Pacific Islander		12	18	37	8	26	2	84	21	62	13	21	14
Alut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		20	20	10	2	188	4	30	1	20	23	5	8
Asian		20	20	10	2	187	4	29	1	20	23	5	8
Chinese		6	—	—	—	57	—	7	—	1	2	2	2
Filipino		—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	1	3	1	—
Japanese		1	—	—	—	10	—	1	—	7	2	1	—
Korean		—	—	—	—	40	—	7	—	3	10	—	4
Vietnamese		10	11	4	1	45	4	—	1	1	4	2	—
Cambodian		3	7	3	—	8	—	4	—	3	1	—	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai		—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian		—	—	3	1	18	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Hawaiian		—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		48	13	15	9	15	—	23	8	21	3	8	1
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons		3 305	2 933	5 137	4 025	3 118	173	6 198	3 457	6 491	4 183	3 210	3 599
Hispanic origin (of any race)		95	39	21	24	49	—	65	25	44	23	16	7
Mexican		88	35	21	9	10	—	49	14	31	7	7	5
Puerto Rican		—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cuban		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic		7	4	—	14	38	—	15	11	12	15	8	2
Not of Hispanic origin		3 210	2 894	5 116	4 001	3 069	173	6 133	3 432	6 447	4 160	3 194	3 592
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons		3 305	2 933	5 137	4 025	3 118	173	6 198	3 457	6 491	4 183	3 210	3 599
White		3 220	2 881	5 072	4 002	2 871	167	6 045	3 423	6 382	4 110	3 172	3 574
Hispanic origin		44	26	7	15	36	—	39	17	23	19	5	5
Not of Hispanic origin		3 176	2 855	5 065	3 987	2 835	167	6 006	3 406	6 359	4 091	3 165	3 569
Black		5	1	3	4	18	—	16	4	6	34	4	2
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		5	1	3	4	18	—	16	4	6	34	4	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		12	18	37	8	26	2	84	21	62	13	21	14
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		12	18	37	8	26	2	84	21	62	13	21	14
Asian or Pacific Islander		20	20	10	2	188	4	30	1	20	23	5	8
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		20	20	10	2	188	4	30	1	20	23	5	8
Other race		11	19	10	2	188	4	22	1	20	23	5	8
Hispanic origin		48	13	15	9	15	—	23	8	21	3	8	1
Not of Hispanic origin		42	12	14	6	17	—	17	—	21	2	5	—
Hispanic origin		6	1	1	—	2	—	6	—	—	—	3	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Fargo city, Cass County, ND										
		Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.02	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02
RACE												
All persons		6 112	6 795	3 118	4 295	7 246	4 966	1 487	3 791	5 981	5 897	7 490
White		5 993	6 649	2 871	4 162	6 927	4 739	1 438	3 700	5 678	5 836	7 383
Black		17	18	26	13	36	15	6	14	36	9	18
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		54	54	134	23	134	156	29	41	125	18	40
Asian Indian		17	54	26	22	134	156	29	40	125	18	40
Eskimo		—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		92	70	188	91	123	41	12	24	118	22	45
Asian		91	70	187	91	121	36	12	24	116	21	45
Chinese		5	4	57	31	39	12	2	3	5	—	8
Filipino		6	11	2	2	3	3	2	3	7	2	6
Japanese		5	—	10	2	11	2	2	1	2	2	5
Asian Indian		54	14	40	23	26	6	2	2	—	1	11
Korean		11	23	45	4	2	3	1	2	4	1	8
Vietnamese		2	10	8	13	12	5	3	9	73	9	6
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	10	—	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai		1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Asian		7	8	18	12	22	2	1	2	15	6	1
Pacific Islander		1	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	2	—	—
Hawaiian		—	—	1	—	2	5	—	—	2	—	—
Samoan		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		5	4	15	6	26	15	2	12	24	12	4
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons		6 112	6 795	3 118	4 295	7 246	4 966	1 487	3 791	5 981	5 897	7 490
Hispanic origin (of any race)		29	28	49	28	64	63	9	29	56	39	40
Mexican		19	15	10	13	49	46	5	18	41	28	25
Puerto Rican		—	3	1	—	3	2	—	—	3	2	3
Cuban		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Hispanic		10	10	38	15	12	15	4	10	12	9	12
Not of Hispanic origin		6 083	6 767	3 069	4 267	7 182	4 903	1 478	3 762	5 925	5 858	7 450
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons		6 112	6 795	3 118	4 295	7 246	4 966	1 487	3 791	5 981	5 897	7 490
White		5 993	6 649	2 871	4 162	6 927	4 739	1 438	3 700	5 678	5 836	7 383
Hispanic origin		24	22	36	24	31	45	7	14	30	27	35
Not of Hispanic origin		5 969	6 627	2 835	4 138	6 896	4 694	1 431	3 686	5 648	5 809	7 348
Black		5	18	18	13	36	15	6	14	36	9	18
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		5	17	18	13	36	15	6	14	36	9	17
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		17	54	26	23	134	156	29	41	125	18	40
Hispanic origin		—	1	—	—	11	4	1	2	1	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		17	53	26	23	123	152	28	39	124	18	40
Asian or Pacific Islander		92	70	188	91	123	41	12	24	118	22	45
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		92	70	188	91	123	40	12	23	115	22	45
Other race		5	4	15	6	26	15	2	12	24	12	4
Hispanic origin		5	4	13	4	22	13	1	12	22	4	4
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	2	2	4	2	1	—	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo city, Cass County, ND—Con.					West Fargo city, Cass County, ND				
	Tract 10	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.03 (pt.)	Tract 103.02 (pt.)	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 405 (pt.)	Tract 101.03 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 404 (pt.)
<b>RACE</b>										
All persons	8 630	57	3 861	4 120	—	265	2 337	3 384	6 473	93
White	8 491	53	3 737	4 047	—	264	2 308	3 351	6 364	85
Black	26	—	14	34	—	—	2	4	6	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	47	—	70	13	—	—	14	21	62	5
Hispanic origin	47	—	70	13	—	—	14	21	62	5
Not of Hispanic origin	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	51	4	25	23	—	—	5	1	20	—
Asian	50	4	24	23	—	—	5	1	20	—
Pacific Islander	14	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese	9	—	7	3	—	—	3	—	1	—
Filipino	9	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese	5	—	6	10	—	—	1	—	7	—
Korean	4	—	4	1	—	—	—	1	3	—
Vietnamese	6	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Camboodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—
Pacific Islander	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	15	—	15	3	—	—	8	7	21	3
<b>HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>										
All persons	8 630	57	3 861	4 120	—	265	2 337	3 384	6 473	93
Hispanic origin (of any race)	42	—	45	23	—	—	20	20	44	4
Mexican	23	—	32	7	—	—	17	14	31	4
Puerto Rican	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	17	—	12	15	—	—	3	6	12	—
Not of Hispanic origin	8 588	57	3 816	4 097	—	265	2 317	3 364	6 429	89
<b>RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>										
All persons	8 630	57	3 861	4 120	—	265	2 337	3 384	6 473	93
White	8 491	53	3 737	4 047	—	264	2 308	3 351	6 364	85
Hispanic origin	26	—	25	19	—	—	14	13	23	1
Not of Hispanic origin	8 465	53	3 712	4 028	—	264	2 294	3 338	6 341	84
Black	24	—	14	34	—	—	2	4	6	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	24	—	14	34	—	—	2	4	6	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	49	—	70	13	—	—	14	21	62	5
Hispanic origin	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	48	—	69	11	—	—	14	21	62	5
Asian or Pacific Islander	51	4	25	23	—	—	5	1	20	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	51	4	20	23	—	—	2	1	20	—
Other race	15	—	15	3	—	—	8	7	21	3
Hispanic origin	—	—	14	1	—	—	3	7	21	3
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Remainder of Cass County, ND											
		Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.03 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 103.02 (pt.)	Tract 401	Tract 402	Tract 403	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 405 (pt.)	Tract 406
RACE													
All persons			116		73	18	63	2 277	2 365	2 617	3 117	3 334	2 496
White			114		72	18	63	2 272	2 357	2 595	3 087	3 310	2 478
Black									1	4	4	2	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut			2					2	2	4	16	13	7
American Indian													
Eskimo													
Aleut													
Asian or Pacific Islander									3	12	5	8	2
Asian								1	3	12	5	8	2
Chinese													
Filipino													
Japanese													
Asian Indian													
Korean													
Vietnamese													
Cambodian									3	4	2	4	2
Hmong													
Laotian													
Thai													
Other Asian													
Pacific Islander													
Hawaiian													
Samoan													
Guamanian													
Other Pacific Islander													
Other race					1			1	2	6	5	1	9
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons			116		73	18	63	2 277	2 365	2 617	3 117	3 334	2 496
Hispanic origin (of any race)					5			1	14	16	12	7	13
Mexican									14	12	3	5	12
Puerto Rican											1		
Cuban													
Other Hispanic					5			1		4	8	2	1
Not of Hispanic origin			116		68	18	63	2 276	2 351	2 601	3 105	3 327	2 483
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons			116		73	18	63	2 277	2 365	2 617	3 117	3 334	2 496
White			114		72	18	63	2 272	2 357	2 595	3 087	3 310	2 478
Hispanic origin					4				12	9	6	5	4
Not of Hispanic origin			114		68	18	63	2 272	2 345	2 586	3 081	3 305	2 474
Black													
Hispanic origin									1		4	2	
Not of Hispanic origin													
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut			2					2	2	4	16	13	7
Hispanic origin													
Not of Hispanic origin			2					2	2	3	16	12	7
Asian or Pacific Islander													
Hispanic origin													
Not of Hispanic origin													
Other race					1			1	3	12	5	8	2
Hispanic origin					1			1	2	6	5	1	9
Not of Hispanic origin													

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	Minnesota (pt.)	Clay County, MN		North Dakota (pt.)	Cass County, ND			Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Clay County, MN	
			Total	Moorhead city		Total	Fargo city	West Fargo city	Tract 205	Tract 301.02
All housing units.....	60 953	18 546	18 546	11 511	42 407	42 407	31 711	4 574	1 894	1 142
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>										
Occupied housing units.....	57 771	17 490	17 490	11 063	40 281	40 281	30 149	4 430	1 851	992
Owner-occupied housing units.....	34 021	11 948	11 948	6 664	22 073	22 073	14 502	2 832	1 338	686
Percent of occupied housing units.....	58.9	68.3	68.3	60.2	54.8	54.8	48.1	63.9	72.3	69.2
White.....	33 733	11 836	11 836	6 592	21 897	21 897	14 365	2 815	1 326	677
Black.....	31	17	17	15	14	13	13	1	5	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	104	40	40	26	64	64	42	7	3	4
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	98	28	28	19	70	70	64	3	3	1
Other race.....	55	27	27	12	28	28	18	6	1	4
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	147	74	74	44	73	73	52	13	4	6
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	33 640	11 791	11 791	6 561	21 849	21 849	14 328	2 807	1 323	675
Renter-occupied housing units.....	23 750	5 542	5 542	4 399	18 208	18 208	15 647	1 598	513	306
White.....	22 828	5 194	5 194	4 094	17 634	17 634	15 104	1 569	497	282
Black.....	102	34	34	33	68	68	66	2	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	328	100	100	87	228	228	209	18	5	5
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	288	62	62	61	226	226	224	2	5	—
Other race.....	204	152	152	124	52	52	44	7	5	19
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	344	214	214	177	130	130	111	15	8	22
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	22 690	5 131	5 131	4 040	17 559	17 559	15 040	1 561	495	279
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>										
Vacant housing units.....	3 182	1 056	1 056	448	2 126	2 126	1 562	144	43	150
For sale only.....	583	147	147	79	436	436	302	59	10	8
For rent.....	1 408	342	342	250	1 066	1 066	920	51	17	32
Rentred or sold, not occupied.....	270	93	93	55	177	177	116	9	11	9
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	212	71	71	14	141	141	97	17	1	5
For migrant workers.....	43	28	28	—	15	15	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	666	375	375	50	291	291	127	8	4	96
Boarded up.....	34	19	19	—	15	15	5	—	—	—
<b>ROOMS</b>										
1 room.....	1 395	294	294	266	1 101	1 101	1 022	59	5	9
2 rooms.....	3 115	747	747	620	2 368	2 368	2 075	224	28	35
3 rooms.....	6 853	1 829	1 829	1 336	5 024	5 024	4 371	430	155	139
4 rooms.....	12 155	3 277	3 277	2 354	8 878	8 878	7 428	858	339	255
5 rooms.....	11 126	3 485	3 485	2 074	7 641	7 641	5 666	982	286	252
6 rooms.....	7 742	2 715	2 715	1 377	5 027	5 027	3 266	669	247	151
7 rooms.....	6 178	2 196	2 196	1 170	3 982	3 982	2 523	463	207	129
8 or more rooms.....	12 389	4 003	4 003	2 314	8 386	8 386	5 360	889	627	172
Median, all housing units.....	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.7	5.2	6.0	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.6	6.4	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.7	5.3	6.1	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.2	7.1	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>										
1, detached.....	31 735	11 683	11 683	6 192	20 052	20 052	12 700	2 185	1 283	631
1, attached.....	2 752	648	648	588	2 104	2 104	1 601	444	90	14
2.....	1 992	490	490	425	1 502	1 502	1 329	112	56	24
3 or 4.....	3 145	755	755	622	2 390	2 390	1 920	302	70	39
5 to 9.....	3 334	526	526	437	2 808	2 808	2 511	220	47	21
10 to 19.....	6 356	1 604	1 604	1 305	4 752	4 752	4 046	628	126	140
20 to 49.....	6 166	1 052	1 052	1 020	5 114	5 114	4 879	235	210	1
50 or more.....	1 788	409	409	352	1 379	1 379	1 379	—	—	57
Mobile home or trailer.....	3 099	1 078	1 078	410	2 021	2 021	1 129	418	1	139
Other.....	586	301	301	160	285	285	217	30	11	76
Occupied housing units.....	57 771	17 490	17 490	11 063	40 281	40 281	30 149	4 430	1 851	992
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>										
1 person.....	15 444	4 097	4 097	2 746	11 347	11 347	9 465	920	378	235
2 persons.....	18 693	5 563	5 563	3 557	13 130	13 130	10 012	1 246	636	297
3 persons.....	9 457	3 007	3 007	1 974	6 450	6 450	4 707	842	306	160
4 persons.....	9 019	2 922	2 922	1 772	6 097	6 097	4 000	912	343	182
5 persons.....	3 810	1 354	1 354	739	2 456	2 456	1 500	394	150	80
6 or more persons.....	1 348	547	547	275	801	801	465	116	38	38
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.22	2.34	2.34	2.28	2.17	2.17	2.06	2.56	2.36	2.38
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.58	2.54	2.54	2.52	2.61	2.61	2.49	3.13	2.58	2.49
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.73	1.88	1.88	1.90	1.69	1.69	1.66	1.86	1.88	2.02
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>										
1.00 or less.....	56 672	17 046	17 046	10 746	39 626	39 626	29 645	4 335	1 835	949
1.01 to 1.50.....	757	296	296	200	461	461	342	74	12	33
1.51 or more.....	342	148	148	117	194	194	162	21	4	10
Mean.....	.45	.46	.46	.47	.45	.45	.45	.50	.42	.49
<b>VALUE</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	25 946	9 047	9 047	5 702	16 899	16 899	11 579	2 236	1 200	516
Less than \$20,000.....	750	352	352	53	398	398	59	20	4	17
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	2 759	1 323	1 323	546	1 436	1 436	760	171	42	145
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	7 559	3 095	3 095	2 042	4 464	4 464	3 002	733	298	212
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	7 726	2 691	2 691	1 911	5 035	5 035	3 533	878	363	116
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	3 792	985	985	696	2 807	2 807	2 008	314	225	17
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	2 411	484	484	365	1 927	1 927	1 519	107	194	5
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	591	90	90	67	501	501	427	10	56	3
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	223	21	21	17	202	202	171	3	15	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	79	4	4	3	75	75	60	—	1	—
\$300,000 or more.....	56	2	2	2	54	54	40	—	2	—
Median (dollars).....	64 000	58 400	58 400	61 500	67 400	67 400	69 600	63 400	72 100	49 000
Mean (dollars).....	70 800	61 300	61 300	65 900	75 900	75 900	80 300	65 500	82 900	50 900
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	23 313	5 374	5 374	4 374	17 939	17 939	15 614	1 593	511	301
Median contract rent (dollars).....	311	295	295	308	315	315	322	298	340	295
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	312	296	296	311	316	316	322	293	320	275
With meals included in rent.....	118	30	30	25	88	88	85	2	—	9
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	745	688	688	674	765	765	780	408	—	725
No meals included in rent.....	22 739	5 189	5 189	4 292	17 550	17 550	15 383	1 574	507	289
No cash rent.....	456	155	155	57	301	301	146	17	4	3

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Clay County, MN—Con.			Moorhead city, Clay County, MN						
	Tract 301.03	Tract 301.04	Tract 301.05	Tract 201	Tract 202.01	Tract 202.02	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 206
All housing units .....	1 194	1 418	1 367	1 919	79	1 173	1 551	1 041	1 886	2 209
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>										
Occupied housing units .....	1 132	1 320	1 231	1 842	74	1 127	1 447	1 020	1 843	2 146
Owner-occupied housing units .....	554	1 167	1 058	1 526	12	621	673	388	1 330	1 206
Percent of occupied housing units .....	48.9	88.4	85.9	82.8	16.2	55.1	46.5	38.0	72.2	56.2
White .....	549	1 147	1 048	1 515	12	613	666	383	1 318	1 187
Black .....	—	2	2	1	—	1	—	1	5	5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	3	4	3	4	—	3	4	2	3	7
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	1	4	3	2	—	1	2	2	3	7
Other race .....	1	10	2	4	—	3	1	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	4	17	5	14	—	6	9	2	4	2
White, not of Hispanic origin .....	546	1 141	1 045	1 505	12	610	658	381	1 315	1 186
Renter-occupied housing units .....	578	153	173	316	62	506	774	632	513	940
White .....	550	149	163	282	60	470	744	561	497	857
Black .....	4	1	1	5	—	3	2	8	1	9
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	11	2	5	9	1	14	9	19	5	12
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	1	—	—	3	1	6	8	25	5	45
Other race .....	12	1	4	17	—	13	11	19	5	45
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	20	4	7	25	1	23	30	22	8	45
White, not of Hispanic origin .....	542	146	160	273	59	461	726	558	495	854
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>										
Vacant housing units .....	62	98	136	77	5	46	104	21	43	63
For sale only .....	14	14	11	17	1	14	17	3	10	1
For rent .....	42	17	16	43	3	23	50	11	17	53
Rented or sold, not occupied .....	2	7	10	4	1	2	22	4	11	7
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use .....	1	3	4	—	—	—	6	1	1	2
For migrant workers .....	—	8	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant .....	3	49	75	13	—	7	9	2	4	—
Boarded up .....	—	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>ROOMS</b>										
1 room .....	28	3	5	8	20	22	41	30	5	111
2 rooms .....	61	25	19	44	20	94	139	53	28	170
3 rooms .....	124	54	64	146	14	238	295	145	155	192
4 rooms .....	279	144	160	329	8	226	358	271	338	458
5 rooms .....	235	248	236	489	6	226	228	163	285	381
6 rooms .....	136	265	251	275	4	135	164	124	246	234
7 rooms .....	126	225	186	215	3	114	141	93	204	218
8 or more rooms .....	205	454	446	413	4	118	185	162	625	445
Median, all housing units .....	4.9	6.4	6.3	5.4	2.5	4.5	4.3	4.6	6.0	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	5.3	6.6	6.5	5.8	3.1	4.8	4.8	5.1	6.3	5.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	5.0	6.5	6.4	5.4	2.4	4.6	4.4	4.6	6.0	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	6.8	6.7	6.7	5.8	6.3	5.6	6.1	6.6	7.1	6.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	3.9	4.7	4.8	4.1	2.1	3.2	3.4	3.9	3.9	3.6
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>										
1, detached .....	392	1 180	1 103	1 298	12	617	725	418	1 275	1 166
1, attached .....	221	7	43	93	—	40	17	16	90	73
2 .....	10	16	14	58	7	56	119	73	56	35
3 or 4 .....	11	13	1	40	16	57	166	255	70	6
5 to 9 .....	64	8	14	8	17	50	114	88	47	35
10 to 19 .....	199	37	37	97	20	74	134	170	126	432
20 to 49 .....	276	—	—	—	—	9	187	—	210	338
50 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	250	—	—	—	102
Mobile home or trailer .....	—	142	143	310	—	—	47	1	1	2
Other .....	21	15	12	15	7	20	42	20	11	20
Occupied housing units .....	1 132	1 320	1 231	1 842	74	1 127	1 447	1 020	1 843	2 146
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>										
1 person .....	225	189	196	334	49	457	503	221	378	496
2 persons .....	340	394	395	578	17	313	428	309	633	827
3 persons .....	254	246	224	352	6	170	216	218	305	372
4 persons .....	211	290	241	346	—	102	207	174	340	296
5 persons .....	87	140	124	168	1	57	62	61	149	111
6 or more persons .....	15	61	51	64	1	28	31	37	38	44
Median, occupied housing units .....	2.50	2.81	2.61	2.53	1.50—	1.84	2.02	2.44	2.36	2.20
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	3.06	2.96	2.72	2.63	2.17	2.29	2.24	2.41	2.57	2.46
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	2.14	1.96	2.05	2.24	1.50—	1.50—	1.76	2.45	1.88	1.84
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>										
1.00 or less .....	1 095	1 291	1 214	1 794	72	1 096	1 382	984	1 827	2 073
1.01 to 1.50 .....	20	23	11	35	2	20	50	21	12	34
1.51 or more .....	17	6	6	13	—	11	15	15	4	39
Mean .....	.50	.45	.43	.48	.49	.45	.48	.52	.42	.46
<b>VALUE</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	480	841	670	1 210	5	533	561	333	1 193	1 096
Less than \$20,000 .....	1	27	45	23	1	9	10	2	4	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999 .....	3	126	61	192	2	141	120	26	42	15
\$40,000 to \$59,999 .....	81	255	141	575	2	283	274	148	297	291
\$60,000 to \$79,999 .....	207	273	207	361	—	88	130	107	362	545
\$80,000 to \$99,999 .....	116	101	129	49	—	9	22	34	223	202
\$100,000 to \$149,999 .....	71	49	76	8	—	2	4	15	192	37
\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	1	8	10	1	—	1	1	1	55	3
\$200,000 to \$249,999 .....	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	15	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999 .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
\$300,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Median (dollars) .....	74 700	60 800	69 800	53 800	37 500	47 500	50 100	58 700	72 000	66 600
Mean (dollars) .....	79 000	62 900	69 200	54 300	40 500	48 300	51 700	61 800	82 800	70 000
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	549	128	132	310	62	505	771	631	511	938
Median contract rent (dollars) .....	317	249	306	295	178	195	297	345	340	334
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	323	252	297	292	175	208	309	351	320	340
With meals included in rent .....	9	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	—	2
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	899	—	—	—	—	113	262	725	—	250
No meals included in rent .....	559	101	109	302	62	500	751	612	507	929
No cash rent .....	1	27	23	8	—	4	15	18	4	7

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Moorhead city, Clay County, MN—Con.				Remainder of Clay County, MN				
	Tract 301.02 (pt.)	Tract 301.03 (pt.)	Tract 301.04 (pt.)	Tract 301.05 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 301.02 (pt.)	Tract 301.03 (pt.)	Tract 301.04 (pt.)	Tract 301.05 (pt.)
All housing units.....	21	1 176	184	272	8	1 121	18	1 234	1 095
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	12	1 114	181	257	8	980	18	1 139	974
Owner-occupied housing units.....	5	537	170	196	8	681	17	997	862
Percent of occupied housing units.....	41.7	48.2	93.9	76.3	100.0	69.5	94.4	87.5	88.5
White.....	5	532	168	193	8	672	17	979	855
Black.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	4	3
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	4	2
Other race.....	—	1	1	1	—	4	—	9	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	4	1	2	—	6	—	16	3
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	5	529	168	192	8	670	17	973	853
Renter-occupied housing units.....	7	577	11	61	—	299	1	142	112
White.....	7	549	11	56	—	275	1	138	107
Black.....	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	11	—	2	—	5	—	2	3
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	12	—	2	—	19	—	1	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	20	—	3	—	22	—	4	4
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	7	541	11	55	—	272	1	135	105
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	9	62	3	15	—	141	—	95	121
For sale only.....	—	14	1	1	—	8	—	13	10
For rent.....	—	42	—	8	—	32	—	17	8
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	2	1	1	—	9	—	6	9
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	1	—	3	—	5	—	3	1
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	20
Other vacant.....	9	3	1	2	—	87	—	48	73
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11
ROOMS									
1 room.....	—	28	—	1	—	9	—	3	4
2 rooms.....	6	61	—	5	—	29	—	25	14
3 rooms.....	5	124	1	21	—	134	—	53	43
4 rooms.....	1	279	13	73	1	254	—	131	87
5 rooms.....	—	234	31	31	1	252	1	217	205
6 rooms.....	2	131	32	30	1	149	5	233	221
7 rooms.....	5	119	33	25	3	124	7	192	161
8 or more rooms.....	2	200	74	86	2	170	5	380	360
Median, all housing units.....	3.4	4.9	7.0	5.7	6.8	5.0	6.9	6.3	6.4
Mean, all housing units.....	4.5	5.3	7.2	6.1	7.0	5.4	7.3	6.5	6.6
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.5	4.9	7.0	5.7	6.8	5.2	6.9	6.4	6.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	7.0	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.8	5.9	6.9	6.6	6.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.1	3.9	5.0	4.0	—	3.8	8.5+	4.7	5.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	5	375	175	126	8	626	17	1 005	977
1, attached.....	—	221	1	37	—	14	—	6	6
2.....	—	10	7	4	—	24	—	9	10
3 or 4.....	—	11	—	1	—	39	—	13	—
5 to 9.....	—	64	—	14	—	21	—	8	—
10 to 19.....	16	199	—	37	—	124	—	37	—
20 to 49.....	—	276	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	57	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	—	—	49	—	139	—	142	94
Other.....	—	20	1	4	—	76	1	14	8
Occupied housing units.....	12	1 114	181	257	8	980	18	1 139	974
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	8	224	7	69	—	227	1	182	127
2 persons.....	2	333	30	87	3	295	7	364	308
3 persons.....	1	249	37	48	1	159	5	209	176
4 persons.....	1	207	66	33	3	181	4	224	208
5 persons.....	—	86	31	13	1	80	1	109	111
6 or more persons.....	—	15	10	7	—	38	—	51	44
Median, occupied housing units.....	1.50	2.50	3.75	2.18	3.50	2.39	2.70	2.61	2.80
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.25	3.07	3.80	2.34	3.50	2.49	2.80	2.76	2.84
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.50	2.14	2.40	1.58	—	2.07	2.00	1.90	2.38
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	12	1 077	176	253	8	937	18	1 115	961
1.01 to 1.50.....	—	20	5	1	—	33	—	18	10
1.51 or more.....	—	17	—	3	—	10	—	6	3
Mean.....	.38	.50	.51	.40	.46	.49	.39	.44	.44
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	4	466	165	136	7	512	14	676	534
Less than \$20,000.....	—	1	—	3	—	17	—	27	42
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	—	3	1	4	—	145	—	125	57
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	2	80	47	43	1	210	1	208	98
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	1	200	90	27	1	115	7	183	180
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	1	113	21	22	2	16	3	80	107
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	68	5	34	2	5	3	44	42
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	1	1	3	1	3	—	7	7
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	60 000	74 700	66 600	75 900	97 500	48 900	75 000	57 000	69 100
Mean (dollars).....	61 900	78 800	69 500	78 300	100 400	50 800	85 900	61 200	66 900
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	7	568	11	60	—	294	1	117	72
Median contract rent (dollars).....	875	317	396	325	—	291	488	239	244
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	875	323	420	313	—	261	487	232	278
With meals included in rent.....	7	9	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	875	899	—	—	—	200	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	—	558	11	60	—	289	1	90	49
No cash rent.....	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	27	23

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Clay County, MN—Con.		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Cass County, ND							
	Tract 302.01	Tract 302.02	Tract 3	Tract 101.02	Tract 101.03	Tract 102.01	Tract 102.02	Tract 103.02	Tract 404	Tract 405
All housing units.....	1 956	1 603	386	58	2 792	1 276	2 478	1 465	1 003	1 256
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>										
Occupied housing units.....	1 840	1 468	360	55	2 574	1 220	2 419	1 411	967	1 188
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 508	1 211	27	40	1 003	857	1 297	1 061	908	993
Percent of occupied housing units.....	82.0	82.5	7.5	72.7	39.0	70.2	53.6	75.2	93.9	83.6
White.....	1 503	1 210	26	38	988	854	1 291	1 048	902	986
Black.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	3	—	—	1	9	1	2	2	4	6
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	1	1	1	3	—	2	6	—	1
Other race.....	1	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	2	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	3	2	—	—	8	3	3	2	4	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 501	1 208	26	38	982	852	1 290	1 046	900	985
Renter-occupied housing units.....	332	257	333	15	1 571	363	1 122	350	59	195
White.....	328	251	271	15	1 525	356	1 101	342	59	195
Black.....	—	—	3	—	7	—	2	2	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	2	—	—	22	5	12	4	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	—	54	—	8	—	2	2	—	—
Other race.....	2	4	4	—	9	2	5	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	5	11	—	19	3	12	4	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	328	250	264	15	1 517	355	1 094	339	59	195
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>										
Vacant housing units.....	116	135	26	3	218	56	59	54	36	68
For sale only.....	16	21	1	3	45	22	15	16	12	17
For rent.....	21	14	24	—	143	17	29	17	5	43
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	9	5	—	—	11	2	6	14	—	2
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	8	40	1	—	13	7	7	5	1	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	62	55	—	—	6	8	2	2	18	6
Boarded up.....	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
<b>ROOMS</b>										
1 room.....	3	9	8	—	60	14	45	4	—	2
2 rooms.....	32	27	98	4	150	109	100	11	4	20
3 rooms.....	143	120	66	1	506	114	273	76	13	95
4 rooms.....	255	195	123	4	875	132	579	195	69	118
5 rooms.....	423	312	84	8	652	265	484	182	163	179
6 rooms.....	418	311	4	9	256	198	329	194	172	162
7 rooms.....	282	257	1	6	134	132	229	216	163	167
8 or more rooms.....	400	372	2	26	159	312	439	587	419	513
Median, all housing units.....	5.8	5.9	3.7	7.0	4.3	5.5	5.0	6.8	7.0	6.8
Mean, all housing units.....	6.0	6.1	3.5	6.8	4.5	5.8	5.4	6.9	7.1	6.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.9	6.0	3.8	6.9	4.3	5.6	5.0	6.9	7.1	7.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.1	6.3	4.4	7.7	5.3	6.5	6.4	7.7	7.1	7.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.1	4.0	3.7	5.3	3.8	3.2	3.9	4.2	5.7	3.9
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>										
1, detached.....	1 544	1 314	4	53	319	752	1 154	883	895	982
1, attached.....	23	11	31	2	194	125	145	243	2	7
2.....	12	10	1	1	2	41	71	16	9	1
3 or 4.....	24	57	4	2	5	104	198	3	4	4
5 to 9.....	14	46	103	—	18	41	176	10	—	6
10 to 19.....	102	36	140	—	540	183	423	36	—	21
20 to 49.....	31	—	66	—	921	—	168	120	—	45
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	189	—	—	147	—	93
Mobile home or trailer.....	192	101	28	—	599	22	125	3	90	87
Other.....	14	28	9	—	5	8	18	4	3	10
Occupied housing units.....	1 840	1 468	360	55	2 574	1 220	2 419	1 411	967	1 188
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>										
1 person.....	444	370	13	9	662	277	529	220	73	182
2 persons.....	592	437	155	15	925	303	726	414	248	336
3 persons.....	256	227	114	7	475	216	455	289	189	174
4 persons.....	289	241	64	11	345	253	469	340	279	310
5 persons.....	189	124	11	10	130	129	187	116	128	145
6 or more persons.....	70	69	3	3	37	42	53	32	50	41
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.30	2.33	2.61	3.00	2.18	2.64	2.44	2.75	3.36	2.94
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.42	2.46	3.05	3.61	2.87	3.26	3.10	3.12	3.41	3.39
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.54	1.50	2.56	1.88	1.91	1.50	1.95	1.97	2.55	1.50
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>										
1.00 or less.....	1 807	1 454	313	55	2 505	1 192	2 368	1 399	951	1 183
1.01 to 1.50.....	26	9	28	—	53	20	39	8	13	4
1.51 or more.....	7	5	19	—	16	8	12	4	3	1
Mean.....	.44	.43	.76	.47	.53	.48	.50	.42	.46	.43
<b>VALUE</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	852	750	1	34	419	756	1 094	987	684	781
Less than \$20,000.....	129	84	—	1	6	6	9	—	6	4
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	238	212	1	—	37	56	80	9	34	22
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	261	274	—	—	161	219	368	51	211	107
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	161	133	—	7	117	346	418	166	197	186
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	43	38	—	5	55	94	169	268	150	227
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	15	8	—	16	41	31	41	335	74	150
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	4	1	—	5	2	3	7	98	9	44
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	37	3	16
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	13
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	12
Median (dollars).....	44 700	44 900	22 500	111 100	60 600	65 400	62 800	100 000	70 000	85 600
Mean (dollars).....	46 100	46 200	22 500	112 300	65 900	65 500	65 700	113 900	73 200	98 800
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	297	219	331	11	1 569	360	1 120	346	45	181
Median contract rent (dollars).....	191	184	186	231	371	223	299	390	300	782
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	202	188	203	257	374	273	288	403	330	746
With meals included in rent.....	2	1	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	51
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	1 063	1 250	—	—	387	—	408	800	—	975
No meals included in rent.....	272	196	327	9	1 561	353	1 108	337	36	112
No cash rent.....	23	22	4	2	6	7	10	7	9	18

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo city, Cass County, ND								
	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.02
All housing units.....	1 966	3 208	386	1 702	3 710	2 263	1 245	1 913	2 391
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 934	3 079	360	1 636	3 441	2 127	1 123	1 813	2 295
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 887	1 421	27	1 016	1 039	775	14	684	1 309
Percent of occupied housing units.....	97.6	46.2	7.5	62.1	30.2	36.4	1.2	37.7	57.0
White.....	1 858	1 410	26	1 006	1 031	767	14	680	1 293
Black.....	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	3	6	—	2	2	2	—	2	8
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	24	4	1	6	3	3	—	2	2
Other race.....	1	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	3	5	—	4	3	8	—	2	9
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 856	1 405	26	1 002	1 030	761	14	678	1 288
Renter-occupied housing units.....	47	1 658	333	620	2 402	1 352	1 109	1 129	986
White.....	47	1 621	271	592	2 294	1 304	1 084	1 097	915
Black.....	—	6	3	2	11	2	3	9	8
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	11	1	4	38	32	14	9	33
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	17	54	21	51	11	8	9	24
Other race.....	—	3	4	1	8	3	—	5	6
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	4	11	3	18	11	4	11	8
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	47	1 620	264	590	2 285	1 295	1 080	1 092	912
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>									
Vacant housing units.....	32	129	26	66	269	136	122	100	96
For sale only.....	19	43	1	20	30	17	2	12	27
For rent.....	7	62	24	21	178	86	104	48	50
Rentied or sold, not occupied.....	1	4	—	4	14	6	2	21	7
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	4	7	1	8	15	5	9	4	3
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	1	13	—	13	32	22	5	15	9
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—
<b>ROOMS</b>									
1 room.....	—	59	8	28	261	107	158	48	43
2 rooms.....	3	193	98	63	465	139	390	149	89
3 rooms.....	10	458	66	193	769	447	440	370	252
4 rooms.....	49	924	123	373	777	559	167	423	651
5 rooms.....	242	695	84	313	480	451	69	307	547
6 rooms.....	240	269	4	233	403	238	12	185	362
7 rooms.....	318	206	1	184	260	156	3	159	203
8 or more rooms.....	1 104	404	2	315	295	166	6	272	244
Median, all housing units.....	7.8	4.5	3.7	5.1	4.0	4.3	2.7	4.4	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	7.8	4.9	3.5	5.5	4.3	4.5	2.7	4.9	5.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	7.8	4.5	3.8	5.2	4.0	4.3	2.7	4.5	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	7.8	5.8	4.4	6.1	6.2	5.4	4.2	6.8	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	7.0	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.7	2.7	3.7	4.0
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>									
1, detached.....	1 950	1 004	4	1 061	1 150	917	7	608	1 226
1, attached.....	13	129	31	39	41	41	1	32	45
2.....	1	29	1	108	343	228	21	168	158
3 or 4.....	—	200	4	132	726	146	60	327	150
5 to 9.....	—	159	103	209	597	171	110	360	71
10 to 19.....	—	355	140	54	517	172	194	245	278
20 to 49.....	—	873	66	29	243	228	311	157	254
50 or more.....	—	93	—	55	60	223	519	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	345	28	—	2	114	—	2	187
Other.....	2	21	9	15	31	23	22	14	22
Occupied housing units.....	1 934	3 079	360	1 636	3 441	2 127	1 123	1 813	2 295
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>									
1 person.....	158	1 076	13	478	1 490	760	889	780	626
2 persons.....	641	1 028	155	523	1 019	630	204	585	752
3 persons.....	381	444	114	292	437	343	21	215	408
4 persons.....	511	365	64	214	316	250	8	137	353
5 persons.....	187	132	11	92	133	97	1	68	118
6 or more persons.....	56	34	3	37	46	47	—	28	38
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.94	1.95	2.61	2.15	1.73	1.98	1.50—	1.72	2.19
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.94	2.45	3.05	2.31	2.30	2.39	1.50—	2.28	2.38
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.82	1.53	2.56	1.85	1.50—	1.70	1.50—	1.50—	1.94
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>									
1.00 or less.....	1 930	3 031	313	1 615	3 374	2 086	1 113	1 789	2 233
1.01 to 1.50.....	4	33	28	16	39	27	3	15	50
1.51 or more.....	—	15	19	5	28	14	7	9	12
Mean.....	.39	.45	.76	.44	.47	.50	.45	.41	.48
<b>VALUE</b>									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 774	974	1	877	812	566	3	477	997
Less than \$20,000.....	1	—	—	5	6	22	—	5	9
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	6	10	1	84	147	161	1	57	142
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	123	183	—	392	435	293	2	157	608
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	513	572	—	279	182	80	—	141	219
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	456	148	—	73	26	8	—	57	15
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	432	57	—	34	12	2	—	36	4
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	144	3	—	8	3	—	—	18	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	60	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	22	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
\$300,000 or more.....	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Median (dollars).....	91 700	68 100	22 500	57 700	51 100	45 600	42 500	62 200	51 600
Mean (dollars).....	105 500	72 300	22 500	61 800	53 100	46 300	40 800	72 000	52 000
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	45	1 656	331	620	2 398	1 347	1 109	1 125	986
Median contract rent (dollars).....	515	332	186	318	277	258	206	277	305
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	553	334	203	330	257	241	202	302	297
With meals included in rent.....	—	3	—	—	6	2	4	1	11
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	222	—	—	254	213	694	537	644
No meals included in rent.....	38	1 638	327	606	2 374	1 331	1 098	1 115	968
No cash rent.....	7	15	4	14	18	14	7	9	7

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo city, Cass County, ND—Con.							
	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02	Tract 10	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.03 (pt.)	Tract 103.02 (pt.)	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 405 (pt.)
All housing units.....	2 251	3 281	3 758	20	1 974	1 444	—	199
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>								
Occupied housing units.....	2 203	3 158	3 625	18	1 792	1 390	—	155
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 656	1 469	1 775	11	338	1 043	—	38
Percent of occupied housing units.....	75.2	46.5	49.0	61.1	18.9	75.0	—	24.5
White.....	1 646	1 464	1 762	10	331	1 030	—	37
Black.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	4	3	2	—	5	2	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	2	7	1	2	6	—	—
Other race.....	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	9	1	4	—	2	2	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 642	1 463	1 759	10	329	1 028	—	37
Renter-occupied housing units.....	547	1 689	1 850	7	1 454	347	—	117
White.....	541	1 657	1 809	7	1 409	339	—	117
Black.....	—	4	9	—	7	2	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	4	15	23	—	21	4	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	11	6	—	8	2	—	—
Other race.....	—	2	3	—	9	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	8	10	—	19	4	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	541	1 651	1 802	7	1 401	336	—	117
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>								
Vacant housing units.....	48	123	133	2	182	54	—	44
For sale only.....	17	31	37	2	21	16	—	7
For rent.....	14	64	70	—	138	17	—	37
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	10	12	11	—	10	14	—	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	14	11	—	10	5	—	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	6	2	4	—	3	2	—	—
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>ROOMS</b>								
1 room.....	22	44	179	—	60	4	—	1
2 rooms.....	47	86	188	3	133	11	—	18
3 rooms.....	72	306	371	—	465	74	—	78
4 rooms.....	407	972	1 022	2	736	194	—	49
5 rooms.....	526	692	644	2	419	181	—	14
6 rooms.....	359	290	356	2	113	191	—	9
7 rooms.....	286	222	273	2	29	213	—	8
8 or more rooms.....	532	669	725	9	19	576	—	22
Median, all housing units.....	5.6	4.8	4.7	7.0	3.9	6.8	—	3.6
Median, all housing units.....	6.0	5.5	5.2	6.7	4.0	6.8	—	4.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.7	4.9	4.7	6.5	4.0	6.9	—	3.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.2	7.1	6.7	8.0	4.9	7.7	—	7.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.3	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.3	—	3.5
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>								
1, detached.....	1 748	960	1 111	16	27	863	—	48
1, attached.....	56	363	552	1	14	243	—	—
2.....	160	22	71	1	2	16	—	—
3 or 4.....	80	45	40	2	5	3	—	—
5 to 9.....	88	303	315	—	15	10	—	—
10 to 19.....	105	947	477	—	518	36	—	8
20 to 49.....	—	628	1 071	—	854	120	—	45
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	189	147	—	93
Mobile home or trailer.....	1	—	99	—	348	2	—	1
Other.....	13	13	22	—	2	4	—	4
Occupied housing units.....	2 203	3 158	3 625	18	1 792	1 390	—	155
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>								
1 person.....	452	837	1 044	4	549	218	—	91
2 persons.....	782	1 197	1 326	3	718	408	—	41
3 persons.....	385	489	580	1	304	285	—	8
4 persons.....	391	432	457	6	157	332	—	7
5 persons.....	148	162	174	4	50	115	—	8
6 or more persons.....	45	41	44	—	14	32	—	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.33	2.12	2.08	3.67	1.98	2.74	—	1.50-
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.42	2.52	2.47	4.20	2.45	3.12	—	2.79
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.03	1.86	1.74	1.67	1.89	1.98	—	1.50-
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>								
1.00 or less.....	2 182	3 114	3 574	18	1 740	1 378	—	155
1.01 to 1.50.....	17	31	35	—	36	8	—	—
1.51 or more.....	4	13	16	—	16	4	—	—
Mean.....	.43	.43	.44	.50	.54	.42	—	.38
<b>VALUE</b>								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 497	1 154	1 403	9	29	970	—	36
Less than \$20,000.....	9	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	114	8	17	—	3	9	—	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	463	116	167	—	12	51	—	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	543	330	485	2	3	164	—	20
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	181	331	436	—	4	262	—	11
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	128	268	204	2	6	329	—	5
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	41	63	44	5	1	97	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	14	27	32	—	—	35	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	2	9	10	—	—	14	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	2	1	7	—	—	9	—	—
Median (dollars).....	64 900	86 200	81 300	156 300	59 200	99 900	—	78 900
Mean (dollars).....	71 700	96 800	90 200	141 900	76 800	113 800	—	83 000
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	544	1 686	1 847	6	1 453	344	—	117
Median contract rent (dollars).....	344	385	326	225	369	391	—	884
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	350	393	324	246	372	403	—	924
With meals included in rent.....	1	—	2	—	2	2	—	51
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	363	—	425	—	387	800	—	975
No meals included in rent.....	527	1 680	1 828	6	1 447	336	—	64
No cash rent.....	16	6	17	—	4	6	—	2

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	West Fargo city, Cass County, ND				Remainder of Cass County, ND			
	Tract 101.03 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.03 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)
All housing units .....	818	1 249	2 473	34	—	38	—	27
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>								
Occupied housing units .....	782	1 200	2 414	34	—	37	—	20
Owner-occupied housing units .....	665	839	1 295	33	—	29	—	18
Percent of occupied housing units .....	85.0	69.9	53.6	97.1	—	78.4	—	90.0
White .....	657	837	1 289	32	—	28	—	17
Black .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	4	1	2	—	—	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
Other race .....	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	6	2	3	2	—	—	—	1
White, not of Hispanic origin .....	653	835	1 288	31	—	28	—	17
Renter-occupied housing units .....	117	361	1 119	1	—	8	—	2
White .....	116	354	1 098	1	—	8	—	2
Black .....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	1	5	12	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other race .....	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	—	3	12	—	—	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin .....	116	353	1 091	1	—	8	—	2
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>								
Vacant housing units .....	36	49	59	—	—	1	—	7
For sale only .....	24	20	15	—	—	1	—	2
For rent .....	5	17	29	—	—	—	—	—
Rented or sold, not occupied .....	1	2	6	—	—	—	—	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use .....	3	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
For migrant workers .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant .....	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	5
Boarded up .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>ROOMS</b>								
1 room .....	—	14	45	—	—	—	—	—
2 rooms .....	17	107	100	—	—	1	—	2
3 rooms .....	41	114	273	2	—	1	—	—
4 rooms .....	139	132	578	9	—	2	—	—
5 rooms .....	233	254	484	11	—	6	—	11
6 rooms .....	143	193	327	6	—	7	—	5
7 rooms .....	105	129	228	1	—	4	—	3
8 or more rooms .....	140	306	438	5	—	17	—	6
Median, all housing units .....	5.4	5.5	5.0	5.0	—	7.0	—	5.6
Mean, all housing units .....	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.5	—	6.9	—	6.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	5.4	5.6	5.0	5.0	—	7.1	—	6.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	5.7	6.5	6.4	5.1	—	7.6	—	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	4.2	3.2	3.9	4.0	—	5.5	—	7.5
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>								
1, detached .....	292	741	1 149	3	—	37	—	11
1, attached .....	180	119	145	—	—	1	—	6
2 .....	—	41	71	—	—	—	—	—
3 or 4 .....	—	104	198	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 9 .....	3	41	176	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 19 .....	22	183	423	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 49 .....	67	—	168	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer .....	251	12	125	30	—	—	—	10
Other .....	3	8	18	1	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units .....	782	1 200	2 414	34	—	37	—	20
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>								
1 person .....	113	273	529	5	—	5	—	4
2 persons .....	207	299	726	14	—	12	—	4
3 persons .....	171	213	452	6	—	6	—	3
4 persons .....	188	250	468	6	—	5	—	3
5 persons .....	80	126	186	2	—	6	—	3
6 or more persons .....	23	39	53	1	—	3	—	3
Median, occupied housing units .....	2.92	2.63	2.43	2.36	—	2.75	—	3.17
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	3.08	3.26	3.09	2.38	—	2.88	—	3.17
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	2.11	1.50	1.94	2.00	—	2.50	—	3.50
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>								
1.00 or less .....	765	1 175	2 363	32	—	37	—	17
1.01 to 1.50 .....	17	17	39	1	—	—	—	3
1.51 or more .....	—	8	12	1	—	—	—	—
Mean .....	.52	.48	.50	.49	—	.45	—	.59
<b>VALUE</b>								
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	390	750	1 094	2	—	25	—	6
Less than \$20,000 .....	6	5	9	—	—	1	—	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999 .....	34	55	80	2	—	—	—	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999 .....	149	216	368	—	—	—	—	3
\$60,000 to \$79,999 .....	114	346	418	—	—	5	—	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999 .....	51	94	169	—	—	5	—	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999 .....	35	31	41	—	—	14	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	1	2	7	—	—	—	—	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999 .....	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	60 700	65 500	62 800	32 500	—	104 700	—	42 500
Mean (dollars) .....	65 100	65 500	65 700	32 500	—	101 600	—	56 900
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>								
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	116	359	1 117	1	—	5	—	1
Median contract rent (dollars) .....	389	223	299	138	—	313	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	410	273	288	137	—	280	—	—
With meals included in rent .....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	—	—	408	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent .....	114	353	1 106	1	—	3	—	—
No cash rent .....	2	6	9	—	—	2	—	1

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Cass County, ND—Con.							
	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 103.02 (pt.)	Tract 401	Tract 402	Tract 403	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 405 (pt.)	Tract 406
All housing units .....	5	21	1 026	931	1 061	969	1 057	987
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>								
Occupied housing units .....	5	21	911	850	968	933	1 033	924
Owner-occupied housing units .....	2	18	724	665	702	875	955	751
Percent of occupied housing units .....	40.0	85.7	79.5	78.2	72.5	93.8	92.4	81.3
White .....	2	18	724	663	700	870	949	746
Black .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	—	—	—	1	—	4	5	4
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Other race .....	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	1
White, not of Hispanic origin .....	2	18	724	662	700	869	948	746
Renter-occupied housing units .....	3	3	187	185	266	58	78	173
White .....	3	3	187	184	265	58	78	173
Black .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin .....	3	3	187	182	264	58	78	173
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>								
Vacant housing units .....	—	—	115	81	93	36	24	63
For sale only .....	—	—	11	14	8	12	10	17
For rent .....	—	—	20	9	37	5	6	18
Rented or sold, not occupied .....	—	—	28	8	8	—	2	6
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use .....	—	—	9	8	3	1	—	6
For migrant workers .....	—	—	—	4	11	—	—	—
Other vacant .....	—	—	47	38	26	18	6	16
Boarded up .....	—	—	—	7	—	3	—	—
<b>ROOMS</b>								
1 room .....	—	—	—	3	10	—	1	6
2 rooms .....	—	—	2	4	42	4	2	12
3 rooms .....	—	2	47	42	73	11	17	30
4 rooms .....	1	1	117	103	121	60	69	118
5 rooms .....	—	1	182	152	160	152	165	164
6 rooms .....	2	3	200	208	171	166	153	177
7 rooms .....	1	3	170	168	159	162	159	167
8 or more rooms .....	1	11	308	251	325	414	491	313
Median, all housing units .....	6.3	7.6	6.3	6.3	6.2	7.1	7.3	6.4
Mean, all housing units .....	6.2	7.3	6.6	6.5	6.3	7.2	7.3	6.6
Median, occupied housing units .....	6.3	7.6	6.4	6.3	6.4	7.1	7.3	6.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	7.0	7.9	6.6	6.6	7.0	7.2	7.5	6.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	6.0	3.3	5.4	5.3	4.2	5.8	4.8	5.1
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>								
1, detached .....	5	20	844	795	810	892	934	819
1, attached .....	—	—	7	8	9	2	7	19
2 .....	—	—	4	1	39	9	1	7
3 or 4 .....	—	—	36	33	36	4	4	55
5 to 9 .....	—	—	11	7	47	—	6	6
10 to 19 .....	—	—	11	—	54	—	13	—
20 to 49 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer .....	—	1	104	83	60	60	86	70
Other .....	—	—	9	4	6	2	6	11
Occupied housing units .....	5	21	911	850	968	933	1 033	924
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>								
1 person .....	—	2	229	174	216	68	91	173
2 persons .....	—	6	342	306	332	234	295	341
3 persons .....	3	4	115	140	140	183	166	141
4 persons .....	1	8	142	131	155	273	303	164
5 persons .....	1	1	55	71	85	126	137	77
6 or more persons .....	—	—	28	28	40	49	41	28
Median, occupied housing units .....	3.33	3.13	2.16	2.32	2.31	3.40	3.29	2.35
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	4.00	3.50	2.17	2.38	2.42	3.45	3.42	2.38
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	3.25	1.50	2.10	2.03	1.87	2.60	2.08	2.09
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>								
1.00 or less .....	5	21	905	845	955	919	1 028	914
1.01 to 1.50 .....	—	—	4	3	10	12	4	9
1.51 or more .....	—	—	2	2	3	2	1	1
Mean .....	.58	.41	.38	.41	.41	.46	.44	.40
<b>VALUE</b>								
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	—	17	320	362	466	682	745	441
Less than \$20,000 .....	—	—	124	92	37	32	4	54
\$20,000 to \$39,999 .....	—	—	88	117	137	6	22	108
\$40,000 to \$59,999 .....	—	—	61	91	136	211	107	120
\$60,000 to \$79,999 .....	—	2	30	35	102	197	166	87
\$80,000 to \$99,999 .....	—	6	12	16	39	150	216	41
\$100,000 to \$149,999 .....	—	6	3	6	14	74	145	39
\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	—	1	2	2	—	9	44	5
\$200,000 to \$249,999 .....	—	2	—	3	1	3	16	3
\$250,000 to \$299,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	2
\$300,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	2
Median (dollars) .....	—	102 500	28 400	34 600	49 000	70 100	86 100	51 900
Mean (dollars) .....	—	120 700	34 100	40 400	51 500	73 300	99 600	59 400
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>								
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	3	2	128	127	228	44	64	130
Median contract rent (dollars) .....	250	113	149	174	242	304	272	214
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	250	113	168	178	223	336	318	211
With meals included in rent .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	—	—	—	—	163	—	—	—
No meals included in rent .....	2	1	97	96	199	35	48	112
No cash rent .....	1	1	31	31	28	9	16	18

**Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area				Clay County, MN		Cass County, ND	
	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	Minnesota (pt.)	Total	Moorhead city	North Dakota (pt.)	Total	Fargo city
Occupied housing units -----	56 561	17 030	17 030	10 486	39 531	39 531	29 449
TENURE							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	33 733	11 836	11 836	6 592	21 897	21 897	14 365
Percent of occupied housing units -----	59.6	69.5	69.5	61.7	55.4	55.4	48.7
Renter-occupied housing units -----	22 828	5 194	5 194	4 094	17 634	17 634	15 104
Percent of occupied housing units -----	40.4	30.5	30.5	38.3	44.6	44.6	51.3
ROOMS							
1 room-----	1 155	231	231	216	924	924	858
2 rooms-----	2 447	420	420	523	2 047	2 047	1 787
3 rooms-----	6 050	1 553	1 553	1 163	4 497	4 497	3 903
4 rooms-----	10 016	2 898	2 898	2 331	8 118	8 118	6 799
5 rooms-----	10 339	3 202	3 202	1 931	7 151	7 151	5 326
6 rooms-----	7 339	2 561	2 561	1 321	4 778	4 778	3 120
7 rooms-----	5 857	2 107	2 107	1 131	3 850	3 850	2 448
8 rooms-----	12 024	3 858	3 858	2 250	8 166	8 166	5 232
9 or more rooms -----	52	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.8
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
1, detached -----	30 290	11 058	11 058	5 967	19 232	19 232	12 253
2, detached -----	2 539	598	598	545	1 941	1 941	1 473
3, detached -----	1 790	441	441	386	1 349	1 349	1 204
4, detached -----	2 787	651	651	533	2 136	2 136	1 708
5, detached -----	3 014	455	455	381	2 559	2 559	2 281
6, detached -----	5 765	1 423	1 423	1 155	4 342	4 342	3 677
7, detached -----	5 525	933	933	901	4 592	4 592	4 373
8, detached -----	390	335	335	260	1 260	1 260	1 260
9, detached -----	2 761	900	900	347	1 861	1 861	1 040
10 or more -----	440	181	181	136	259	259	200
Median, detached -----	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8
PERSONS IN UNIT							
1 person-----	15 171	4 032	4 032	2 688	11 139	11 139	9 273
2 persons-----	18 402	5 463	5 463	3 470	12 939	12 939	9 838
3 persons-----	9 218	2 908	2 908	1 897	6 310	6 310	4 584
4 persons-----	8 817	2 830	2 830	1 699	5 987	5 987	3 901
5 persons-----	3 690	1 294	1 294	689	2 396	2 396	1 446
6 persons-----	1 263	503	503	243	760	760	427
7 persons-----	221	232	232	227	217	217	206
8 persons-----	258	252	252	251	260	260	249
9 persons-----	171	182	182	185	168	168	164
Median, 1 person-----	1.71	1.82	1.82	1.85	1.68	1.68	1.64
Median, 2 persons-----	2.58	2.52	2.52	2.51	2.60	2.60	2.49
Median, 3 persons-----	3.35	3.30	3.30	3.27	3.42	3.42	3.26
Median, 4 persons-----	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Median, 5 persons-----	4.71	4.71	4.71	4.71	4.71	4.71	4.71
Median, 6 persons-----	5.42	5.42	5.42	5.42	5.42	5.42	5.42
Median, 7 persons-----	6.13	6.13	6.13	6.13	6.13	6.13	6.13
Median, 8 persons-----	6.84	6.84	6.84	6.84	6.84	6.84	6.84
Median, 9 persons-----	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55
Median, 10 or more -----	8.26	8.26	8.26	8.26	8.26	8.26	8.26

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA
Occupied housing units	133
<b>TENURE</b>	
Owner-occupied housing units	31
Percent of occupied housing units	23.3
Renter-occupied housing units	102
Percent of occupied housing units	76.7
<b>ROOMS</b>	
1 room	9
2 rooms	16
3 rooms	22
4 rooms	45
5 rooms	12
6 rooms	13
7 rooms	7
8 or more rooms	7
Median, occupied housing units	3.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.6
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>	
1, detached	32
1, attached	6
2	4
3 or 4	10
5 to 9	12
10 to 19	25
20 to 49	30
50 or more	9
Mobile home or trailer	2
Other	3
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>	
1 person	49
2 persons	29
3 persons	22
4 persons	15
5 persons	10
6 or more persons	8
Median, occupied housing units	2.10
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.00
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.77
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>	
1.00 or less	123
1.01 to 1.50	5
1.51 or more	5
Mean	.72
<b>VALUE</b>	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	30
Less than \$20,000	-
\$20,000 to \$29,999	2
\$30,000 to \$39,999	8
\$40,000 to \$49,999	10
\$50,000 to \$59,999	7
\$60,000 to \$69,999	1
\$70,000 to \$79,999	1
\$80,000 to \$89,999	1
\$90,000 to \$99,999	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	-
\$150,000 to \$199,999	-
\$200,000 to \$249,999	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999	-
\$300,000 or more	-
Median (dollars)	65 000
Mean (dollars)	77 200
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	101
Median contract rent (dollars)	300
Mean contract rent (dollars)	287
With meals included in rent	-
Median contract rent (dollars)	-
Mean contract rent (dollars)	98
No meals included in rent	-
Median contract rent (dollars)	-
Mean contract rent (dollars)	3
No cash rent	-

Table 12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA		Minnesota (pt.)		Cass County, MN		North Dakota (pt.)		Cass County, ND	
					Total	Moorhead city			Total	Fargo city
<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	432	140	140	140	140	113	292	292	292	251
<b>TENURE</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	104	40	40	40	40	26	64	64	64	42
Percent of occupied housing units.....	24.1	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	23.0	21.9	21.9	21.9	16.7
Renter-occupied housing units.....	328	100	100	100	100	87	228	228	228	209
Percent of occupied housing units.....	75.9	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	77.0	78.1	78.1	78.1	83.3
<b>ROOMS</b>										
1 room.....	17	6	6	6	6	5	11	11	11	11
2 rooms.....	71	20	20	20	20	16	26	26	26	22
3 rooms.....	128	44	44	44	44	38	51	51	51	48
4 rooms.....	85	21	21	21	21	18	84	84	84	77
5 rooms.....	36	13	13	13	13	9	64	64	64	49
6 rooms.....	29	10	10	10	10	8	23	23	23	20
7 rooms.....	26	12	12	12	12	8	19	19	19	16
8 or more rooms.....	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	14	14	14	8
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.8	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....							3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>										
1, detached.....	117	43	43	43	43	28	74	74	74	56
1, attached.....	21	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	10
2.....	22	4	4	4	4	4	18	18	18	17
3 or 4.....	44	15	15	15	15	14	29	29	29	23
5 to 9.....	48	18	18	18	18	17	30	30	30	26
10 to 19.....	63	21	21	21	21	17	42	42	42	38
20 to 49.....	89	12	12	12	12	12	57	57	57	55
50 or more.....	8	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	5
Mobile home or trailer.....	36	11	11	11	11	11	25	25	25	20
Other.....	4	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>										
1 person.....	99	21	21	21	21	16	78	78	78	69
2 persons.....	103	26	26	26	26	21	77	77	77	67
3 persons.....	81	32	32	32	32	28	49	49	49	38
4 persons.....	73	32	32	32	32	24	41	41	41	33
5 persons.....	46	19	19	19	19	17	27	27	27	25
6 or more persons.....	30	10	10	10	10	7	20	20	20	19
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.67	3.22	3.22	3.22	3.22	3.20	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.34
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	3.36	3.86	3.86	3.86	3.86	3.64	2.93	2.93	2.93	2.79
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.45	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	3.07	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.29
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>										
1.00 or less.....	388	118	118	118	118	95	270	270	270	230
1.01 to 1.50.....	32	17	17	17	17	14	15	15	15	14
1.51 or more.....	12	5	5	5	5	4	7	7	7	7
Mean.....	.73	.81	.81	.81	.81	.81	.68	.68	.68	.68
<b>VALUE</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	69	32	32	32	32	21	37	37	37	21
Less than \$20,000.....	4	1	1	1	1	—	3	3	3	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	9	6	6	6	6	4	3	3	3	2
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	25	10	10	10	10	7	15	15	15	9
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	19	11	11	11	11	8	8	8	8	4
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	9	2	2	2	2	2	7	7	7	4
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	3	2	2	2	2	—	1	1	1	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	57,500	58,300	58,300	58,300	58,300	58,800	56,900	56,900	56,900	56,300
Mean (dollars).....	59,800	60,500	60,500	60,500	60,500	58,500	59,100	59,100	59,100	61,500
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	327	99	99	99	99	87	228	228	228	209
Median contract rent (dollars).....	290	276	276	276	276	289	300	300	300	300
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	281	281	281	281	288	273	273	273	273
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	325	99	99	99	99	87	226	226	226	208
No cash rent.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	1

**Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cass County, ND		
	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	Minnesota (pt.)	Clay County, MN
Occupied housing units	386	90	296
<b>TENURE</b>			
Owner-occupied housing units	98	28	70
Percent of occupied housing units	25.4	31.1	23.6
Renter-occupied housing units	288	62	226
Percent of occupied housing units	74.6	68.9	76.4
<b>ROOMS</b>			
1 room	44	5	39
2 rooms	78	15	63
3 rooms	72	22	54
4 rooms	72	13	54
5 rooms	43	14	29
6 rooms	21	8	13
7 rooms	18	6	12
8 or more rooms	34	7	27
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.4	3.7	3.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.4	5.9	6.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.8	3.1	2.7
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>			
1, detached	96	31	65
1, attached	18	6	12
2	13	3	10
3 or 4	41	14	27
5 to 9	47	9	38
10 to 19	75	15	60
20 to 49	76	7	69
50 or more	7	7	7
Mobile home or trailer	5	2	3
Other	8	3	5
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>			
1 person	86	18	68
2 persons	107	28	79
3 persons	85	16	69
4 persons	32	14	48
5 persons	32	11	21
6 or more persons	4	3	11
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.50	2.46	2.51
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.50	3.07	3.61
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.25	2.27	2.25
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>			
1.00 or less	318	79	239
1.01 to 1.50	35	6	29
1.51 or more	33	5	28
Mean	.86	.90	.84
<b>VALUE</b>			
Specified owner-occupied housing units	85	23	62
Less than \$20,000	2	4	2
\$20,000 to \$29,999	6	7	11
\$30,000 to \$39,999	18	9	10
\$40,000 to \$49,999	19	3	12
\$50,000 to \$59,999	15	3	19
\$60,000 to \$69,999	1	1	1
\$70,000 to \$79,999	1	1	2
\$80,000 to \$89,999	1	1	2
\$90,000 to \$99,999	2	1	2
\$100,000 to \$149,999	75	61	91
\$150,000 to \$249,999	900	800	400
\$250,000 to \$299,999	2	2	2
\$300,000 or more	2	2	2
Median (dollars)	91,400	91,400	91,400
Mean (dollars)	103,900	103,900	103,900
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>			
Specified renter-occupied housing units	288	62	226
Median contract rent (dollars)	243	261	233
Mean contract rent (dollars)	255	259	253
With meals included in rent	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	288	62	226
No cash rent	—	—	—

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA		Minnesota (pt.)		Oxy County, MN		North Dakota (pt.)		Cass County, ND	
					Total	Moorhead city			Total	Fargo city
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	491	288	221	203	203	143				
<b>TENURE</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units	147	74	44	73	73	52				
Percent of occupied housing units	29.9	25.7	19.9	36.0	36.0	31.9				
Renter-occupied housing units	344	214	177	130	130	91				
Percent of occupied housing units	70.1	74.3	80.1	64.0	64.0	68.1				
<b>ROOMS</b>										
1 room	23	15	15	8	8	6				
2 rooms	57	30	28	27	27	21				
3 rooms	89	59	44	30	30	23				
4 rooms	136	85	67	51	51	46				
5 rooms	75	42	31	33	33	26				
6 rooms	34	21	10	13	13	8				
7 rooms	35	16	13	19	19	16				
8 or more rooms	42	20	13	22	22	17				
Median, occupied housing units	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.2				
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9	5.6	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.5				
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7				
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>										
1, detached	169	100	64	69	69	52				
1, attached	33	19	18	14	14	10				
2	20	11	9	9	9	7				
3 or 4	50	35	30	15	15	13				
5 to 9	33	18	18	15	15	11				
10 to 19	92	54	46	38	38	34				
20 to 49	42	21	21	21	21	21				
50 or more	7	2	2	5	5	5				
Mobile home or trailer	39	11	14	14	14	8				
Other	6	3	2	3	3	2				
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>										
1 person	84	32	27	52	52	43				
2 persons	106	52	45	54	54	46				
3 persons	93	58	40	35	35	28				
4 persons	100	62	48	38	38	28				
5 persons	60	41	30	19	19	15				
6 or more persons	48	31	31	5	5	3				
Median, occupied housing units	3.10	3.53	3.46	2.42	2.42	2.34				
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.34	3.50	3.20	3.13	3.13	2.94				
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.99	3.55	3.54	2.16	2.16	2.12				
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>										
1.00 or less	373	197	148	176	176	143				
1.01 to 1.50	56	42	27	14	14	10				
1.51 or more	62	49	46	13	13	10				
Mean	.84	.93	.94	.71	.71	.69				
<b>VALUE</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	106	51	35	55	55	39				
Less than \$20,000	6	3	1	3	3	2				
\$20,000 to \$29,999	16	13	6	24	24	19				
\$30,000 to \$39,999	41	17	13	16	16	12				
\$40,000 to \$49,999	31	15	13	5	5	4				
\$50,000 to \$59,999	7	2	1	3	3	2				
\$60,000 to \$69,999	4	1	1	1	1	1				
\$70,000 to \$79,999	4	1	1	1	1	1				
\$80,000 to \$89,999	4	1	1	1	1	1				
\$90,000 to \$99,999	4	1	1	1	1	1				
\$100,000 to \$149,999	4	1	1	1	1	1				
\$150,000 to \$199,999	4	1	1	1	1	1				
\$200,000 to \$249,999	4	1	1	1	1	1				
\$250,000 to \$299,999	4	1	1	1	1	1				
\$300,000 or more	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Median (dollars)	52,700	48,500	54,200	55,800	55,800	54,300				
Mean (dollars)	58,300	49,900	54,600	66,200	66,200	62,800				
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	338	209	176	129	129	110				
Median contract rent (dollars)	277	272	274	296	296	308				
Mean contract rent (dollars)	283	276	280	294	294	302				
With meals included in rent	2	1	1	1	1	1				
Mean contract rent (dollars)	519	875	875	163	163	163				
No meals included in rent	328	203	174	125	125	109				
No cash rent	8	5	1	3	3	3				

Table 1.5. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	Minnesota (pt.)	Clay County, MN		North Dakota (pt.)	Cass County, ND	
			Total	Moorhead city		Total	Fargo city
<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	56 330	16 922	16 922	10 601	39 408	39 408	29 368
<b>TENURE</b> .....							
Owner-occupied housing units .....	33 640	11 791	11 791	6 561	21 849	21 849	14 328
Percent of occupied housing units .....	59.7	69.7	69.7	61.9	55.4	55.4	48.8
Renter-occupied housing units .....	22 690	5 131	5 131	4 040	17 559	17 559	15 040
Percent of occupied housing units .....	40.3	30.3	30.3	38.1	44.6	44.6	51.2
<b>ROOMS</b> .....							
1 room .....	1 147	228	228	213	919	919	855
2 rooms .....	2 647	615	615	519	2 032	2 032	1 776
3 rooms .....	6 022	1 536	1 536	1 149	4 486	4 486	3 895
4 rooms .....	10 955	2 869	2 869	2 106	8 086	8 086	6 764
5 rooms .....	10 317	3 185	3 185	1 936	7 132	7 132	5 311
6 rooms .....	7 316	2 549	2 549	1 316	4 767	4 767	3 112
7 rooms .....	5 934	2 095	2 095	1 120	3 839	3 839	2 439
8 or more rooms .....	11 992	3 845	3 845	2 242	8 147	8 147	5 216
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b> .....							
1, detached .....	30 195	11 007	11 007	5 931	19 188	19 188	12 217
1, attached .....	2 523	590	590	537	1 933	1 933	1 467
2, detached .....	1 779	435	435	380	1 344	1 344	1 201
3 or 4 .....	2 773	645	645	527	2 128	2 128	1 701
5 or 9 .....	2 998	447	447	373	2 551	2 551	2 276
10 to 19 .....	5 734	1 415	1 415	1 148	4 319	4 319	3 655
20 to 49 .....	5 508	928	928	896	4 580	4 580	4 361
50 or more .....	1 647	390	390	335	1 257	1 257	1 034
Mobile home or trailer .....	2 738	887	887	340	1 851	1 851	1 034
Other .....	435	178	178	134	257	257	199
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b> .....							
1 person .....	15 124	4 014	4 014	2 674	11 110	11 110	9 250
2 persons .....	18 347	5 443	5 443	3 451	12 904	12 904	9 806
3 persons .....	9 175	2 887	2 887	1 881	6 288	6 288	4 565
4 persons .....	8 772	2 809	2 809	1 683	5 963	5 963	3 884
5 persons .....	3 664	1 280	1 280	679	2 384	2 384	1 437
6 or more persons .....	1 248	489	489	233	759	759	426
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	2.21	2.32	2.32	2.26	2.17	2.17	2.05
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	2.57	2.52	2.52	2.51	2.60	2.60	2.48
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	1.71	1.81	1.81	1.84	1.68	1.68	1.64
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b> .....							
1.00 or less .....	55 473	16 610	16 610	10 392	38 863	38 863	28 965
1.01 to 1.50 .....	630	229	229	151	401	401	288
1.51 or more .....	227	83	83	58	144	144	115
Mean .....	.44	.45	.45	.45	.44	.44	.44
<b>VALUE</b> .....							
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	25 658	8 928	8 928	5 616	16 730	16 730	11 448
Less than \$20,000 .....	738	348	348	52	390	390	58
\$20,000 to \$39,999 .....	2 727	1 300	1 300	533	1 427	1 427	753
\$40,000 to \$59,999 .....	7 466	3 055	3 055	2 010	4 411	4 411	2 960
\$60,000 to \$79,999 .....	7 648	2 652	2 652	1 880	4 996	4 996	3 504
\$80,000 to \$99,999 .....	3 755	975	975	688	2 780	2 780	1 986
\$100,000 to \$149,999 .....	2 384	481	481	364	1 903	1 903	1 497
\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	589	90	90	67	499	499	425
\$200,000 to \$249,999 .....	221	21	21	17	200	200	169
\$250,000 to \$299,999 .....	77	4	4	3	73	73	58
\$300,000 or more .....	53	2	2	2	51	51	38
Median (dollars) .....	64 100	58 500	58 500	61 600	67 400	67 400	69 600
Mean (dollars) .....	70 800	61 400	61 400	66 000	75 800	75 800	80 300
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b> .....							
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	22 261	4 970	4 970	4 016	17 291	17 291	15 008
Median contract rent (dollars) .....	312	297	297	311	317	317	323
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	313	298	298	314	318	318	324
With meals included in rent .....	116	29	29	24	87	87	84
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	749	681	681	666	771	771	787
No meals included in rent .....	21 702	4 794	4 794	3 939	16 908	16 908	14 779
No cash rent .....	443	147	147	53	296	296	145

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA		Clay County, MN		North Dakota (pt.)		Cass County, ND		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Clay County, MN				
	Minnesota (pt.)		Total	Moorhead city	West Fargo city		Total	Fargo city	Tract 205	Tract 301.02	Tract 301.03	Tract 301.04	Tract 301.05
<b>ANCESTRY</b>													
All persons	133 296	50 422	50 422	32 295	102 874	102 874	102 874	74 115	5 128	2 740	3 054	3 905	3 596
Ancestry specified	146 462	47 238	47 238	30 230	99 224	99 224	99 224	71 396	4 813	2 567	2 818	3 700	3 342
Single ancestry	76 977	25 281	25 281	16 564	51 696	51 696	51 696	37 396	2 501	1 508	1 526	1 979	1 658
Multiple ancestry	69 485	21 957	21 957	13 666	47 528	47 528	47 528	34 000	2 312	1 259	1 292	1 721	1 684
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	6 834	3 184	3 184	2 065	3 650	3 650	3 650	2 719	315	193	236	205	254
<b>SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS</b>													
Total ancestries reported	306 592	100 844	100 844	64 590	205 748	205 748	205 748	148 230	10 254	5 520	6 108	7 810	7 192
Arab	371	80	80	80	291	291	291	254	—	—	37	—	—
Austrian	274	47	47	34	227	227	227	181	—	—	6	9	—
Belgian	292	92	92	75	200	200	200	170	13	—	2	7	6
Canadian	70	4	4	—	66	66	66	53	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	2 419	916	916	530	1 503	1 503	1 503	1 130	40	65	34	112	58
Danish	2 864	1 023	1 023	586	1 841	1 841	1 841	1 217	162	303	32	61	112
Dutch	2 606	747	747	500	1 859	1 859	1 859	1 401	45	39	18	79	48
English	10 445	3 288	3 288	2 113	7 157	7 157	7 157	5 286	578	200	237	261	234
Finnish	1 439	647	647	468	792	792	792	587	86	11	14	60	39
French (except Basque)	7 827	2 057	2 057	1 245	5 770	5 770	5 770	4 241	182	127	109	228	197
French Canadian	1 653	395	395	257	1 258	1 258	1 258	825	27	2	21	15	40
German	73 373	21 328	21 328	13 616	52 045	52 045	52 045	36 113	2 036	1 246	1 268	1 864	1 632
Greek	175	96	96	69	79	79	79	59	—	19	15	2	6
Hungarian	247	56	56	34	191	191	191	127	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	14 610	4 222	4 222	2 714	10 388	10 388	10 388	7 592	389	308	418	369	365
Italian	1 467	386	386	228	1 081	1 081	1 081	901	30	64	40	38	26
Lithuanian	91	15	15	76	76	76	76	51	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	55 691	19 735	19 735	11 815	35 956	35 956	35 956	25 777	2 035	943	1 121	1 492	1 323
Polish	4 076	1 275	1 275	862	2 801	2 801	2 801	2 057	79	22	67	119	105
Portuguese	55	16	16	11	39	39	39	28	—	5	—	—	—
Romanian	32	8	8	5	24	24	24	16	—	—	—	—	3
Russian	1 703	343	343	226	1 360	1 360	1 360	1 040	16	48	28	9	47
Scotch-Irish	1 891	472	472	335	1 419	1 419	1 419	1 009	139	35	14	32	38
Scottish	2 350	726	726	543	1 624	1 624	1 624	1 224	32	31	40	37	34
Slovak	409	137	137	84	272	272	272	209	—	—	—	15	20
Subsaharan African	13 246	34	34	49	103	103	103	65	6	—	—	5	—
Swedish	157	49	49	34	8 343	8 343	8 343	6 083	518	218	188	368	321
Swiss	254	121	121	86	335	335	335	273	13	—	—	20	31
Ukrainian	351	38	38	36	121	121	121	236	2	—	5	—	2
United States or American	1 592	880	880	569	1 012	1 012	1 012	657	91	44	79	63	65
Welsh	527	151	151	129	376	376	376	296	47	—	26	11	2
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	34	—	—	—	34	34	34	34	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	68	29	29	16	39	39	39	19	—	—	—	17	2
Other ancestries	96 397	33 971	33 971	22 554	62 426	62 426	62 426	45 612	3 328	1 810	2 186	2 349	2 273
<b>PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS</b>													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	79	11	11	7	68	68	68	42	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	42	—	—	—	42	42	42	42	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	7	7	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	30	4	4	—	26	26	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinian	37	18	18	18	19	19	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	6	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Moorhead city, Clay County, MN										Remainder of Clay County, MN			
	Tract 201	Tract 202.01	Tract 202.02	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 206	Tract 301.02 (pt.)	Tract 301.03 (pt.)	Tract 301.04 (pt.)	Tract 301.05 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 301.02 (pt.)	Tract 301.03 (pt.)
ANCESTRY														
All persons	5 267	121	2 623	3 389	6 119	5 096	5 295	94	3 001	623	667	32	2 666	53
Ancestry specified	4 902	110	2 380	3 114	5 805	4 781	5 119	41	2 769	601	608	32	2 526	49
Single ancestry	2 457	74	1 422	1 855	3 158	2 489	2 959	32	1 507	279	332	12	1 276	19
Multiple ancestry	2 445	36	958	1 259	2 647	2 292	2 160	9	1 262	322	276	20	1 250	30
Ancestry undesignated or not reported	365	11	243	275	314	315	176	53	232	22	59	—	140	4
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported	10 534	242	5 246	6 778	12 238	10 192	10 590	188	6 002	1 246	1 334	64	5 332	106
Arab	—	—	—	10	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian	12	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian	23	—	—	25	—	13	10	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	86	—	38	43	179	40	91	—	29	16	8	—	65	5
Danish	66	15	62	45	90	162	96	—	32	3	15	—	90	6
Dutch	162	—	47	18	101	42	94	—	12	21	3	3	39	8
English	265	—	132	299	200	576	312	3	229	35	62	2	197	6
Finnish	109	—	—	42	144	83	47	—	14	19	10	3	11	—
French (except Basque)	211	8	95	133	245	182	187	5	109	35	35	—	122	—
French Canadian	—	—	16	31	65	27	49	—	21	6	18	—	2	—
German	2 521	38	864	1 212	2 848	2 017	2 223	6	1 248	311	328	19	1 240	20
Greek	20	—	—	22	12	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	19	—
Hungarian	17	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	5	2	3	—	—	—
Irish	392	15	286	231	450	389	402	5	418	70	56	—	303	—
Italian	48	—	12	—	55	30	28	—	40	12	3	—	64	—
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	2 014	43	930	1 153	2 014	2 023	2 098	25	1 095	263	157	12	918	26
Polish	112	—	128	149	153	79	137	—	67	14	23	—	22	—
Portuguese	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Romanian	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	37	—	28	37	69	16	9	—	28	2	—	—	48	—
Scotch-Irish	74	—	25	11	62	44	67	—	14	13	25	—	35	—
Scottish	92	—	11	91	82	137	81	—	40	5	2	2	31	—
Slovak	—	—	5	—	18	32	22	—	—	5	2	—	—	—
Subsaharan African	—	—	7	—	36	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	484	20	234	312	677	510	523	5	178	46	51	8	213	10
Swiss	6	7	7	—	33	13	46	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Ukrainian	—	—	—	14	6	2	9	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American	169	—	26	79	39	91	74	—	79	8	4	—	44	—
Welsh	—	—	8	8	23	47	17	—	26	—	—	—	—	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Other ancestries	3 424	96	2 120	2 641	4 150	3 316	3 673	139	2 159	334	502	12	1 671	27
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Clay County, MN—Con.				Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Cass County, ND							
	Tract 301.04 (pt.)	Tract 301.05 (pt.)	Tract 302.01	Tract 302.02	Tract 3	Tract 101.02	Tract 101.03	Tract 102.01	Tract 102.02	Tract 103.02	Tract 404	Tract 405
ANCESTRY												
All persons	3 282	2 929	5 091	4 074	3 118	170	6 249	3 453	6 499	4 209	3 258	3 487
Ancestry specified	3 099	2 734	4 798	3 770	3 029	159	6 066	3 391	6 214	4 035	3 178	3 398
Single ancestry	1 486	1 326	2 677	1 921	1 833	71	3 098	1 622	3 368	1 903	1 560	1 620
Multiple ancestry	1 613	1 408	2 121	1 849	1 196	88	2 968	1 769	2 846	2 232	1 618	1 778
Ancestry undated or not reported	183	195	293	304	89	11	183	62	285	174	80	89
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	6 564	5 858	10 182	8 148	6 236	340	12 498	6 906	12 998	8 418	6 516	6 974
Arab	9	—	—	4	—	31	9	—	14	13	—	14
Austrian	5	6	6	—	9	—	15	9	—	22	8	—
Belgian	2	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	96	50	70	100	45	—	99	68	30	90	64	47
Czech	58	97	120	72	35	—	111	81	149	66	83	37
Danish	58	45	59	37	31	—	40	41	113	84	94	93
Dutch	226	172	303	267	83	8	293	190	273	327	168	265
English	41	29	81	14	31	—	38	28	106	33	24	24
Finnish	193	162	172	163	154	40	437	230	240	244	231	162
French (except Basque)	9	22	61	44	46	—	77	101	57	31	57	128
French Canadian	1 553	1 304	1 740	1 836	1 569	71	3 416	1 790	3 597	2 012	1 817	1 810
German	2	6	—	—	8	—	—	—	7	20	2	3
Greek	—	2	—	20	—	—	—	9	—	17	8	—
Hungarian	299	309	277	320	184	—	532	355	653	519	238	514
Irish	26	23	13	32	49	—	82	50	49	82	9	58
Italian	2	2	—	—	7	—	—	—	21	—	—	—
Lithuanian	1 229	1 166	2 735	1 834	872	61	2 429	1 408	2 231	1 379	1 185	1 197
Norwegian	105	82	62	142	128	9	195	87	139	147	90	114
Polish	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	5	6	—	—	—
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	19	47	14	—	49	—	121	60	36	6	45	51
Scotch-Irish	33	13	38	32	15	8	106	35	137	41	16	6
Scottish	10	29	30	58	50	8	50	35	71	17	82	17
Slovak	5	18	15	10	26	—	8	31	16	8	—	—
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	25	9	—	—	—
Swedish	322	270	710	330	241	—	556	255	510	376	229	250
Swiss	18	31	7	22	6	—	16	2	37	—	—	—
Ukrainian	—	2	—	—	6	—	—	14	—	14	15	8
United States or American	55	61	75	76	39	—	—	36	46	13	87	94
Welsh	11	2	9	—	20	—	—	8	26	43	19	42
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	2 015	1 771	3 358	2 563	2 303	104	3 671	1 862	4 112	2 292	1 812	1 841
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	7	—
Argentinian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[illegible]

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo city, Cass County, ND—Con.					West Fargo city, Cass County, ND				
	Tract 10	Tract 101.02 (pr.)	Tract 101.03 (pr.)	Tract 103.02 (pr.)	Tract 404 (pr.)	Tract 405 (pr.)	Tract 101.03 (pr.)	Tract 102.01 (pr.)	Tract 102.02 (pr.)	Tract 404 (pr.)
<b>ANCESTRY</b>										
All persons	8 430	38	3 840	4 147	—	238	2 349	3 346	6 473	79
Ancestry specified	8 306	38	3 764	3 973	—	227	2 302	3 304	6 188	68
Single ancestry	4 543	7	2 050	1 781	—	126	1 048	1 563	3 342	26
Multiple ancestry	3 763	31	1 714	2 192	—	101	1 254	1 741	2 846	42
Ancestry undesignated or not reported	324	—	116	174	—	11	67	62	285	11
<b>SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS</b>										
Total ancestries reported	17 260	76	7 760	8 294	—	476	4 738	6 732	12 946	158
Arab	18	31	—	13	—	—	9	—	14	—
Austrian	41	—	6	31	—	—	7	9	—	—
Belgian	39	—	8	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	79	—	38	90	—	—	61	68	30	—
Danish	97	—	42	51	—	—	69	81	149	—
Dutch	196	—	32	84	—	9	8	41	113	4
English	442	—	215	320	—	20	78	186	273	2
Finnish	25	—	38	33	—	—	—	28	106	5
French (except Basque)	422	—	210	231	—	6	227	226	240	—
French Canadian	71	—	33	31	—	10	44	101	57	—
German	4 327	30	1 916	2 009	—	75	1 500	1 762	3 590	25
Greek	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	7	—
Hungarian	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	9	—	4
Irish	807	—	346	513	—	75	186	355	653	17
Italian	105	—	82	82	—	—	—	50	49	—
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—
Nonvopian	3 300	—	1 562	1 334	—	69	867	1 379	2 212	17
Polish	267	—	134	147	—	—	61	87	139	—
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Romanian	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	—
Russian	107	—	81	93	—	—	40	60	36	2
Scotch-Irish	73	8	81	41	—	—	25	48	137	—
Scottish	117	—	50	43	—	5	—	35	71	—
Slovak	5	—	8	8	—	—	—	31	16	—
Subsaharan African	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	25	9	—
Swedish	—	—	331	363	—	7	225	255	510	10
Swiss	694	—	16	—	—	—	—	2	37	—
Ukrainian	33	—	—	14	—	8	—	14	—	—
United States or American	32	—	—	13	—	5	—	36	46	2
Welsh	110	—	—	43	—	25	—	6	26	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	20	—
Other ancestries	5 437	7	2 432	2 270	—	148	1 239	1 777	4 086	68
<b>PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS</b>										
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of Cass County, ND													
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.03 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 103.02 (pt.)	Tract 401	Tract 402	Tract 403	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 405 (pt.)	Tract 406	
ANCESTRY													
	All persons												
	Ancestry specified												
	Single ancestry												
	Multiple ancestry												
	Ancestry unclassified or not reported												
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported													
Arab													
Austrian													
Belgian													
Canadian													
Czech													
Danish													
Dutch													
English													
Finnish													
French (except Basque)													
French Canadian													
German													
Greek													
Hungarian													
Irish													
Italian													
Lithuanian													
Norwegian													
Polish													
Portuguese													
Romanian													
Russian													
Scotch-Irish													
Scottish													
Slovak													
Subsaharan African													
Swedish													
Swiss													
Ukrainian													
United States or American													
Welsh													
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)													
Yugoslavian													
Other ancestries													
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)													
Central American													
Costa Rican													
Guatemalan													
Honduran													
Nicaraguan													
Panamanian													
Salvadoran													
Central American, origin not specified													
South American													
Argentinian													
Chilean													
Colombian													
Ecuadorian													
Peruvian													
Venezuelan													
Other South American													

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	Minnesota (pt.)	Clay County, MN		North Dakota (pt.)	Cass County, ND			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Clay County, MN	
			Total	Moorhead city		Total	Fargo city	West Fargo city	Tract 205	Tract 301 02
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	153 296	50 422	50 422	32 295	102 874	102 874	74 115	12 287	5 128	2 760
Native	150 640	49 478	49 478	31 479	101 162	101 162	72 641	12 187	5 006	2 729
Foreign born	2 656	944	944	816	1 712	1 712	1 474	100	122	31
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	425	167	167	112	258	258	216	8	23	4
Persons 5 years and over	142 127	46 884	46 884	30 086	95 243	95 243	68 835	11 258	4 766	2 530
In linguistically isolated households	808	324	324	252	484	484	409	8	47	4
Speak a language other than English	7 022	2 647	2 647	1 835	4 375	4 375	3 298	408	305	96
Do not speak English "very well"	2 068	861	861	600	1 207	1 207	970	90	79	19
Speak Spanish	1 501	744	744	614	757	757	507	90	41	15
Do not speak English "very well"	573	313	313	262	260	260	171	38	—	7
Linguistically isolated	243	149	149	136	94	94	54	8	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	775	246	246	230	529	529	479	25	39	8
Do not speak English "very well"	452	150	150	140	302	302	285	—	39	8
Linguistically isolated	240	67	67	67	173	173	173	—	39	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	50 047	18 459	18 459	13 377	31 588	31 588	23 459	3 742	1 638	831
Preparatory school	2 781	844	844	544	1 937	1 937	1 341	275	145	57
Public school	1 934	676	676	420	1 258	1 258	826	162	114	57
Elementary or high school	24 696	8 392	8 392	4 515	16 304	16 304	10 180	2 717	827	552
Public school	23 158	7 821	7 821	4 072	15 337	15 337	9 338	2 662	732	540
College	22 570	9 223	9 223	8 318	13 347	13 347	11 938	750	666	222
Public college	19 653	6 966	6 966	6 125	12 687	12 687	11 371	699	528	203
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	89 347	27 817	27 817	16 448	61 530	61 530	44 069	7 107	3 202	1 663
Less than 9th grade	7 043	3 071	3 071	1 472	3 972	3 972	2 432	519	281	261
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	6 280	2 343	2 343	1 245	3 937	3 937	2 535	508	215	214
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	23 647	8 134	8 134	4 041	15 513	15 513	10 301	2 332	583	543
Some college, no degree	20 320	5 652	5 652	3 525	14 668	14 668	10 643	1 672	643	349
Associate degree	9 737	2 629	2 629	1 575	7 108	7 108	4 831	1 016	256	128
Bachelor's degree	16 271	4 254	4 254	3 170	12 017	12 017	9 690	821	808	124
Graduate or professional degree	6 049	1 734	1 734	1 420	4 315	4 315	3 637	239	416	44
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.1	80.5	80.5	83.5	87.1	87.1	88.7	85.5	84.5	71.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	25.0	21.5	21.5	27.9	26.5	26.5	30.2	14.9	38.2	10.1
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	154	123	123	107	175	175	152	361	88	335
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 266	1 567	1 567	1 428	1 155	1 155	1 024	1 401	1 346	1 819
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 041	2 230	2 230	2 114	1 963	1 963	1 830	2 109	2 074	2 060
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	142 127	46 884	46 884	30 086	95 243	95 243	68 835	11 258	4 766	2 530
Same house	69 046	24 887	24 887	12 947	44 159	44 159	28 027	5 839	2 567	1 448
Different house in United States	71 894	21 598	21 598	16 769	50 296	50 296	40 057	5 419	2 141	1 082
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	28 290	6 769	6 769	5 594	21 521	21 521	18 677	1 367	1 141	248
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	10 439	3 833	3 833	1 561	6 606	6 606	2 635	1 994	170	405
Different MSA/PMSA	11 899	3 336	3 336	2 815	8 563	8 563	7 243	834	246	158
Not in an MSA/PMSA	21 266	7 660	7 660	6 799	13 606	13 606	11 502	1 224	584	271
Abroad	1 187	399	399	370	788	788	751	—	58	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	121 351	34 938	34 938	32 295	86 413	86 413	74 115	12 287	5 128	2 675
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	72 493	21 522	21 522	19 480	50 971	50 971	42 225	8 746	3 627	2 024
Rural population	31 945	15 484	15 484	—	16 461	16 461	—	—	—	85
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	14 988	6 893	6 893	—	8 095	8 095	—	—	—	24
On farms	4 958	2 286	2 286	—	2 672	2 672	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	78 446	24 008	24 008	15 808	54 438	54 438	39 826	6 726	2 471	1 202
Car, truck, or van	67 826	19 492	19 492	12 606	48 334	48 334	35 384	6 364	2 154	1 111
Drove alone	59 422	16 874	16 874	11 102	42 548	42 548	31 405	5 510	1 981	947
Carpooled	8 404	2 618	2 618	1 504	5 786	5 786	3 979	854	173	164
Public transportation (including taxicab)	777	210	210	197	567	567	562	3	35	2
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	748	208	208	197	540	540	535	3	35	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	12	2	2	—	10	10	10	—	—	2
Walked	5 741	2 719	2 719	2 276	3 022	3 022	2 426	149	142	37
Other means	768	237	237	178	531	531	408	30	9	13
Worked at home	3 334	1 350	1 350	551	1 984	1 984	1 046	180	131	39
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.08	1.08	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.06	1.08	1.04	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.6	15.4	15.4	13.2	14.2	14.2	13.4	13.9	13.0	16.5
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	2 423	714	714	355	1 709	1 709	1 114	283	52	84
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	8 968	2 667	2 667	1 533	6 301	6 301	4 297	904	167	138
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	29 512	8 359	8 359	5 104	21 153	21 153	15 250	2 923	947	482
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	12 172	3 494	3 494	2 303	8 678	8 678	6 660	845	508	184
All other times	22 037	7 424	7 424	5 962	14 613	14 613	11 459	1 591	666	275
Worked in MSA of residence										
Fargo city, ND	75 596	22 949	22 949	15 196	52 647	52 647	38 625	6 557	2 373	1 186
West Fargo city, ND	50 139	9 239	9 239	6 537	40 900	40 900	32 855	4 435	1 034	601
Cassellton city, ND	3 478	435	435	312	3 043	3 043	1 001	1 562	71	25
Remainder of Cass County, ND	469	12	12	9	457	457	65	22	5	—
Moorhead city, MN	3 665	223	223	138	3 442	3 442	632	164	9	25
Worthing city, MN	13 650	9 346	9 346	7 838	4 304	4 304	3 655	333	1 203	317
Remainder of Clay County, MN	555	392	392	126	163	163	137	17	14	181
Worked outside MSA of residence	3 640	3 302	3 302	236	338	338	280	24	37	37
Worked elsewhere	2 850	1 059	1 059	612	1 791	1 791	1 201	169	98	16
	2 850	1 059	1 059	612	1 791	1 791	1 201	169	98	16

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Clay County, MN—Con.			Moorhead city, Clay County, MN						
	Tract 301.03	Tract 301.04	Tract 301.05	Tract 201	Tract 202.01	Tract 202.02	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 206
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>										
All persons	3 054	3 905	3 596	5 267	121	2 623	3 389	6 119	5 096	5 295
Native	3 006	3 881	3 561	5 212	121	2 557	3 295	5 822	4 974	5 167
Foreign born	48	24	35	55	—	66	94	297	122	128
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>										
Linguistically isolated households	16	11	1	8	—	19	12	20	23	14
Persons 5 years and over	2 657	3 599	3 323	4 848	121	2 420	3 183	5 969	4 738	4 952
In linguistically isolated households	40	16	1	8	—	40	19	38	47	60
Speak a language other than English	124	156	116	221	7	196	295	347	305	268
Do not speak English "very well"	50	65	23	69	—	65	120	98	79	112
Speak Spanish	49	73	44	104	—	51	88	110	41	132
Do not speak English "very well"	39	40	4	30	—	31	36	22	—	98
Linguistically isolated	40	10	—	8	—	26	—	10	—	52
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	5	7	8	19	—	20	33	96	39	9
Do not speak English "very well"	5	2	—	19	—	15	7	55	39	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	19	39	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 086	1 140	1 019	1 558	17	609	1 469	4 952	1 627	1 708
Preprimary school	152	72	59	93	—	15	63	12	143	45
Public school	131	55	44	57	—	8	48	12	114	37
Elementary or high school	486	869	750	1 096	—	391	403	269	821	793
Public school	475	825	657	1 008	—	345	373	233	726	691
College	448	199	210	369	17	203	1 003	4 671	663	870
Public college	410	199	194	322	17	168	736	3 097	525	779
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
Persons 25 years and over	1 595	2 363	2 279	3 156	113	1 732	1 778	1 077	3 183	3 007
Less than 9th grade	55	203	190	303	—	304	224	15	281	186
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	111	197	186	293	—	222	190	40	215	130
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	253	803	779	1 020	18	611	382	209	583	780
Some college, no degree	351	525	524	751	23	258	356	239	632	708
Associate degree	228	277	229	314	15	139	122	120	256	293
Bachelor's degree	428	277	283	376	57	145	317	295	800	615
Graduate or professional degree	169	81	88	99	—	53	187	159	416	295
Percent high school graduate or higher	89.6	83.1	83.5	81.1	100.0	69.6	76.7	94.9	84.4	89.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	37.4	15.2	16.3	15.1	50.4	11.4	28.3	42.2	38.2	30.3
<b>FERTILITY</b>										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	350	209	201	199	—	291	84	27	88	226
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 491	1 821	1 548	1 787	—	1 131	1 073	1 622	1 343	1 354
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 668	2 356	2 498	2 332	—	2 020	2 064	2 592	2 075	2 055
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>										
Persons 5 years and over	2 657	3 599	3 323	4 848	121	2 420	3 183	5 969	4 738	4 952
Same house	719	2 571	2 202	3 002	56	1 429	1 292	654	2 544	2 677
Different house in United States	1 936	1 018	1 105	1 846	65	982	1 818	5 116	2 136	2 250
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	807	357	525	914	40	473	730	436	1 136	740
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	303	383	317	295	—	93	162	288	170	152
Different MSA/PMSA	275	110	99	324	25	181	299	1 160	246	282
Not in an MSA/PMSA	551	168	164	313	—	235	627	3 232	584	1 076
Abroad	2	10	16	—	—	9	73	199	58	25
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>										
Urban population	3 001	623	697	5 267	121	2 623	3 389	6 119	5 096	5 295
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 818	589	425	4 704	6	1 733	1 875	1 279	3 627	3 442
Rural population	53	3 282	2 899	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	12	1 738	866	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	346	528	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>										
Workers 16 years and over	1 425	1 911	1 656	2 710	100	1 018	1 615	3 175	2 449	2 724
Car, truck, or van	1 283	1 692	1 447	2 418	65	898	1 191	1 571	2 134	2 497
Drive alone	1 216	1 453	1 268	2 022	54	681	1 078	1 321	1 964	2 279
Carpooled	67	239	179	396	11	217	113	250	170	218
Public transportation (including taxicab)	29	4	10	23	—	16	40	40	35	9
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	29	4	10	23	—	16	40	40	35	9
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	20	62	43	136	14	62	328	1 446	142	118
Other means	36	8	4	30	—	10	38	37	9	18
Worked at home	57	145	152	103	21	32	18	81	129	82
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.03	1.08	1.07	1.10	1.09	1.14	1.05	1.09	1.04	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.3	18.5	17.8	14.7	18.9	14.3	13.8	9.2	13.0	13.9
<b>Departure time for work:</b>										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	57	56	73	82	—	16	12	41	52	74
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	154	217	241	416	—	160	138	108	167	307
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	623	848	707	1 004	48	303	438	484	939	1 005
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	208	300	181	374	21	171	304	289	501	363
All other times	326	345	302	731	10	336	705	2 172	661	893
Worked in MSA of residence	1 378	1 861	1 591	2 645	90	1 008	1 553	3 020	2 351	2 591
Fargo city, ND	665	778	724	1 210	23	553	663	863	1 018	1 261
West Fargo city, ND	49	24	31	46	—	17	17	40	71	64
Cassellton city, ND	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Remainder of Cass County, ND	20	4	19	45	—	8	7	14	9	31
Moorhead city, MN	581	542	461	1 258	67	392	821	2 080	1 201	1 195
Dilworth city, MN	27	30	15	38	—	7	9	6	14	10
Remainder of Clay County, MN	32	483	338	48	—	31	36	17	33	30
Worked outside MSA of residence	47	50	65	65	10	62	155	98	98	133
Worked elsewhere	47	50	65	65	10	62	155	98	98	133

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Moorhead city, Clay County, MN—Con.				Remainder of Clay County, MN				
	Tract 301.02 (pt.)	Tract 301.03 (pt.)	Tract 301.04 (pt.)	Tract 301.05 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 301.02 (pt.)	Tract 301.03 (pt.)	Tract 301.04 (pt.)	Tract 301.05 (pt.)
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>									
All persons	94	3 001	623	667	32	2 666	53	3 282	2 929
Native	94	2 955	621	661	32	2 635	51	3 260	2 900
Foreign born	—	46	2	6	—	31	2	22	29
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>									
Linguistically isolated households	—	16	—	—	—	4	—	11	1
Persons 5 years and over	94	2 604	560	597	28	2 436	53	3 039	2 726
In linguistically isolated households	—	40	—	—	—	4	—	16	1
Speak a language other than English	18	119	19	40	—	78	5	137	76
Do not speak English "very well"	—	50	3	4	—	19	—	62	19
Speak Spanish	1	49	7	31	—	14	—	66	13
Do not speak English "very well"	—	39	2	4	—	7	—	38	—
Linguistically isolated	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	5	5	4	—	8	—	2	4
Do not speak English "very well"	—	5	—	—	—	8	—	2	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	—	1 073	216	148	11	831	13	924	871
Preschool school	—	152	15	6	2	57	—	57	53
Public school	—	131	8	5	—	57	—	47	39
Elementary or high school	—	478	166	98	6	552	8	703	652
Public school	—	467	157	72	6	540	8	668	585
College	—	443	35	44	3	222	5	164	166
Public college	—	405	35	41	3	203	5	164	153
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>									
Persons 25 years and over	93	1 550	328	431	19	1 570	45	2 035	1 848
Less than 9th grade	76	55	—	28	—	185	—	203	162
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	9	109	11	26	—	205	2	186	160
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	5	244	75	114	—	538	9	728	665
Some college, no degree	2	337	100	119	11	347	14	425	405
Associate degree	—	224	56	36	—	128	4	221	193
Bachelor's degree	1	414	66	84	8	123	14	211	199
Graduate or professional degree	—	167	20	24	—	44	2	61	64
Percent high school graduate or higher	8.6	89.4	96.6	87.5	100.0	75.2	95.6	80.9	82.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	1.1	37.5	26.2	25.1	42.1	10.6	35.6	13.4	14.2
<b>FERTILITY</b>									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	350	185	611	—	337	—	212	94
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	1 510	1 761	1 288	2 000	1 819	286	1 840	1 619
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	1 663	2 276	2 234	2 000	2 060	2 000	2 379	2 559
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>									
Persons 5 years and over	94	2 604	560	597	28	2 436	53	3 039	2 726
Same house	35	685	310	263	23	1 413	34	2 261	1 939
Different house in United States	59	1 917	250	330	5	1 023	19	768	775
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	17	801	105	202	5	231	6	252	323
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	16	297	70	18	—	389	6	313	299
Different MSA/PMSA	1	268	14	15	—	157	7	96	84
Not in an MSA/PMSA	25	551	61	95	—	246	—	107	69
Abroad	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	10	12
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>									
Urban population	94	3 001	623	667	32	2 581	—	—	30
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	8	1 818	589	399	—	2 016	—	—	26
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	85	53	3 282	2 899
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	24	12	1 738	866
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	346	528
<b>TOURNEY TO WORK</b>									
Workers 16 years and over	3	1 393	314	307	22	1 199	32	1 597	1 349
Car, truck, or van	3	1 255	291	283	20	1 108	28	1 401	1 164
Drove alone	1	1 192	252	258	17	946	24	1 201	1 010
Carpooled	2	63	39	25	3	162	4	200	154
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	27	1	6	—	2	2	3	4
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	27	1	6	—	—	2	3	4
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Walked	—	20	4	6	—	37	—	58	37
Other means	—	36	—	—	—	13	—	8	4
Worked at home	—	55	18	12	2	39	2	127	140
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.50	1.03	1.08	1.05	1.08	1.09	1.08	1.08	1.08
Avgan travel time to work (minutes)	16.7	15.4	14.6	16.2	14.0	16.5	14.4	19.2	18.1
<b>Departure time for work:</b>									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	57	12	9	—	84	—	44	64
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	154	30	53	—	138	—	187	188
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1	604	143	135	8	481	19	705	572
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	1	203	47	29	7	183	5	253	152
All other times	1	320	64	69	5	274	6	281	233
Worked in MSA of residence	3	1 346	296	293	22	1 183	32	1 565	1 298
Fargo city, ND	3	654	144	145	16	598	11	630	579
West Fargo city, ND	—	49	4	4	—	25	—	20	27
Casselton city, ND	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Remainder of Cass County, ND	—	20	—	4	—	25	—	4	15
Moorhead city, MN	—	566	133	125	2	317	15	409	336
Dilworth city, MN	—	25	9	8	—	181	2	21	7
Remainder of Clay County, MN	—	28	6	7	4	37	4	477	331
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	47	18	14	—	16	—	32	51
Worked elsewhere	—	47	18	14	—	16	—	32	51

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Clay County, MN—Con.		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Cass County, NO							
	Tract 302.01	Tract 302.02	Tract 3	Tract 101.02	Tract 101.03	Tract 102.01	Tract 102.02	Tract 103.02	Tract 404	Tract 405
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>										
All persons .....	5 091	4 074	3 118	170	6 249	3 453	6 499	4 209	3 258	3 487
Native .....	5 071	4 050	2 881	170	6 221	3 420	6 422	4 181	3 220	3 468
Foreign born .....	20	24	237	—	28	33	77	28	38	19
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>										
Linguistically isolated households .....	19	20	34	—	13	—	8	—	—	7
Persons 5 years and over .....	4 714	3 802	2 912	170	5 621	3 186	5 995	3 728	2 916	3 163
In linguistically isolated households .....	24	27	78	—	26	—	8	—	—	7
Speak a language other than English .....	327	189	234	31	192	158	205	179	71	164
Do not speak English "very well" .....	114	47	125	17	81	45	23	74	27	18
Speak Spanish .....	14	23	30	—	32	66	21	13	44	33
Do not speak English "very well" .....	3	3	30	—	12	28	8	13	23	6
Linguistically isolated .....	—	3	13	—	12	—	8	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language .....	2	—	143	—	14	25	—	36	—	2
Do not speak English "very well" .....	—	—	87	—	14	—	—	22	—	—
Linguistically isolated .....	—	—	65	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	1 326	1 106	2 685	72	1 835	1 109	1 929	1 123	1 070	959
Preprimary school .....	104	27	10	—	122	44	174	108	76	82
Public school .....	88	25	5	—	76	38	95	59	66	67
Elementary or high school .....	1 048	908	32	55	896	814	1 368	740	814	730
Public school .....	1 042	900	32	48	878	777	1 360	625	791	692
College .....	174	171	2 643	17	817	251	387	275	180	147
Public college .....	162	151	2 563	17	773	241	354	245	172	141
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
Persons 25 years and over .....	3 272	2 580	487	115	3 263	1 971	3 841	2 581	1 812	2 063
Less than 9th grade .....	617	432	—	7	109	63	386	100	79	199
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	317	228	6	31	154	122	310	48	133	134
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	1 193	960	7	11	906	608	1 331	441	510	520
Some college, no degree .....	528	397	141	34	1 038	523	719	522	389	464
Associate degree .....	258	250	83	7	455	326	527	423	327	251
Bachelor's degree .....	284	245	178	9	502	228	461	825	274	335
Graduate or professional degree .....	75	68	72	16	99	101	107	222	100	160
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	71.5	74.4	98.8	67.0	91.9	90.6	81.9	94.3	88.3	83.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	11.0	12.1	51.3	21.7	18.4	16.7	14.8	40.6	20.6	24.0
<b>FERTILITY</b>										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years .....	219	165	134	—	268	181	364	185	193	71
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years .....	1 915	1 871	801	—	994	1 473	1 309	1 032	1 798	1 915
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years .....	2 370	2 537	3 000	2 000	1 804	1 969	2 270	1 810	2 061	2 122
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>										
Persons 5 years and over .....	4 714	3 802	2 912	170	5 621	3 186	5 995	3 728	2 916	3 163
Same house .....	3 569	2 701	172	132	1 443	1 855	3 086	801	1 687	1 791
Different house in United States .....	1 141	1 098	2 565	38	4 143	1 331	2 909	2 910	1 223	1 372
Central city of this MSA/PMSEA .....	172	186	188	—	1 355	267	790	1 520	403	651
Remainder of this MSA/PMSEA .....	639	626	88	—	759	517	1 092	181	538	306
Different MSA/PMSEA .....	98	79	772	—	265	428	593	122	233	233
Not in an MSA/PMSEA .....	232	207	1 558	38	1 257	282	599	616	160	182
Abroad .....	4	3	175	—	35	—	—	17	6	—
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>										
Urban population .....	—	—	3 118	38	6 249	3 366	6 473	4 147	90	238
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre .....	—	—	133	38	3 092	2 583	4 070	3 265	74	122
Rural population .....	5 091	4 074	—	132	—	87	26	62	3 168	3 249
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre .....	2 245	2 008	—	17	—	87	—	15	1 546	1 699
On farms .....	735	677	—	15	—	—	—	—	116	149
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>										
Workers 16 years and over .....	2 188	1 813	1 141	121	3 747	1 928	3 599	2 190	1 698	1 729
Car, truck, or van .....	1 688	1 477	696	97	3 556	1 806	3 390	2 118	1 613	1 624
Drove alone .....	1 366	1 208	610	80	3 201	1 628	2 846	1 952	1 413	1 409
Carpooled .....	322	269	86	17	355	178	544	166	200	215
Public transportation (including taxicab) .....	2	—	—	—	27	3	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car .....	2	—	—	—	27	3	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked .....	175	136	392	8	43	53	88	5	12	3
Other means .....	16	18	—	—	45	10	25	6	15	14
Worked at home .....	307	182	53	16	76	56	96	61	58	88
Persons per car, truck, or van .....	1.11	1.11	1.07	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.09	1.04	1.07	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes) .....	22.0	22.1	11.7	15.5	14.0	14.3	13.9	14.9	18.1	17.4
<b>Departure time for work:</b>										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m. ....	91	76	13	—	163	75	159	52	89	63
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m. ....	333	288	62	8	454	239	528	190	225	250
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m. ....	784	686	162	25	1 428	777	1 591	1 096	743	686
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m. ....	320	271	116	27	564	330	377	399	256	252
All other times .....	353	310	735	45	1 062	451	848	392	327	390
Worked in MSA of residence .....	2 002	1 651	1 024	121	3 587	1 892	3 500	2 132	1 625	1 665
Fargo city, NO .....	480	384	963	105	2 801	1 228	3 358	1 790	1 177	1 223
West Fargo city, NO .....	27	24	25	—	348	501	837	45	169	156
Casselton city, NO .....	—	—	—	—	12	8	12	—	—	—
Remainder of Cass County, NO .....	12	29	15	16	61	34	104	45	183	164
Moorhead city, MN .....	205	224	21	—	296	84	193	182	78	110
Dilworth city, MN .....	21	34	—	—	31	7	—	35	6	—
Remainder of Clay County, MN .....	1 257	956	—	—	38	24	—	23	12	12
Worked outside MSA of residence .....	186	162	117	—	160	36	99	58	73	64
Worked elsewhere .....	186	162	117	—	160	36	99	58	73	64

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo city, Cass County, ND								
	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.02
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>									
All persons	6 112	6 795	3 118	4 295	7 246	4 933	1 520	3 795	5 981
Native	5 974	6 712	2 881	4 218	6 962	4 880	1 482	3 742	5 798
Foreign born	138	83	237	77	284	53	38	53	183
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>									
Linguistically isolated households	11	8	34	5	43	29	—	12	22
Persons 5 years and over	5 755	6 353	2 912	4 065	6 834	4 580	1 481	3 546	5 508
In linguistically isolated households	17	8	78	10	109	29	—	12	54
Speak a language other than English	298	276	234	179	436	139	88	85	443
Do not speak English "very well"	37	42	125	39	163	65	19	26	106
Speak Spanish	47	51	30	17	45	20	—	7	84
Do not speak English "very well"	14	—	30	7	9	13	—	7	15
Linguistically isolated	—	—	13	—	9	—	—	—	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	17	34	143	24	105	—	19	18	43
Do not speak English "very well"	—	7	87	17	63	—	19	13	25
Linguistically isolated	—	—	65	—	63	—	—	6	25
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 921	1 725	2 685	1 709	2 871	1 462	214	993	1 575
Preprimary school	172	120	10	92	52	70	12	77	97
Public school	113	45	5	40	39	70	12	40	97
Elementary or high school	1 338	901	32	569	769	760	33	446	910
Public school	1 201	870	32	524	702	704	33	372	869
College	411	704	2 643	1 048	2 050	632	169	470	568
Public college	396	685	2 563	1 015	1 984	605	169	422	524
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>									
Persons 25 years and over	3 888	4 516	487	2 488	3 925	2 843	1 186	2 471	3 799
Less than 9th grade	85	253	—	184	281	260	203	89	338
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	68	274	6	120	312	318	166	147	354
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	792	1 186	7	558	863	876	306	518	1 211
Some college, no degree	866	1 120	141	493	1 040	760	196	644	981
Associate degree	296	487	83	287	329	315	90	239	327
Bachelor's degree	1 061	839	178	589	791	266	145	583	512
Graduate or professional degree	720	357	72	257	309	48	80	251	76
Percent high school graduate or higher	96.1	88.3	98.8	87.8	84.9	79.7	68.9	90.4	81.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	45.8	26.5	51.3	34.0	28.0	11.0	19.0	33.8	15.5
<b>FERTILITY</b>									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	14	15	134	19	168	360	127	222	132
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 610	964	801	1 107	986	1 292	449	611	1 376
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 073	1 594	3 000	2 140	1 759	1 948	—	1 642	1 677
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>									
Persons 5 years and over	5 755	6 353	2 912	4 065	6 834	4 580	1 481	3 546	5 508
Same house	3 616	3 137	172	1 994	2 196	1 871	444	1 517	2 913
Different house in United States	2 074	3 166	2 565	2 047	4 480	2 698	1 003	2 016	2 553
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 220	1 879	188	843	1 881	1 179	431	1 068	1 512
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	102	119	88	55	206	237	61	160	210
Different MSA/PMSA	413	469	731	344	437	242	242	305	292
Not in on MSA/PMSA	339	699	1 558	805	1 546	845	269	483	539
Abroad	65	50	175	24	158	11	34	13	42
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>									
Urban population	6 112	6 795	3 118	4 295	7 246	4 933	1 520	3 795	5 981
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	5 838	4 075	133	2 792	3 225	2 622	22	1 758	3 882
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>									
Workers 16 years and over	2 950	3 649	1 141	2 238	3 925	2 631	702	2 138	3 063
Car, truck, or van	2 762	3 292	696	1 892	3 229	2 331	341	1 918	2 759
Drove alone	2 425	2 843	610	1 762	2 798	2 110	299	1 697	2 347
Carpooled	337	449	86	130	431	221	42	221	412
Public transportation (including taxicab)	37	89	—	35	64	7	100	44	46
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	37	89	—	35	64	7	93	34	46
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	56	121	392	233	541	188	239	92	179
Other means	17	47	—	26	40	37	10	44	47
Worked at home	78	100	53	52	51	68	12	40	32
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.04	1.08	1.05	1.09	1.06	1.09
Avg. travel time to work (minutes)	13.6	14.3	11.7	13.1	12.2	13.0	14.1	12.8	12.9
<b>Departure time for work:</b>									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	57	105	13	70	122	69	13	54	167
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	342	588	62	257	412	349	68	214	353
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 397	1 272	162	803	1 272	933	196	852	1 187
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	599	671	116	350	512	340	143	386	374
All other times	477	913	735	706	1 556	872	270	592	950
Worked in MSA of residence	2 855	3 554	1 024	2 124	3 841	2 573	674	2 071	2 989
Fargo city, ND	2 468	3 091	963	1 827	3 286	2 087	611	1 761	2 604
West Fargo city, ND	88	76	25	75	67	124	—	31	55
Cassellton city, ND	5	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Cass County, ND	58	36	15	62	60	34	—	34	106
Moorhead city, MN	217	310	21	153	400	287	63	208	213
Dilworth city, MN	—	9	—	—	22	10	—	6	—
Remainder of Clay County, MN	19	6	—	7	6	31	—	24	11
Worked outside MSA of residence	95	95	117	114	84	58	28	67	74
Worked elsewhere	95	95	117	114	84	58	28	67	74

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo city, Cass County, ND—Con.							
	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02	Tract 10	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.03 (pt.)	Tract 103.02 (pt.)	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 405 (pt.)
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>								
All persons .....	5 897	7 490	8 630	38	3 880	4 147	—	238
Native .....	5 843	7 392	8 515	38	3 852	4 119	—	233
Foreign born .....	54	98	115	—	28	28	—	5
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>								
Linguistically isolated households .....	18	9	7	—	13	—	—	5
Persons 5 years and over .....	5 432	7 004	7 912	38	3 517	3 666	—	232
In linguistically isolated households .....	38	9	14	—	26	—	—	5
Speak a language other than English .....	321	127	336	8	138	179	—	11
Do not speak English "very well" .....	98	39	71	—	61	74	—	5
Speak Spanish .....	109	—	64	—	20	13	—	—
Do not speak English "very well" .....	37	—	14	—	12	13	—	—
Linguistically isolated .....	20	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language .....	—	19	7	—	14	36	—	—
Do not speak English "very well" .....	—	11	7	—	14	22	—	—
Linguistically isolated .....	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	1 536	2 177	2 314	23	1 121	1 098	—	35
Preprimary school .....	151	151	169	—	60	108	—	—
Public school .....	64	86	114	—	42	59	—	—
Elementary or high school .....	988	1 169	1 151	23	349	718	—	24
Public school .....	885	1 094	1 061	16	341	610	—	24
College .....	397	857	994	—	712	272	—	11
Public college .....	348	763	968	—	676	242	—	11
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>								
Persons 25 years and over .....	3 866	4 645	5 248	15	1 962	2 544	—	186
Less than 9th grade .....	291	83	202	—	42	100	—	21
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	275	106	251	—	85	48	—	5
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	868	1 067	1 063	—	526	433	—	27
Some college, no degree .....	752	1 116	1 379	—	585	510	—	60
Associate degree .....	338	567	726	7	296	419	—	25
Bachelor's degree .....	1 052	1 302	1 157	—	362	814	—	39
Graduate or professional degree .....	290	404	470	8	66	220	—	9
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	85.4	95.9	91.4	100.0	93.5	94.2	—	86.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	34.7	36.7	31.0	53.3	21.8	40.6	—	25.8
<b>FERTILITY</b>								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years .....	180	135	193	—	197	197	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years .....	1 526	862	911	—	717	1 032	—	955
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years .....	2 007	1 917	1 677	3 000	1 620	1 832	—	2 500
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>								
Persons 5 years and over .....	5 432	7 004	7 912	38	3 517	3 666	—	232
Same house .....	3 205	2 603	3 036	—	529	754	—	40
Different house in United States .....	2 197	4 321	4 859	38	2 953	2 895	—	192
Central city of this MSA/PMSA .....	1 329	2 086	2 414	—	1 023	1 520	—	104
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA .....	143	262	448	—	365	174	—	5
Different MSA/PMSA .....	424	732	716	—	631	593	—	67
Not in on MSA/PMSA .....	301	1 241	1 281	38	934	608	—	16
Abroad .....	30	80	17	—	35	17	—	—
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>								
Urban population .....	5 897	7 490	8 630	38	3 880	4 147	—	238
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre .....	4 715	3 873	4 792	38	1 073	3 265	—	122
Rural population .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>								
Workers 16 years and over .....	3 029	4 656	4 917	23	2 536	2 143	—	85
Car, truck, or van .....	2 629	4 479	4 496	23	2 387	2 074	—	76
Drove alone .....	2 362	3 963	4 022	23	2 162	1 913	—	69
Carpooled .....	267	516	474	—	225	161	—	7
Public transportation (including taxicab) .....	42	14	57	—	27	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car .....	32	14	57	—	27	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat .....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked .....	177	77	91	—	35	5	—	—
Other means .....	41	7	36	—	45	6	—	5
Worked at home .....	140	79	237	—	42	58	—	4
Persons per car, truck, or van .....	1.06	1.07	1.06	1.00	1.05	1.04	—	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes) .....	12.4	12.8	14.9	10.0	14.3	14.8	—	12.6
<b>Departure time for work:</b>								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m. ....	107	70	106	—	109	52	—	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m. ....	285	437	420	—	298	183	—	29
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m. ....	1 173	2 019	1 986	8	897	1 066	—	27
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m. ....	612	874	851	7	419	399	—	7
All other times .....	712	1 177	1 317	8	771	385	—	18
Worked in MSA of residence .....	2 986	4 576	4 751	23	2 411	2 088	—	85
Fargo city, ND .....	2 577	3 832	3 946	23	1 940	1 755	—	77
West Fargo city, ND .....	51	75	164	—	129	41	—	—
Casselton city, ND .....	—	—	10	—	12	12	—	—
Remainder of Cass County, ND .....	57	67	32	—	29	42	—	—
Moorhead city, MN .....	272	532	551	—	240	180	—	8
Dilworth city, MN .....	—	8	24	—	23	35	—	—
Remainder of Clay County, MN .....	29	62	24	—	38	23	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence .....	43	80	166	—	125	55	—	—
Worked elsewhere .....	43	80	166	—	125	55	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	West Fargo city, Cass County, ND				Remainder of Cass County, ND			
	Tract 101.03 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.03 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>								
All persons .....	2 369	3 366	6 473	79	—	132	—	87
Native .....	2 369	3 343	6 396	79	—	132	—	77
Foreign born .....	—	23	77	—	—	—	—	10
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>								
Linguistically isolated households .....	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over .....	2 104	3 113	5 969	72	—	132	—	73
In linguistically isolated households .....	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English .....	54	142	205	7	—	23	—	16
Do not speak English "very well" .....	20	45	23	2	—	17	—	—
Speak Spanish .....	12	50	21	7	—	—	—	16
Do not speak English "very well" .....	—	28	8	2	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated .....	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language .....	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well" .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	714	1 083	1 916	29	—	49	—	26
Preprimary school .....	62	39	174	—	—	—	—	5
Public school .....	34	33	95	—	—	—	—	5
Elementary or high school .....	547	793	1 355	22	—	32	—	21
Public school .....	537	756	1 347	22	—	32	—	21
College .....	105	251	387	7	—	17	—	—
Public college .....	97	241	354	7	—	17	—	—
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>								
Persons 25 years and over .....	1 301	1 933	3 828	45	—	100	—	38
Less than 9th grade .....	67	63	386	3	—	7	—	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	69	122	310	7	—	31	—	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	380	604	1 331	17	—	11	—	4
Some college, no degree .....	453	494	719	6	—	34	—	29
Associate degree .....	159	326	527	4	—	—	—	—
Bachelor's degree .....	140	223	454	4	—	9	—	5
Graduate or professional degree .....	33	101	101	4	—	8	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	89.5	90.4	81.8	77.8	—	62.0	—	100.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	13.3	16.8	14.5	17.8	—	17.0	—	13.2
<b>FERTILITY</b>								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years .....	556	191	364	800	—	—	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years .....	1 571	1 429	1 303	2 000	—	—	—	3 111
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years .....	1 939	1 940	2 270	2 000	—	1 650	—	4 000
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>								
Persons 5 years and over .....	2 104	3 113	5 969	72	—	132	—	73
Same house .....	914	1 822	3 060	43	—	132	—	33
Different house in United States .....	1 190	1 291	2 909	29	—	—	—	40
Central city of this MSA/PMSA .....	332	241	790	4	—	—	—	26
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA .....	394	503	1 092	5	—	—	—	14
Different MSA/PMSA .....	141	265	428	—	—	—	—	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA .....	323	282	599	20	—	—	—	—
Abroad .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>								
Urban population .....	2 369	3 366	6 473	79	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre .....	2 019	2 583	4 070	74	—	—	—	—
Rural population .....	—	—	—	—	—	132	—	87
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre .....	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	87
On farms .....	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>								
Workers 16 years and over .....	1 211	1 890	3 586	39	—	98	—	38
Car, truck, or van .....	1 169	1 773	3 383	39	—	74	—	33
Drove alone .....	1 039	1 595	2 846	30	—	57	—	33
Carpooled .....	130	178	537	9	—	17	—	—
Public transportation (including taxicab) .....	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car .....	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked .....	8	53	88	—	—	8	—	—
Other means .....	—	5	25	—	—	—	—	5
Worked at home .....	34	56	90	—	—	16	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van .....	1.06	1.06	1.09	1.13	—	1.13	—	1.00
Mean travel time to work (minutes) .....	13.5	14.2	13.9	14.1	—	17.1	—	20.3
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m. ....	54	75	152	2	—	—	—	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m. ....	156	216	528	4	—	8	—	23
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m. ....	531	777	1 591	24	—	17	—	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m. ....	145	320	377	3	—	20	—	10
All other times .....	291	446	848	6	—	37	—	5
Worked in MSA of residence .....	1 176	1 858	3 487	36	—	98	—	34
Fargo city, ND .....	861	1 202	2 351	21	—	82	—	26
West Fargo city, ND .....	219	493	837	13	—	—	—	8
Cassellton city, ND .....	—	14	8	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Cass County, ND .....	32	34	98	—	—	16	—	—
Moorhead city, MN .....	56	84	193	—	—	—	—	—
Dilworth city, MN .....	8	7	—	2	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Clay County, MN .....	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence .....	35	32	99	3	—	—	—	4
Worked elsewhere .....	35	32	99	3	—	—	—	4

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Cass County, ND—Con.							
	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 103.02 (pt.)	Tract 401	Tract 402	Tract 403	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 405 (pt.)	Tract 406
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons .....	26	62	2 284	2 318	2 576	3 179	3 249	2 559
Native .....	26	62	2 263	2 300	2 555	3 141	3 235	2 543
Foreign born .....	—	—	21	18	21	38	14	16
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households .....	—	—	8	11	8	—	2	5
Persons 5 years and over .....	26	62	2 130	2 150	2 432	2 844	2 931	2 370
In linguistically isolated households .....	—	—	15	37	8	—	2	5
Speak a language other than English .....	—	—	70	136	81	64	153	126
Do not speak English "very well" .....	—	—	25	39	17	25	13	11
Speak Spanish .....	—	—	2	42	10	37	33	20
Do not speak English "very well" .....	—	—	—	24	—	21	6	—
Linguistically isolated .....	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language .....	—	—	10	6	7	—	2	—
Do not speak English "very well" .....	—	—	10	2	5	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	13	25	460	495	741	1 041	924	613
Preprimary school .....	—	—	22	22	42	76	82	72
Public school .....	—	—	22	20	29	66	67	61
Elementary or high school .....	13	22	375	394	606	792	706	446
Public school .....	13	15	375	394	604	769	668	446
College .....	—	3	63	79	93	173	136	95
Public college .....	—	3	63	79	77	165	130	83
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over .....	13	37	1 574	1 596	1 633	1 767	1 877	1 719
Less than 9th grade .....	—	—	189	242	156	76	178	173
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	—	—	173	131	172	126	129	132
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	—	8	428	518	469	493	493	456
Some college, no degree .....	—	12	342	366	364	383	404	419
Associate degree .....	—	4	193	156	188	323	226	171
Bachelor's degree .....	7	11	211	149	232	270	296	316
Graduate or professional degree .....	6	2	38	34	52	96	151	52
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	100.0	100.0	77.0	76.6	79.9	88.6	83.6	82.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	100.0	35.1	15.8	11.5	17.4	20.7	23.8	21.4
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years .....	—	—	477	238	170	176	78	179
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years .....	2 000	—	1 548	1 679	1 772	1 794	1 993	1 175
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years .....	—	1 214	3 082	2 738	2 611	2 062	2 107	2 246
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over .....	26	62	2 130	2 150	2 432	2 844	2 931	2 370
Same house .....	26	47	1 691	1 563	1 738	1 644	1 751	1 668
Different house in United States .....	—	15	436	581	689	1 194	1 180	685
Central city of this MSA/PMSA .....	—	—	41	165	79	399	547	220
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA .....	—	7	287	237	361	533	301	237
Different MSA/PMSA .....	—	—	20	27	71	122	166	80
Not in an MSA/PMSA .....	—	8	88	152	178	140	166	148
Abroad .....	—	—	3	6	5	6	—	17
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population .....	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural population .....	26	62	2 284	2 318	2 576	3 168	3 249	2 559
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre .....	—	15	898	1 106	1 466	1 546	1 699	1 261
On farms .....	—	—	756	625	497	116	149	514
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over .....	13	47	1 018	973	1 180	1 659	1 644	1 216
Car, truck, or van .....	7	44	659	669	962	1 574	1 548	1 016
Drove alone .....	—	39	606	582	755	1 383	1 340	838
Carpooled .....	7	5	53	87	207	191	208	178
Public transportation (including taxicab) .....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car .....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked .....	—	—	135	120	101	12	3	68
Other means .....	—	—	24	6	24	15	9	10
Worked at home .....	6	3	200	178	91	58	84	122
Persons per car, truck, or van .....	2.00	1.06	1.04	1.08	1.13	1.07	1.07	1.10
Mean travel time to work (minutes) .....	20.0	17.0	17.9	19.2	19.4	18.2	17.7	23.3
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m. ....	7	—	35	43	47	87	63	30
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m. ....	—	7	135	167	166	221	221	152
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m. ....	—	30	300	342	433	719	659	480
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m. ....	—	—	150	93	208	253	245	194
All other times .....	—	7	198	150	235	321	372	238
Worked in MSA of residence .....	13	44	873	928	1 143	1 589	1 580	1 163
Fargo city, ND .....	7	35	114	210	336	1 156	1 146	498
West Fargo city, ND .....	—	4	12	35	40	156	156	69
Casselton city, ND .....	—	—	21	—	311	—	—	38
Remainder of Cass County, ND .....	6	3	723	636	414	183	164	501
Moorhead city, MN .....	—	2	—	47	32	78	102	55
Oilworth city, MN .....	—	—	3	—	—	4	—	2
Remainder of Clay County, MN .....	—	—	—	—	10	12	12	—
Worked outside MSA of residence .....	—	3	145	45	37	70	64	53
Worked elsewhere .....	—	3	145	45	37	70	64	53

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	Minnesota (pt.)	Clay County, MN		North Dakota (pt.)	Cass County, ND			Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Clay County, MN	
			Total	Moorhead city		Total	Fargo city	West Fargo city	Tract 205	Tract 301.02
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	118 653	38 971	38 971	25 688	79 682	79 682	59 072	8 703	3 899	2 011
In labor force	83 478	25 917	25 917	17 024	57 561	57 561	42 232	7 102	2 595	1 290
Percent of persons 16 years and over	70.4	66.5	66.5	66.3	72.2	72.2	71.5	81.6	66.6	64.1
Civilian labor force	83 073	25 815	25 815	16 955	57 258	57 258	42 018	7 035	2 595	1 285
Employed	79 205	24 274	24 274	15 987	54 931	54 931	40 254	6 744	2 513	1 200
Unemployed	3 868	1 541	1 541	968	2 327	2 327	1 764	291	82	85
Percent of civilian labor force	4.7	6.0	6.0	5.7	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.2	6.6
Not in labor force	35 175	13 054	13 054	8 664	22 121	22 121	16 840	1 601	1 304	721
Institutionalized persons	1 776	591	591	417	1 185	1 185	1 061	—	194	79
Enrolled in school	10 096	4 044	4 044	3 316	6 052	6 052	5 161	305	271	131
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	12 743	4 734	4 734	2 880	8 009	8 009	5 780	626	559	256
Females 16 years and over	60 875	20 725	20 725	14 096	40 150	40 150	29 886	4 403	2 179	1 063
In labor force	39 613	12 568	12 568	8 670	27 045	27 045	20 147	3 330	1 285	585
Percent of females 16 years and over	65.1	60.6	60.6	61.5	67.4	67.4	67.4	75.6	59.0	55.0
Civilian labor force	39 572	12 556	12 556	8 659	27 016	27 016	20 136	3 316	1 285	585
Employed	38 053	12 058	12 058	8 301	25 995	25 995	19 370	3 197	1 247	561
Unemployed	1 519	498	498	358	1 021	1 021	766	119	38	24
Percent of civilian labor force	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.0	4.1
With own children under 6 years	9 695	2 909	2 909	1 861	6 786	6 786	4 750	859	314	180
In labor force	7 188	2 092	2 092	1 327	5 096	5 096	3 530	696	262	112
With own children 6 to 17 years only	9 722	3 272	3 272	1 795	6 450	6 450	4 059	1 146	340	227
In labor force	8 172	2 715	2 715	1 517	5 457	5 457	3 386	1 037	297	189
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	13 406	4 215	4 215	2 627	9 191	9 191	6 288	1 235	461	266
All parents present in household in labor force	9 587	2 885	2 885	1 777	6 702	6 702	4 493	1 000	378	142
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	24 047	8 142	8 142	4 467	15 905	15 905	9 820	2 690	851	538
All parents present in household in labor force	19 258	6 337	6 337	3 531	12 921	12 921	7 841	2 375	710	400
Persons 16 to 19 years	10 907	4 674	4 674	3 620	6 233	6 233	4 597	700	203	160
Not enrolled in school	1 133	307	307	193	826	826	599	120	3	8
Unemployed or not in labor force	314	101	101	72	213	213	132	50	—	8
Not high school graduate	371	128	128	91	243	243	158	41	—	8
Employed	166	58	58	36	108	108	67	19	—	—
Unemployed	64	29	29	27	35	35	22	7	—	—
Not in labor force	141	41	41	28	100	100	69	15	—	8
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	79 205	24 274	24 274	15 987	54 931	54 931	40 254	6 744	2 513	1 200
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	8 912	2 364	2 364	1 674	6 548	6 548	5 031	778	378	94
Professional specialty occupations	11 738	3 561	3 561	2 704	8 177	8 177	6 817	486	584	90
Technicians and related support occupations	2 823	680	680	449	2 143	2 143	1 687	272	91	41
Sales occupations	10 949	3 185	3 185	2 280	7 764	7 764	6 045	916	404	112
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	13 207	4 242	4 242	3 014	8 965	8 965	6 645	1 182	438	253
Private household occupations	252	103	103	72	149	149	103	11	—	2
Protective service occupations	707	276	276	193	431	431	321	55	17	15
Service occupations, except protective and household	12 109	4 247	4 247	2 993	7 862	7 862	5 734	1 083	345	211
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2 417	961	961	148	1 456	1 456	391	34	15	9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6 770	1 983	1 983	990	4 787	4 787	2 914	936	104	164
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3 057	823	823	480	2 234	2 234	1 577	299	26	55
Transportation and material moving occupations	3 440	1 002	1 002	516	2 438	2 438	1 644	373	72	69
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 824	847	847	474	1 977	1 977	1 355	319	39	85
Construction	4 193	1 078	1 078	510	3 115	3 115	1 961	540	86	76
Manufacturing	6 083	1 831	1 831	1 062	4 252	4 252	2 773	767	131	138
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	5 593	1 438	1 438	798	4 155	4 155	3 041	493	134	149
Wholesale and retail trade	20 603	6 079	6 079	4 166	14 524	14 524	10 862	2 003	634	299
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5 931	1 521	1 521	1 091	4 410	4 410	3 281	542	234	56
Business and repair services	3 451	817	817	579	2 634	2 634	1 825	472	80	21
Professional and related services	24 104	8 305	8 305	6 178	15 799	15 799	12 699	1 401	973	305
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	79 205	24 274	24 274	15 987	54 931	54 931	40 254	6 744	2 513	1 200
Private wage and salary workers	60 298	17 667	17 667	11 971	42 631	42 631	31 519	5 600	1 861	894
Government workers	12 216	4 213	4 213	2 985	8 003	8 003	6 386	675	442	211
Local government workers	4 590	1 719	1 719	1 104	2 871	2 871	2 144	241	215	76
Self-employed workers	6 331	2 255	2 255	989	4 076	4 076	2 227	461	192	95
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	95 260	30 167	30 167	20 271	65 093	65 093	48 130	7 506	2 836	1 403
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	66 180	19 529	19 529	12 330	46 651	46 651	34 144	5 572	1 890	1 002
50 to 52 weeks	44 130	11 811	11 811	6 982	32 319	32 319	23 163	4 296	1 299	722
40 to 49 weeks	7 753	2 336	2 336	1 475	5 417	5 417	3 913	647	249	129
27 to 39 weeks	4 826	1 738	1 738	1 068	3 088	3 088	2 300	307	141	68
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	15 343	5 372	5 372	3 893	9 971	9 971	7 576	1 135	487	274
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	101 772	32 803	32 803	21 953	68 969	68 969	51 131	7 929	3 053	1 654
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 275	791	791	482	1 484	1 484	1 108	186	75	62
With a mobility limitation	1 220	484	484	310	736	736	577	73	54	51
In labor force	400	218	218	166	182	182	162	14	17	10
With a self-care limitation	1 600	544	544	327	1 056	1 056	765	140	34	28
With a work disability	6 479	2 313	2 313	1 465	4 166	4 166	3 134	563	242	162
In labor force	3 355	1 178	1 178	754	2 177	2 177	1 633	322	107	78
Prevented from working	2 485	866	866	522	1 619	1 619	1 214	209	86	77
No work disability	95 293	30 490	30 490	20 488	64 803	64 803	47 997	7 366	2 811	1 492
In labor force	77 850	23 938	23 938	15 846	53 912	53 912	39 539	6 632	2 403	1 195
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	14 700	5 475	5 475	3 249	9 225	9 225	6 666	707	652	273
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 386	945	945	539	1 441	1 441	1 014	130	119	79
With a mobility limitation	1 628	640	640	379	988	988	692	106	91	50
With a self-care limitation	1 471	573	573	310	898	898	620	66	62	63
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	3 456	1 456	1 456	957	2 000	2 000	1 491	188	158	112
Mean family income (dollars)	23 524	20 291	20 291	20 892	25 877	25 877	26 098	26 258	26 672	18 112
1 worker	8 047	2 567	2 567	1 512	5 480	5 480	3 918	547	305	170
Mean family income (dollars)	33 539	28 377	28 377	28 441	35 957	35 957	37 657	23 869	39 055	20 490
2 or more workers	26 003	7 887	7 887	4 487	18 116	18 116	12 272	2 517	876	445
Mean family income (dollars)	43 285	42 791	42 791	43 898	43 501	43 501	44 283	38 836	57 963	38 421

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Clay County, MN—Con.			Moorhead city, Clay County, MN						
	Tract 301.03	Tract 301.04	Tract 301.05	Tract 201	Tract 202.01	Tract 202.02	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 206
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over .....	2 073	2 773	2 640	3 873	121	2 064	2 817	5 692	3 877	4 248
In labor force .....	1 509	2 041	1 789	2 874	107	1 141	1 847	3 465	2 573	2 874
Percent of persons 16 years and over .....	72.8	73.6	67.8	74.2	88.4	55.3	65.6	60.9	66.4	67.7
Civilian labor force .....	1 502	2 027	1 780	2 857	81	1 141	1 847	3 458	2 573	2 867
Employed .....	1 442	1 934	1 682	2 730	74	1 025	1 666	3 214	2 491	2 744
Unemployed .....	60	93	98	127	7	116	181	244	82	123
Percent of civilian labor force .....	4.0	4.6	5.5	4.4	8.6	10.2	9.8	7.1	3.2	4.3
Not in labor force .....	564	732	851	999	14	923	970	2 227	1 304	1 374
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	—	—	144	—	—	194	—
Enrolled in school .....	225	135	163	184	7	52	284	1 876	271	367
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school .....	155	270	276	448	7	522	442	166	559	517
Females 16 years and over .....	1 160	1 359	1 290	2 002	53	1 120	1 492	3 331	2 166	2 276
In labor force .....	776	916	739	1 380	46	569	878	2 045	1 272	1 406
Percent of females 16 years and over .....	66.9	67.4	57.3	68.9	86.8	50.8	58.8	61.4	58.7	61.8
Civilian labor force .....	776	916	739	1 380	35	569	878	2 045	1 272	1 406
Employed .....	744	886	721	1 352	28	554	816	1 918	1 234	1 359
Unemployed .....	32	30	18	28	7	15	62	127	38	47
Percent of civilian labor force .....	4.1	3.3	2.4	2.0	20.0	2.6	7.1	6.2	3.0	3.3
With own children under 6 years .....	364	276	198	356	—	147	165	121	312	269
In labor force .....	239	208	137	261	—	106	93	75	260	199
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	220	335	316	426	—	113	133	128	338	340
In labor force .....	152	277	219	376	—	103	104	107	295	303
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies .....	496	375	340	502	—	205	227	167	457	405
All parents present in household in labor force .....	306	279	226	352	—	124	121	88	374	290
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies .....	536	847	710	1 025	—	355	373	286	845	776
All parents present in household in labor force .....	362	665	464	810	—	270	241	229	704	692
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	135	228	201	336	—	136	162	2 229	200	363
Not enrolled in school .....	27	19	21	34	—	11	18	21	—	38
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	—	—	11	—	—	11	—	—	—	23
Not high school graduate .....	8	4	13	15	—	18	6	10	—	23
Employed .....	8	—	2	15	—	13	—	—	—	—
Unemployed .....	—	2	2	—	—	5	6	—	—	14
Not in labor force .....	—	2	9	—	—	—	—	10	—	9
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	1 442	1 934	1 682	2 730	74	1 025	1 666	3 214	2 491	2 744
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	210	162	177	277	24	133	81	179	368	351
Professional specialty occupations .....	273	217	198	312	6	76	363	382	579	586
Technicians and related support occupations .....	42	68	23	79	6	44	21	63	91	88
Sales occupations .....	252	252	200	278	30	120	233	493	402	374
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	247	305	243	498	—	159	316	828	433	429
Private household occupations .....	—	7	3	7	—	—	19	44	—	—
Protective service occupations .....	14	27	25	37	—	24	12	49	17	30
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	182	238	204	542	—	241	276	838	345	512
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	14	172	170	22	—	24	44	18	15	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	62	202	216	324	—	89	133	74	104	141
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	72	84	64	128	—	57	56	66	26	49
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	29	112	72	134	8	34	61	58	72	100
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	45	88	87	92	—	24	51	122	39	78
Construction .....	72	118	103	137	—	41	63	28	86	57
Manufacturing .....	148	143	135	237	—	104	72	121	131	203
Transportation, communications, and other utilities .....	75	139	139	182	—	43	83	107	134	123
Wholesale and retail trade .....	387	522	355	627	38	277	423	854	631	775
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	118	108	108	230	14	36	95	122	232	208
Business and repair services .....	58	54	82	157	6	49	84	45	78	83
Professional and related services .....	468	488	434	858	16	336	687	1 652	960	986
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	1 442	1 934	1 682	2 730	74	1 025	1 666	3 214	2 491	2 744
Private wage and salary workers .....	1 074	1 370	1 136	2 111	58	794	1 237	2 377	1 846	2 032
Government workers .....	270	249	253	451	—	138	327	724	437	524
Local government workers .....	150	116	111	215	—	81	106	92	210	197
Self-employed workers .....	98	291	269	168	16	93	102	98	190	179
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	1 709	2 216	2 050	3 048	113	1 253	2 080	5 203	2 814	3 357
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	1 257	1 643	1 526	2 193	89	754	1 217	2 252	1 873	2 199
50 to 52 weeks .....	805	1 121	1 074	1 562	59	485	587	465	1 285	1 370
40 to 49 weeks .....	160	226	158	276	6	104	166	180	249	256
27 to 39 weeks .....	111	125	139	126	17	51	214	216	138	172
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks .....	271	283	276	485	10	303	458	1 255	482	543
<b>DISABILITY</b>										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	1 905	2 408	2 280	3 378	81	1 346	2 314	5 492	3 031	3 650
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	41	71	66	127	—	42	35	18	75	120
With a mobility limitation .....	15	33	42	98	—	34	8	18	54	67
In labor force .....	15	12	18	64	—	16	—	13	17	39
With a self-care limitation .....	33	55	44	99	—	24	35	7	34	82
With a work disability .....	171	200	158	338	6	171	171	169	240	153
In labor force .....	100	99	62	222	6	72	88	90	105	54
Prevented from working .....	44	74	70	74	—	99	64	50	86	84
No work disability .....	1 734	2 208	2 122	3 040	75	1 175	2 143	5 323	2 791	3 497
In labor force .....	1 396	1 851	1 651	2 605	68	1 017	1 704	3 341	2 383	2 739
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	161	351	351	478	14	574	503	193	652	591
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	19	76	55	87	—	132	68	32	119	63
With a mobility limitation .....	14	46	40	75	—	96	26	32	91	31
With a self-care limitation .....	14	49	39	54	—	60	51	22	62	39
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>										
No workers .....	92	85	62	126	—	129	141	85	158	205
Mean family income (dollars) .....	22 638	21 063	20 912	15 135	—	18 898	15 111	22 730	26 672	24 910
1 worker .....	216	229	235	127	15	127	151	75	305	292
Mean family income (dollars) .....	18 727	33 494	31 361	25 683	18 000	31 363	20 609	29 077	39 055	30 311
2 or more workers .....	493	806	715	1 012	29	317	358	301	867	859
Mean family income (dollars) .....	45 275	41 865	47 738	36 974	38 958	30 679	35 807	38 130	58 011	47 616

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Moorhead city, Clay County, MN—Con.				Remainder of Clay County, MN				
	Tract 301.02 (pt.)	Tract 301.03 (pt.)	Tract 301.04 (pt.)	Tract 301.05 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 301.02 (pt.)	Tract 301.03 (pt.)	Tract 301.04 (pt.)	Tract 301.05 (pt.)
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>									
Persons 16 years and over .....	94	2 028	367	507	22	1 917	45	2 406	2 133
In labor force .....	3	1 474	322	344	22	1 287	35	1 719	1 445
Percent of persons 16 years and over .....	3.2	72.7	87.7	67.9	100.0	67.1	77.8	71.4	67.7
Civilian labor force .....	3	1 467	317	344	22	1 282	35	1 710	1 436
Employed .....	3	1 410	311	319	22	1 197	32	1 623	1 363
Unemployed .....	—	57	6	25	—	85	3	87	73
Percent of civilian labor force .....	—	3.9	1.9	7.3	—	6.6	8.6	5.1	5.1
Not in labor force .....	91	554	45	163	—	630	10	687	688
Institutionalized persons .....	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school .....	—	225	13	37	—	131	—	122	126
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school .....	12	148	9	50	—	244	7	261	226
Females 16 years and over .....	70	1 135	188	263	13	993	25	1 171	1 027
In labor force .....	2	756	155	161	13	583	20	761	578
Percent of females 16 years and over .....	2.9	66.6	82.4	61.2	100.0	58.7	80.0	65.0	56.3
Civilian labor force .....	2	756	155	161	13	583	20	761	578
Employed .....	2	727	152	159	13	559	17	734	562
Unemployed .....	—	29	3	2	—	24	3	27	16
Percent of civilian labor force .....	—	3.8	1.9	1.2	—	4.1	15.0	3.5	2.8
With own children under 6 years .....	—	364	73	54	2	180	—	203	144
In labor force .....	—	239	57	37	2	112	—	151	100
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	—	213	55	49	2	227	7	280	267
In labor force .....	—	145	48	36	2	189	7	229	183
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies .....	—	496	91	77	4	266	—	284	263
All parents present in household in labor force .....	—	306	70	52	4	142	—	209	174
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies .....	—	528	166	113	6	538	8	681	597
All parents present in household in labor force .....	—	354	146	85	6	400	8	519	379
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	—	135	18	41	3	160	—	210	160
Not enrolled in school .....	—	27	—	11	3	8	—	19	10
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	—	—	—	11	—	8	—	8	—
Not high school graduate .....	—	8	—	11	—	8	—	4	2
Employed .....	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Unemployed .....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Not in labor force .....	—	—	—	9	—	8	—	2	—
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>									
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	3	1 410	311	319	22	1 197	32	1 623	1 363
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	1	203	18	39	10	93	7	144	138
Professional specialty occupations .....	—	269	68	63	5	90	4	149	135
Technicians and related support occupations .....	—	40	13	4	—	41	2	55	19
Sales occupations .....	—	248	50	52	2	112	4	202	148
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	—	240	65	46	5	253	7	240	197
Private household occupations .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3
Protective service occupations .....	—	14	4	6	—	15	—	23	19
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	—	176	26	37	—	211	6	212	167
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	—	14	2	3	—	9	—	170	167
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	—	60	34	31	—	164	2	168	185
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	—	72	13	13	—	55	—	71	51
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	—	29	5	15	—	69	—	107	57
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	—	45	13	10	—	85	—	75	77
Construction .....	—	72	8	18	—	76	—	110	85
Manufacturing .....	—	148	24	22	—	138	—	119	113
Transportation, communications, and other utilities .....	—	75	30	21	—	149	—	109	118
Wholesale and retail trade .....	—	381	91	69	3	299	6	431	286
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	—	114	11	29	2	56	4	97	79
Business and repair services .....	—	53	15	9	2	21	5	39	73
Professional and related services .....	1	455	110	117	13	304	13	378	317
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>									
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	3	1 410	311	319	22	1 197	32	1 623	1 363
Private wage and salary workers .....	2	1 051	229	237	15	892	23	1 141	902
Government workers .....	1	266	60	54	5	210	4	189	196
Local government workers .....	1	150	22	30	5	75	—	94	81
Self-employed workers .....	—	93	22	28	2	95	5	269	241
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	3	1 674	334	392	22	1 400	35	1 882	1 666
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	2	1 226	240	285	17	1 000	31	1 403	1 241
50 to 52 weeks .....	1	784	187	197	14	721	21	934	877
40 to 49 weeks .....	—	157	38	43	—	129	3	188	115
27 to 39 weeks .....	1	106	6	21	3	67	5	119	118
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks .....	1	267	43	46	5	273	4	240	230
<b>DISABILITY</b>									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	3	1 867	353	438	22	1 651	38	2 055	1 842
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	—	41	—	24	—	62	—	71	42
With a mobility limitation .....	—	15	—	16	—	51	—	33	26
In labor force .....	—	15	—	2	—	10	—	12	16
With a self-care limitation .....	—	33	—	13	—	28	—	55	31
With a work disability .....	—	169	11	37	2	162	2	189	121
In labor force .....	—	98	6	13	2	78	2	93	49
Prevented from working .....	—	44	1	20	—	77	—	73	50
No work disability .....	3	1 698	342	401	20	1 489	36	1 866	1 721
In labor force .....	3	1 363	311	312	20	1 192	33	1 540	1 339
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	12	154	9	69	—	261	7	342	282
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	10	19	2	7	—	69	—	74	48
With a mobility limitation .....	10	14	2	2	—	40	—	44	38
With a self-care limitation .....	3	14	—	5	—	60	—	49	34
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>									
No workers .....	3	89	10	11	—	109	3	75	51
Mean family income (dollars) .....	7 088	22 474	9 893	13 202	—	18 416	27 510	22 553	22 575
1 worker .....	—	214	21	45	—	170	2	208	190
Mean family income (dollars) .....	—	18 672	34 772	24 675	—	20 490	24 625	33 365	32 944
2 or more workers .....	—	478	144	122	9	445	15	662	593
Mean family income (dollars) .....	—	45 414	42 636	43 895	53 308	38 421	40 826	41 698	48 529

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Clay County, MN—Con.		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Cass County, ND							
	Tract 302.01	Tract 302.02	Tract 3	Tract 101.02	Tract 101.03	Tract 102.01	Tract 102.02	Tract 103.02	Tract 404	Tract 405
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over	3 773	2 987	2 865	134	4 747	2 409	4 745	2 951	2 193	2 352
In labor force	2 420	1 965	1 276	121	4 044	2 037	3 790	2 297	1 761	1 790
Percent of persons 16 years and over	64.1	65.8	44.5	90.3	85.2	84.6	79.9	77.8	80.3	76.1
Civilian labor force	2 417	1 958	1 260	121	4 021	2 013	3 764	2 281	1 747	1 779
Employed	2 219	1 831	1 163	121	3 790	1 918	3 618	2 174	1 694	1 730
Unemployed	198	127	97	—	231	95	146	107	53	49
Percent of civilian labor force	8.2	6.5	7.7	—	5.7	4.7	3.9	4.7	3.0	2.8
Not in labor force	1 353	1 022	1 589	13	703	372	955	654	432	562
Institutionalized persons	101	73	—	—	—	—	—	135	—	—
Enrolled in school	198	151	1 539	—	276	72	208	121	134	83
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	651	465	—	13	193	150	362	107	112	263
Females 16 years and over	1 892	1 508	1 114	60	2 427	1 178	2 418	1 553	1 076	1 173
In labor force	1 080	863	607	47	1 994	954	1 769	1 079	799	813
Percent of females 16 years and over	57.1	57.2	54.5	78.3	82.2	81.0	73.2	69.5	74.3	69.3
Civilian labor force	1 079	863	607	47	1 994	947	1 762	1 079	799	811
Employed	1 029	843	560	47	1 852	895	1 730	1 024	775	784
Unemployed	50	20	47	—	142	52	32	55	24	27
Percent of civilian labor force	4.6	2.3	7.7	—	7.1	5.5	1.8	5.1	3.0	3.3
With own children under 6 years	302	217	189	—	528	240	381	392	291	295
In labor force	241	159	83	—	479	204	290	279	231	226
With own children 6 to 17 years only	355	339	14	18	319	299	648	287	304	288
In labor force	303	285	7	18	265	280	585	238	242	243
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	460	311	221	—	702	317	621	568	410	436
All parents present in household in labor force	365	214	49	—	632	261	476	397	310	346
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	975	870	32	55	875	830	1 331	781	807	789
All parents present in household in labor force	794	700	—	55	724	779	1 159	615	616	616
Persons 16 to 19 years	308	213	1 164	19	278	203	402	153	260	167
Not enrolled in school	39	35	6	—	60	34	73	23	17	55
Unemployed or not in labor force	5	8	—	—	13	7	36	5	3	9
Not high school graduate	14	9	—	—	—	5	36	6	9	15
Employed	11	9	—	—	—	5	14	6	6	9
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Not in labor force	3	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	3	6
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 219	1 831	1 163	121	3 790	1 918	3 618	2 174	1 694	1 730
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	166	132	66	17	451	218	395	453	201	220
Professional specialty occupations	261	213	178	—	313	188	244	437	228	219
Technicians and related support occupations	71	43	72	—	226	98	101	141	61	55
Sales occupations	233	204	173	25	500	335	405	363	178	261
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	278	248	191	18	583	329	664	395	245	285
Private household occupations	10	11	—	—	—	—	11	11	—	17
Protective service occupations	17	9	8	—	—	11	44	20	19	3
Service occupations, except protective and household	365	293	225	11	697	263	632	123	208	218
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	274	193	68	—	17	9	28	15	39	11
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	254	220	44	8	398	248	493	118	270	209
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	83	83	27	—	239	33	214	26	82	53
Transportation and material moving occupations	145	108	44	25	168	103	223	57	84	108
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	62	74	67	17	198	83	164	15	79	71
Construction	158	139	6	17	257	161	278	108	198	131
Manufacturing	234	165	45	—	463	202	403	94	168	135
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	132	132	44	34	340	136	254	204	139	162
Wholesale and retail trade	470	418	322	43	1 147	567	1 094	529	373	438
Finance, insurance, and real estate	105	87	26	—	286	165	283	241	146	195
Business and repair services	51	47	34	19	209	115	278	61	86	84
Professional and related services	596	506	478	8	768	439	710	692	442	408
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 219	1 831	1 163	121	3 790	1 918	3 618	2 174	1 694	1 730
Private wage and salary workers	1 477	1 246	866	65	3 334	1 566	3 005	1 742	1 265	1 370
Government workers	346	278	259	16	233	192	404	323	275	173
Local government workers	209	151	46	8	71	77	149	175	127	74
Self-employed workers	367	287	16	40	223	160	201	103	140	184
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 720	2 171	2 648	127	4 323	2 132	4 022	2 483	1 876	1 925
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 979	1 528	1 355	102	3 168	1 628	2 908	1 926	1 406	1 438
50 to 52 weeks	1 295	967	150	43	2 267	1 210	2 302	1 494	1 078	1 099
40 to 49 weeks	205	221	67	34	330	227	300	209	142	154
27 to 39 weeks	201	157	149	—	228	92	152	85	78	90
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	383	344	514	19	741	331	604	292	216	284
<b>DISABILITY</b>										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 887	2 355	2 849	113	4 499	2 213	4 294	2 656	2 035	2 054
With a mobility or self-care limitation	87	47	12	—	74	41	112	23	42	32
With a mobility limitation	44	20	—	—	37	9	54	12	8	20
In labor force	8	6	—	—	14	—	14	6	4	—
With a self-care limitation	69	34	12	—	37	32	85	17	34	20
With a work disability	193	179	57	—	227	104	377	73	61	100
In labor force	91	109	14	—	134	82	197	43	41	56
Prevented from working	93	51	13	—	80	18	152	25	20	44
No work disability	2 694	2 176	2 792	113	4 272	2 109	3 917	2 583	1 974	1 954
In labor force	2 198	1 770	1 246	113	3 855	1 909	3 504	2 201	1 674	1 701
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	782	552	—	21	225	172	425	144	144	287
With a mobility or self-care limitation	117	98	—	14	50	7	80	5	14	61
With a mobility limitation	77	62	—	6	38	7	68	5	10	52
With a self-care limitation	61	59	—	14	29	7	37	5	12	38
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>										
No workers	153	108	34	—	65	57	106	20	44	47
Mean family income (dollars)	17 015	18 653	906	—	27 443	38 787	11 672	31 322	26 784	25 393
1 worker	282	203	100	7	340	130	290	205	143	171
Mean family income (dollars)	26 136	28 271	10 562	13 000	17 801	23 903	24 096	63 746	32 894	47 879
2 or more workers	932	744	193	41	1 131	716	1 312	908	697	703
Mean family income (dollars)	39 682	38 937	15 527	41 735	32 002	41 175	39 524	58 414	48 214	53 582

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo city, Cass County, ND								
	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.02
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>									
Persons 16 years and over	4 515	5 476	2 845	3 553	6 183	3 859	1 443	3 092	4 619
In labor force	3 093	3 907	1 276	2 346	4 193	2 937	760	2 197	3 288
Percent of persons 16 years and over	68.5	71.3	44.5	66.0	67.8	76.1	52.7	71.1	71.2
Civilian labor force	3 085	3 874	1 260	2 318	4 160	2 926	747	2 180	3 288
Employed	2 999	3 674	1 163	2 232	3 969	2 691	703	2 134	3 145
Unemployed	86	200	97	86	191	235	44	46	143
Percent of civilian labor force	2.8	5.2	7.7	3.7	4.6	8.0	5.9	2.1	4.3
Not in labor force	1 422	1 569	1 589	1 207	1 990	922	683	895	1 331
Institutionalized persons	155	—	—	83	—	—	—	115	326
Enrolled in school	283	240	1 539	436	879	230	66	159	158
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	438	831	—	483	610	311	481	439	467
Females 16 years and over	2 219	2 980	1 114	1 728	2 869	1 790	820	1 616	2 465
In labor force	1 373	1 933	607	1 073	1 942	1 272	345	1 092	1 601
Percent of females 16 years and over	61.9	64.9	54.5	62.1	67.7	71.1	42.1	67.6	64.9
Civilian labor force	1 373	1 933	607	1 073	1 942	1 261	345	1 092	1 601
Employed	1 336	1 848	560	1 059	1 855	1 171	322	1 077	1 548
Unemployed	37	85	47	14	87	90	23	15	53
Percent of civilian labor force	2.7	4.4	7.7	1.3	4.5	7.1	6.7	1.4	3.3
With own children under 6 years	376	386	189	205	363	332	36	222	431
In labor force	242	326	83	158	250	220	17	185	322
With own children 6 to 17 years only	546	425	14	208	267	325	8	167	359
In labor force	448	363	7	183	239	246	8	128	318
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	471	576	221	285	430	454	45	302	559
All parents present in household in labor force	293	487	49	216	291	285	21	235	403
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 325	859	32	513	631	690	17	442	861
All parents present in household in labor force	1 014	750	—	414	566	473	17	318	712
Persons 16 to 19 years	380	334	1 164	262	406	261	33	148	258
Not enrolled in school	34	51	6	12	18	73	14	42	70
Unemployed or not in labor force	9	15	—	—	18	8	—	8	10
Not high school graduate	5	27	—	—	10	8	5	5	32
Employed	—	12	—	—	—	—	5	—	22
Unemployed	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	8	—	—	10	8	—	5	10
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 999	3 674	1 163	2 232	3 969	2 691	703	2 134	3 145
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	479	392	66	219	332	211	74	280	260
Professional specialty occupations	886	676	178	382	666	218	67	396	317
Technicians and related support occupations	143	223	72	111	169	67	15	53	126
Sales occupations	454	469	173	285	480	347	80	354	455
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	446	736	191	415	579	426	85	256	596
Private household occupations	—	—	—	7	25	10	—	—	10
Protective service occupations	32	8	8	34	53	10	6	30	28
Service occupations, except protective and household	196	523	225	354	669	537	208	376	561
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	24	9	68	18	108	48	—	—	20
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	145	307	44	201	300	300	41	200	303
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	41	92	27	85	198	255	65	63	135
Transportation and material moving occupations	55	156	44	66	176	147	27	73	195
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	98	83	67	55	214	115	35	53	139
Construction	134	191	6	94	190	285	18	100	153
Manufacturing	131	250	45	89	286	282	43	137	255
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	218	304	44	97	289	185	53	175	239
Wholesale and retail trade	586	792	322	580	1 033	774	237	567	943
Finance, insurance, and real estate	262	324	26	177	220	134	42	187	170
Business and repair services	97	134	34	117	224	88	61	148	190
Professional and related services	1 306	1 317	478	895	1 313	698	152	602	898
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 999	3 674	1 163	2 232	3 969	2 691	703	2 134	3 145
Private wage and salary workers	1 980	2 566	866	1 574	3 052	2 324	597	1 735	2 532
Government workers	836	890	259	537	741	201	64	304	383
Local government workers	236	230	46	180	186	53	14	100	180
Self-employed workers	170	218	16	121	170	158	35	95	230
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 464	4 331	2 648	2 872	5 048	3 126	818	2 498	3 501
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 531	3 236	1 355	1 810	3 431	2 305	560	1 777	2 580
50 to 52 weeks	1 951	2 335	150	1 146	1 824	1 413	362	1 827	2 880
40 to 49 weeks	204	322	67	175	616	369	90	218	359
27 to 39 weeks	217	244	149	110	245	180	22	119	162
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	483	567	514	536	878	428	142	444	509
<b>DISABILITY</b>									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 834	4 508	2 849	2 858	5 490	3 469	916	2 486	3 765
With a mobility or self-care limitation	74	87	12	54	106	131	41	32	121
With a mobility limitation	16	61	—	23	77	57	36	13	63
In labor force	—	—	—	10	37	8	17	—	17
With a self-care limitation	69	44	12	43	58	82	5	32	94
With a work disability	135	323	57	158	384	329	200	194	300
In labor force	84	138	14	81	201	161	94	111	129
Prevented from working	32	158	13	67	156	146	94	56	164
No work disability	3 699	4 185	2 792	2 700	5 106	3 140	716	2 292	3 465
In labor force	2 921	3 632	1 246	2 136	3 909	2 712	620	2 034	3 103
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	518	935	—	584	660	379	514	474	528
With a mobility or self-care limitation	55	155	—	83	139	98	108	58	95
With a mobility limitation	38	112	—	68	96	63	57	32	80
With a self-care limitation	49	118	—	43	57	70	59	26	55
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>									
No workers	113	199	34	91	159	116	39	71	154
Mean family income (dollars)	45 227	22 204	906	32 529	20 820	13 933	19 457	29 193	14 491
1 worker	427	337	100	230	293	316	37	210	310
Mean family income (dollars)	67 681	31 846	10 562	34 269	21 020	18 381	20 789	30 087	18 989
2 or more workers	1 209	1 256	193	618	918	686	64	585	1 002
Mean family income (dollars)	66 596	39 072	15 527	40 975	32 969	31 492	34 172	41 156	33 533

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo city, Cass County, ND—Con.							
	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02	Tract 10	Tract 101.02 (pt.1)	Tract 101.03 (pt.1)	Tract 103.02 (pt.1)	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 405 (pt.)
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>								
Persons 16 years and over	4 447	5 984	6 728	23	3 189	2 901	—	195
In labor force	3 178	4 799	5 147	23	2 753	2 250	—	85
Percent of persons 16 years and over	71.5	80.2	76.5	100.0	86.3	77.6	—	43.6
Civilian labor force	3 178	4 783	5 137	23	2 747	2 234	—	78
Employed	3 056	4 705	4 985	23	2 570	2 127	—	78
Unemployed	122	78	152	—	177	107	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	3.8	1.6	3.0	—	6.4	4.8	—	—
Not in labor force	1 269	1 185	1 581	—	436	651	—	110
Institutionalized persons	91	—	156	—	—	135	—	—
Enrolled in school	153	338	313	—	249	118	—	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	586	311	533	—	79	107	—	104
Females 16 years and over	2 335	3 153	3 534	7	1 615	1 525	—	116
In labor force	1 496	2 394	2 539	7	1 378	1 054	—	41
Percent of females 16 years and over	64.1	75.9	71.8	100.0	85.3	69.1	—	35.3
Civilian labor force	1 496	2 394	2 539	7	1 378	1 054	—	41
Employed	1 461	2 348	2 466	7	1 272	999	—	41
Unemployed	35	46	73	—	106	55	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	2.3	1.9	2.9	—	7.7	5.2	—	—
With own children under 6 years	388	527	611	—	285	392	—	7
In labor force	288	421	462	—	270	279	—	7
With own children 6 to 17 years only	456	420	456	7	118	271	—	12
In labor force	402	336	386	7	87	222	—	6
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	547	606	818	—	393	568	—	13
All parents present in household in labor force	367	494	588	—	354	397	—	13
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 024	1 090	1 187	23	331	765	—	30
All parents present in household in labor force	862	854	965	23	263	599	—	11
Persons 16 to 19 years	239	422	356	8	181	140	—	5
Not enrolled in school	39	77	92	—	43	23	—	5
Unemployed or not in labor force	12	8	33	—	6	5	—	—
Not high school graduate	12	18	30	—	—	6	—	—
Employed	—	10	12	—	—	6	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	12	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 056	4 705	4 985	23	2 570	2 127	—	78
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	360	829	771	—	289	450	—	—
Professional specialty occupations	600	821	908	—	256	428	—	18
Technicians and related support occupations	124	179	105	—	159	141	—	—
Sales occupations	454	1 046	767	8	315	349	—	9
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	512	735	865	7	399	384	—	13
Private household occupations	17	—	23	—	—	11	—	—
Protective service occupations	34	28	30	—	—	20	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	414	422	618	—	501	120	—	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	17	25	32	—	7	15	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	220	314	207	—	209	118	—	5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	87	74	243	—	189	23	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	141	105	281	—	117	53	—	8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	76	127	135	8	129	15	—	6
Construction	109	192	222	—	159	108	—	—
Manufacturing	140	300	419	—	307	89	—	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	243	326	418	—	239	200	—	11
Wholesale and retail trade	834	1 399	1 444	23	795	516	—	17
Finance, insurance, and real estate	242	545	530	—	194	228	—	—
Business and repair services	157	230	153	—	124	61	—	7
Professional and related services	1 083	1 335	1 388	—	517	680	—	37
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 056	4 705	4 985	23	2 570	2 127	—	78
Private wage and salary workers	2 276	3 899	4 038	16	2 292	1 708	—	64
Government workers	506	609	575	—	161	310	—	10
Local government workers	191	230	271	—	56	167	—	4
Self-employed workers	274	197	312	7	117	103	—	4
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 458	5 264	5 597	23	2 953	2 433	—	96
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 512	3 835	4 124	15	2 118	1 886	—	69
50 to 52 weeks	1 938	2 821	3 092	15	1 472	1 464	—	63
40 to 49 weeks	261	493	331	—	202	206	—	—
27 to 39 weeks	166	155	282	—	168	81	—	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	499	859	867	8	539	286	—	17
<b>DISABILITY</b>								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 688	5 570	5 913	23	3 072	2 606	—	84
With a mobility or self-care limitation	92	83	202	—	50	23	—	—
With a mobility limitation	52	35	103	—	29	12	—	—
In labor force	18	9	26	—	14	6	—	—
With a self-care limitation	71	58	159	—	21	17	—	—
With a work disability	280	190	363	—	137	73	—	11
In labor force	174	105	206	—	81	43	—	11
Prevented from working	84	53	123	—	43	25	—	—
No work disability	3 408	5 380	5 550	23	2 935	2 533	—	73
In labor force	2 934	4 591	4 823	23	2 634	2 154	—	67
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	668	398	649	—	111	144	—	104
With a mobility or self-care limitation	61	25	84	—	7	5	—	41
With a mobility limitation	40	25	28	—	7	5	—	41
With a self-care limitation	36	11	63	—	7	5	—	21
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>								
No workers	184	104	159	—	42	20	—	6
Mean family income (dollars)	29 111	34 602	40 107	—	7 899	31 322	—	18 630
1 worker	271	421	543	—	218	205	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	46 058	49 211	45 135	—	14 926	63 746	—	—
2 or more workers	1 166	1 574	1 435	8	630	890	—	38
Mean family income (dollars)	42 514	53 056	46 888	69 911	30 773	58 493	—	37 514

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	West Fargo city, Cass County, ND				Remainder of Cass County, ND			
	Tract 101.03 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.03 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>								
Persons 16 years and over	1 558	2 358	4 732	55	—	111	—	51
In labor force	1 291	1 990	3 777	44	—	98	—	47
Percent of persons 16 years and over	82.9	84.4	79.8	80.0	—	88.3	—	92.2
Civilian labor force	1 274	1 966	3 751	44	—	98	—	47
Employed	1 220	1 880	3 605	39	—	98	—	38
Unemployed	54	86	146	5	—	—	—	9
Percent of civilian labor force	4.2	4.4	3.9	11.4	—	—	—	19.1
Not in labor force	267	368	955	11	—	13	—	4
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	27	68	208	2	—	—	—	4
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	114	150	362	—	—	13	—	—
Females 16 years and over	812	1 150	2 412	29	—	53	—	28
In labor force	616	930	1 763	21	—	40	—	24
Percent of females 16 years and over	75.9	80.9	73.1	72.4	—	75.5	—	85.7
Civilian labor force	616	923	1 756	21	—	40	—	24
Employed	580	875	1 724	18	—	40	—	20
Unemployed	36	48	32	3	—	—	—	4
Percent of civilian labor force	5.8	5.2	1.8	14.3	—	—	—	16.7
With own children under 6 years	243	231	381	4	—	—	—	9
In labor force	209	195	290	2	—	—	—	9
With own children 6 to 17 years only	201	295	642	8	—	11	—	4
In labor force	178	276	579	4	—	11	—	4
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	309	298	621	7	—	—	—	19
All parents present in household in labor force	278	242	476	4	—	—	—	19
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	544	809	1 318	19	—	32	—	21
All parents present in household in labor force	461	758	1 146	10	—	32	—	21
Persons 16 to 19 years	97	195	402	6	—	11	—	8
Not enrolled in school	17	30	73	—	—	—	—	4
Unemployed or not in labor force	7	7	36	—	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	5	36	—	—	—	—	—
Employed	—	5	14	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 220	1 880	3 605	39	—	98	—	38
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	162	218	395	3	—	17	—	—
Professional specialty occupations	57	183	244	2	—	—	—	5
Technicians and related support occupations	67	98	101	6	—	—	—	—
Sales occupations	185	324	405	2	—	17	—	11
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	184	325	664	9	—	11	—	4
Private household occupations	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	11	44	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	196	253	632	2	—	11	—	10
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	10	9	15	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	189	244	493	10	—	8	—	4
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	50	33	214	2	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	51	99	223	—	—	25	—	4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	69	83	164	3	—	9	—	—
Construction	98	157	278	7	—	17	—	4
Manufacturing	156	198	403	10	—	—	—	4
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	101	136	254	2	—	34	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade	352	552	1 094	5	—	20	—	15
Finance, insurance, and real estate	92	165	283	2	—	—	—	—
Business and repair services	85	109	278	—	—	19	—	6
Professional and related services	251	430	710	10	—	8	—	9
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 220	1 880	3 605	39	—	98	—	38
Private wage and salary workers	1 042	1 534	2 992	32	—	49	—	32
Government workers	72	192	404	7	—	16	—	—
Local government workers	15	77	149	—	—	8	—	—
Self-employed workers	106	154	201	—	—	33	—	6
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 370	2 085	4 009	42	—	104	—	47
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 050	1 589	2 895	38	—	87	—	39
50 to 52 weeks	795	1 179	2 302	20	—	28	—	31
40 to 49 weeks	128	223	293	3	—	34	—	4
27 to 39 weeks	60	88	152	7	—	—	—	4
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	202	327	604	2	—	11	—	4
<b>DISABILITY</b>								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 427	2 166	4 281	55	—	90	—	47
With a mobility or self-care limitation	24	41	112	9	—	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	8	9	54	2	—	—	—	—
In labor force	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	16	32	85	7	—	—	—	—
With a work disability	90	94	377	2	—	—	—	10
In labor force	53	72	197	—	—	—	—	10
Prevented from working	37	18	152	2	—	—	—	—
No work disability	1 337	2 072	3 904	53	—	90	—	37
In labor force	1 221	1 876	3 491	44	—	90	—	33
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	114	168	425	—	—	21	—	4
With a mobility or self-care limitation	43	7	80	—	—	14	—	—
With a mobility limitation	31	7	68	—	—	6	—	—
With a self-care limitation	22	7	37	—	—	14	—	—
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>								
No workers	23	57	106	2	—	—	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	63 132	38 787	11 672	18 160	—	—	—	—
1 worker	122	130	290	5	—	7	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	22 938	23 903	24 096	32 491	—	13 000	—	—
2 or more workers	501	698	1 305	13	—	33	—	18
Mean family income (dollars)	33 547	41 334	39 544	37 498	—	34 905	—	35 002

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Cass County, ND—Con.							
	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 103.02 (pt.)	Tract 401	Tract 402	Tract 403	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 405 (pt.)	Tract 406
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>								
Persons 16 years and over	13	50	1 758	1 772	1 893	2 138	2 157	1 964
In labor force	13	47	1 047	1 011	1 254	1 717	1 705	1 288
Percent of persons 16 years and over	100.0	94.0	59.6	57.1	66.2	80.3	79.0	65.6
Civilian labor force	13	47	1 047	1 009	1 252	1 703	1 701	1 288
Employed	13	47	1 025	979	1 198	1 655	1 652	1 228
Unemployed	—	—	22	30	54	48	49	60
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	2.1	3.0	4.3	2.8	2.9	4.7
Not in labor force	—	3	711	761	639	421	452	676
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	108	16	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	—	3	52	86	99	132	83	127
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	—	416	297	310	112	159	296
Females 16 years and over	6	28	881	852	939	1 047	1 057	970
In labor force	6	25	439	385	552	778	772	547
Percent of females 16 years and over	100.0	89.3	49.8	45.2	58.8	74.3	73.0	56.4
Civilian labor force	6	25	439	383	552	778	770	547
Employed	6	25	438	373	519	757	743	507
Unemployed	—	—	1	10	33	21	27	40
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	.2	2.6	6.0	2.7	3.5	7.3
With own children under 6 years	—	—	161	136	133	287	288	163
In labor force	—	—	129	74	81	229	219	129
With own children 6 to 17 years only	6	16	121	132	221	296	276	162
In labor force	6	16	103	95	189	238	237	135
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	214	191	190	403	423	228
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	167	107	117	306	333	160
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	13	16	362	383	574	788	759	447
All parents present in household in labor force	13	16	320	271	441	606	605	380
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	13	94	96	152	254	162	146
Not enrolled in school	—	—	2	18	9	17	50	7
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	2	9	4	9	15	4
Not high school graduate	—	—	2	14	4	9	15	—
Employed	—	—	—	5	2	6	9	—
Unemployed	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	7	—	3	6	—
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over	13	47	1 025	979	1 198	1 655	1 652	1 228
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	3	53	84	69	198	201	114
Professional specialty occupations	—	9	104	61	122	226	201	146
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—	8	29	17	55	55	20
Sales occupations	—	14	48	60	127	176	252	98
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	11	109	102	177	236	272	216
Private household occupations	—	—	3	—	15	—	17	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	7	19	4	19	3	3
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	3	159	136	179	206	218	133
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	13	—	358	240	202	39	11	168
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	51	102	115	260	204	193
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	3	16	64	76	80	53	66
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	4	62	49	65	84	100	28
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	47	33	30	76	65	43
Construction	—	—	39	50	56	191	131	126
Manufacturing	—	5	42	84	147	158	135	137
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	4	66	62	66	137	151	101
Wholesale and retail trade	—	13	177	160	254	368	421	231
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	13	43	44	66	144	195	82
Business and repair services	—	—	16	35	48	86	77	50
Professional and related services	—	12	187	210	231	432	371	239
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over	13	47	1 025	979	1 198	1 655	1 652	1 228
Private wage and salary workers	13	34	528	605	852	1 233	1 306	860
Government workers	—	13	132	108	124	268	163	118
Local government workers	—	8	79	72	64	127	70	58
Self-employed workers	—	—	332	250	205	140	180	242
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	13	50	1 282	1 266	1 490	1 834	1 829	1 542
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	13	40	868	982	1 060	1 368	1 369	1 109
50 to 52 weeks	—	30	546	598	750	1 058	1 036	783
40 to 49 weeks	7	3	129	118	93	139	154	176
27 to 39 weeks	—	4	74	99	76	71	90	63
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	—	6	253	127	187	214	267	191
<b>DISABILITY</b>								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	13	50	1 294	1 315	1 513	1 980	1 970	1 637
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	20	40	29	33	32	36
With a mobility limitation	—	—	8	18	12	6	20	22
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
With a self-care limitation	—	—	14	40	23	27	20	27
With a work disability	—	—	71	83	84	59	89	73
In labor force	—	—	35	37	40	41	45	14
Prevented from working	—	—	27	30	38	18	44	39
No work disability	13	50	1 223	1 232	1 429	1 921	1 881	1 564
In labor force	13	47	964	925	1 160	1 630	1 634	1 245
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	—	464	347	362	144	183	327
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	72	78	52	14	20	47
With a mobility limitation	—	—	29	53	39	10	11	42
With a self-care limitation	—	—	60	54	29	12	17	26
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>								
No workers	—	—	105	31	51	42	41	51
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	23 046	33 110	22 359	27 195	26 383	21 488
1 worker	—	—	167	213	152	138	171	167
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	32 635	30 894	32 167	32 909	47 879	40 160
2 or more workers	7	18	428	394	528	684	665	552
Mean family income (dollars)	35 770	54 507	37 108	33 304	41 791	48 418	54 500	42 433

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA		Clay County, MN		North Dakota (pt.)	Cass County, ND			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Clay County, MN	
		Minnesota (pt.)	Total	Moorhead city		Total	Fargo city	West Fargo city	Tract 205	Tract 301.02
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	57 892	17 414	17 414	10 996	40 478	40 478	30 340	4 413	1 846	982
Less than \$5,000	3 278	1 061	1 061	723	2 217	2 217	1 866	150	50	66
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6 530	2 277	2 277	1 636	4 253	4 253	3 516	380	205	105
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6 207	1 962	1 962	1 358	4 245	4 245	3 365	438	178	99
\$15,000 to \$24,999	11 288	3 144	3 144	1 900	8 144	8 144	6 243	802	312	204
\$25,000 to \$34,999	10 224	2 898	2 898	1 706	7 326	7 326	5 249	971	245	228
\$35,000 to \$49,999	10 568	3 251	3 251	1 900	7 317	7 317	4 997	1 030	329	183
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6 732	2 104	2 104	1 324	4 628	4 628	3 314	518	305	65
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 689	455	455	289	1 234	1 234	911	82	125	32
\$100,000 or more	1 376	262	262	160	1 114	1 114	879	42	97	—
Median (dollars)	26 551	25 891	25 891	24 265	26 806	26 806	25 326	29 661	32 705	26 417
Mean (dollars)	32 262	30 493	30 493	29 723	33 023	33 023	32 283	31 827	40 604	27 900
Families	37 506	11 910	11 910	6 956	25 596	25 596	17 681	3 252	1 339	727
Median income (dollars)	33 819	32 983	32 983	33 382	34 221	34 221	34 269	33 274	41 657	29 375
Males 15 years and over, with income	56 387	17 764	17 764	11 325	38 623	38 623	28 445	4 237	1 669	889
Median income (dollars)	17 150	15 838	15 838	13 134	17 580	17 580	16 499	19 868	23 966	17 316
Percent year-round full-time workers	47.9	42.1	42.1	37.6	50.7	50.7	48.2	60.9	49.2	48.7
Median income (dollars)	26 070	26 721	26 721	27 915	25 802	25 802	25 819	24 739	32 481	24 638
Females 15 years and over, with income	55 751	18 730	18 730	12 956	37 021	37 021	27 738	4 148	1 956	926
Median income (dollars)	8 711	6 746	6 746	6 236	9 906	9 906	9 975	10 422	9 249	8 160
Percent year-round full-time workers	30.6	23.1	23.1	21.1	34.3	34.3	34.0	41.3	24.4	31.2
Median income (dollars)	16 311	16 127	16 127	16 719	16 376	16 376	16 538	16 166	17 841	15 536
Per capita income (dollars)	12 449	10 836	10 836	10 550	13 240	13 240	13 554	11 389	14 726	10 070
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	57 892	17 414	17 414	10 996	40 478	40 478	30 340	4 413	1 846	982
With earnings	49 239	14 095	14 095	8 902	35 144	35 144	26 118	3 989	1 477	745
Mean earnings (dollars)	31 441	30 202	30 202	29 393	31 938	31 938	31 286	31 357	40 322	29 414
With Social Security income	12 776	4 754	4 754	2 812	8 022	8 022	5 855	744	549	279
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 709	7 621	7 621	7 850	7 761	7 761	7 821	7 009	8 817	8 429
With public assistance income	2 858	1 268	1 268	892	1 590	1 590	1 276	170	108	96
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 209	4 698	4 698	4 709	3 820	3 820	3 804	3 900	5 614	5 423
With retirement income	5 846	1 960	1 960	1 346	3 886	3 886	3 129	337	279	96
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 096	8 471	8 471	8 667	9 412	9 412	9 713	8 917	10 243	9 209
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	39 373	36 934	36 934	37 373	40 508	40 508	41 281	35 591	49 964	31 099
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 182	36 414	36 414	36 017	40 437	40 437	40 843	35 986	45 431	31 532
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 589	37 497	37 497	38 885	40 590	40 590	41 756	34 943	54 422	30 562
Married-couple families (dollars)	42 741	40 233	40 233	42 151	43 906	43 906	45 469	38 356	53 664	33 783
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 115	41 516	41 516	43 155	45 275	45 275	46 805	39 911	51 097	36 575
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 301	38 958	38 958	41 172	42 433	42 433	44 120	35 980	55 988	30 806
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 261	15 193	15 193	13 823	18 189	18 189	17 740	19 468	19 265	11 630
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 830	12 301	12 301	11 467	14 574	14 574	13 646	17 516	12 640	10 439
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 994	23 081	23 081	21 464	25 703	25 703	25 724	26 200	31 247	17 767
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	37 506	11 910	11 910	6 956	25 596	25 596	17 681	3 252	1 339	727
Householder worked in 1989	32 235	9 817	9 817	5 584	22 418	22 418	15 319	2 955	1 126	592
With related children under 18 years	20 207	6 355	6 355	3 752	13 852	13 852	9 334	2 046	681	412
With related children under 5 years	8 868	2 667	2 667	1 699	6 201	6 201	4 393	774	262	179
Married-couple families	32 009	10 145	10 145	5 711	21 864	21 864	14 743	2 736	1 185	620
Householder worked in 1989	27 861	8 530	8 530	4 698	19 331	19 331	12 941	2 487	1 010	513
With related children under 18 years	16 585	5 125	5 125	2 845	11 460	11 460	7 490	1 668	568	320
With related children under 5 years	7 681	2 250	2 250	1 400	5 431	5 431	3 763	694	240	129
Female householder, no husband present	4 250	1 316	1 316	980	2 934	2 934	2 304	445	132	80
Householder worked in 1989	3 228	906	906	668	2 322	2 322	1 767	399	94	56
With related children under 18 years	3 051	1 012	1 012	786	2 039	2 039	1 569	355	97	69
With related children under 5 years	968	341	341	269	627	627	523	72	22	30
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	28 904	8 459	8 459	6 636	20 445	20 445	17 746	1 481	761	327
Nonfamily householder	20 386	5 504	5 504	4 040	14 882	14 882	12 659	1 161	507	255
65 years and over	5 604	2 100	2 100	1 317	3 504	3 504	2 743	248	230	112
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	145 040	46 282	46 282	28 409	98 758	98 758	70 182	12 247	4 927	2 665
Persons under 18 years	37 821	12 496	12 496	7 162	25 325	25 325	16 294	3 935	1 317	811
Related children under 18 years	37 689	12 444	12 444	7 133	25 245	25 245	16 219	3 932	1 317	811
Related children 5 to 17 years	26 640	8 938	8 938	4 934	17 702	17 702	11 015	2 911	955	587
Persons 65 years and over	14 678	5 475	5 475	3 249	9 203	9 203	6 644	707	652	273
Persons 75 years and over	6 226	2 313	2 313	1 369	3 913	3 913	2 791	334	274	100
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	2 970	1 099	1 099	751	1 871	1 871	1 392	192	50	70
Percent below poverty level	7.9	9.2	9.2	10.8	7.3	7.3	7.9	5.9	3.7	9.6
Householder worked in 1989	1 971	676	676	454	1 295	1 295	935	123	28	46
With related children under 18 years	2 275	895	895	640	1 380	1 380	1 083	153	46	67
With related children under 5 years	1 147	420	420	294	727	727	575	88	15	44
Married-couple families	1 364	406	406	197	958	958	596	120	8	31
Householder worked in 1989	971	299	299	152	672	672	392	80	6	28
With related children under 18 years	858	279	279	143	579	579	391	81	6	28
With related children under 5 years	547	187	187	109	360	360	247	61	—	28
Female householder, no husband present	1 407	599	599	490	808	808	703	70	42	39
Householder worked in 1989	839	312	312	257	527	527	457	43	22	18
With related children under 18 years	1 314	554	554	452	760	760	661	70	40	39
With related children under 5 years	549	201	201	166	348	348	311	27	15	16
Unrelated individuals	9 915	3 858	3 858	3 370	6 057	6 057	5 660	228	332	86
Nonfamily householder	5 247	1 820	1 820	1 446	3 427	3 427	3 167	143	141	78
65 years and over	1 233	550	550	306	683	683	554	45	43	33
Persons	18 976	7 355	7 355	5 650	11 621	11 621	9 603	911	479	351
Percent below poverty level	13.1	15.9	15.9	19.9	11.8	11.8	13.7	7.4	9.7	13.2
Persons under 18 years	4 411	1 850	1 850	1 230	2 561	2 561	1 845	366	84	166
Related children under 18 years	4 289	1 808	1 808	1 209	2 481	2 481	1 770	363	84	166
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 790	1 214	1 214	794	1 576	1 576	1 085	220	58	104
Persons 65 years and over	1 572	679	679	357	893	893	664	82	46	38
Persons 75 years and over	902	420	420	238	482	482	375	30	41	15
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	7 502	2 640	2 640	2 251	4 862	4 862	3 990	373	171	40
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	24 825	9 388	9 388	6 863	15 437	15 437	12 556	1 348	585	464
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	45 320	15 786	15 786	10 571	29 534	29 534	22 448	3 059	1 148	946

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Clay County, MN—Con.			Moorhead city, Clay County, MN						
	Tract 301.03	Tract 301.04	Tract 301.05	Tract 201	Tract 202.01	Tract 202.02	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 206
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Households	1 132	1 320	1 237	1 839	87	1 099	1 433	1 025	1 837	2 112
Less than \$5,000	88	53	41	63	7	122	126	112	50	137
\$5,000 to \$9,999	164	87	72	204	23	210	313	208	205	278
\$10,000 to \$14,999	151	105	111	152	—	134	256	149	178	292
\$15,000 to \$24,999	130	237	202	358	43	252	275	225	312	243
\$25,000 to \$34,999	163	212	226	469	—	178	207	77	243	280
\$35,000 to \$49,999	248	357	270	367	—	127	121	130	329	477
\$50,000 to \$74,999	130	204	223	195	14	51	102	99	298	360
\$75,000 to \$99,999	46	38	42	19	—	16	33	10	125	36
\$100,000 or more	12	27	50	12	—	9	—	15	97	9
Median (dollars)	27 230	32 976	33 712	27 457	18 705	17 879	15 814	16 036	32 553	30 058
Mean (dollars)	30 314	35 478	38 351	29 464	20 964	21 836	21 585	23 898	40 542	32 151
Families	801	1 120	1 012	1 405	44	573	650	461	1 330	1 356
Median income (dollars)	33 566	36 301	37 639	31 095	23 667	25 865	23 571	28 977	41 512	40 382
Males 15 years and over, with income	891	1 393	1 319	1 880	68	915	1 260	2 263	1 660	1 971
Median income (dollars)	22 334	20 865	21 541	17 059	17 738	12 737	9 559	4 105	23 846	19 812
Percent year-round full-time workers	56.8	52.0	54.1	49.3	66.2	28.5	25.6	12.8	48.9	43.9
Median income (dollars)	29 375	26 172	28 675	26 338	18 750	24 899	21 979	21 583	32 385	29 826
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 073	1 193	1 076	1 796	45	1 033	1 394	3 151	1 943	2 085
Median income (dollars)	8 885	9 107	10 091	8 478	9 659	7 362	6 366	3 146	9 228	7 057
Percent year-round full-time workers	27.9	32.9	33.1	35.4	31.1	21.7	18.9	5.6	24.3	24.2
Median income (dollars)	19 044	15 833	15 943	15 316	33 750	14 435	17 330	13 317	17 983	19 133
Per capita income (dollars)	11 341	12 013	13 159	10 493	14 937	9 518	9 274	5 577	14 717	12 923
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>										
Households	1 132	1 320	1 237	1 839	87	1 099	1 433	1 025	1 837	2 112
With earnings	989	1 143	1 083	1 615	87	650	1 078	871	1 468	1 768
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 958	34 740	35 539	29 350	18 938	24 066	22 103	21 126	40 258	30 160
With Social Security income	132	300	290	363	14	497	436	183	549	558
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 813	7 138	8 119	7 613	5 700	6 939	7 547	8 630	8 817	7 800
With public assistance income	165	66	61	113	6	148	106	75	108	146
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 650	4 682	5 519	5 106	400	2 917	4 359	5 392	5 614	4 172
With retirement income	64	99	118	229	—	170	142	107	279	313
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 157	7 423	9 947	5 915	—	6 640	4 049	13 826	10 243	10 645
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>										
Families (dollars)	35 516	38 575	42 292	32 870	31 813	28 179	27 787	33 818	49 941	40 457
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 374	39 662	41 808	32 174	—	25 090	31 330	31 293	45 344	41 965
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 279	37 252	42 801	33 831	31 813	31 171	25 254	36 512	54 456	39 305
Married-couple families (dollars)	45 279	40 473	43 951	35 780	31 813	31 356	31 559	40 075	53 667	45 549
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 088	42 584	44 385	35 994	—	29 673	38 768	39 000	51 045	50 640
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 614	37 960	43 485	35 514	31 813	32 576	26 941	41 102	56 034	42 042
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	10 013	18 849	22 215	13 306	—	15 694	10 659	10 562	19 265	16 056
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 004	14 533	13 147	13 190	—	15 274	11 272	9 884	12 640	9 811
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 864	28 810	29 167	13 669	—	16 857	8 172	19 100	31 247	23 991
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>										
Families	801	1 120	1 012	1 405	44	573	650	461	1 330	1 356
Householder worked in 1989	693	989	905	1 190	44	374	451	351	1 117	1 067
With related children under 18 years	590	638	539	827	—	286	239	251	676	599
With related children under 5 years	350	256	185	335	—	167	143	121	259	212
Married-couple families	563	990	916	1 203	44	457	502	358	1 176	1 123
Householder worked in 1989	510	892	832	1 030	44	316	360	276	1 001	898
With related children under 18 years	385	548	487	671	—	196	199	183	563	458
With related children under 5 years	262	231	166	310	—	136	98	99	237	155
Female householder, no husband present	200	86	53	164	—	98	86	68	132	193
Householder worked in 1989	153	58	35	131	—	52	45	40	94	129
With related children under 18 years	198	65	26	132	—	72	74	68	97	115
With related children under 5 years	81	18	4	25	—	31	39	22	22	45
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	526	254	270	662	43	595	1 386	1 338	761	1 208
Nonfamily householder	331	200	225	434	43	526	783	564	507	756
65 years and over	58	84	96	168	14	296	240	83	230	192
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 054	3 893	3 576	5 263	121	2 434	3 358	2 743	4 895	5 295
Persons under 18 years	1 042	1 244	1 054	1 544	—	560	621	453	1 307	1 196
Related children under 18 years	1 034	1 237	1 054	1 538	—	560	621	453	1 307	1 181
Related children 5 to 17 years	637	933	783	1 119	—	361	421	303	949	838
Persons 65 years and over	161	351	351	478	14	574	503	193	652	591
Persons 75 years and over	88	114	132	183	14	276	238	92	274	173
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>										
Families	145	72	82	138	—	63	100	72	50	146
Percent below poverty level	18.1	6.4	8.1	9.8	—	11.0	15.4	15.6	3.8	10.8
Householder worked in 1989	96	46	65	99	—	28	51	38	28	91
With related children under 18 years	145	53	63	129	—	54	64	55	46	118
With related children under 5 years	62	18	33	38	—	41	30	28	15	68
Married-couple families	3	34	54	52	—	28	41	24	8	26
Householder worked in 1989	3	26	47	47	—	23	25	13	6	26
With related children under 18 years	3	22	37	43	—	28	10	18	6	26
With related children under 5 years	3	11	22	20	—	28	5	18	—	26
Female householder, no husband present	135	33	15	77	—	27	50	37	42	100
Householder worked in 1989	88	18	10	52	—	5	17	14	22	45
With related children under 18 years	135	31	15	77	—	18	45	37	40	80
With related children under 5 years	52	7	3	18	—	13	25	10	15	30
Unrelated individuals	217	83	47	201	7	248	732	985	332	633
Nonfamily householder	109	53	33	79	7	214	287	315	141	281
65 years and over	17	28	10	63	—	121	36	—	43	26
Persons	594	316	363	675	7	455	1 028	1 227	479	1 050
Percent below poverty level	19.4	8.1	10.2	12.8	5.8	18.7	30.6	44.7	9.8	19.8
Persons under 18 years	232	117	149	275	—	99	142	126	84	217
Related children under 18 years	224	110	149	269	—	99	142	126	84	210
Related children 5 to 17 years	159	86	95	225	—	40	104	77	58	94
Persons 65 years and over	17	37	27	63	—	130	68	—	46	26
Persons 75 years and over	17	21	14	55	—	91	22	—	41	7
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	185	106	128	224	7	67	462	615	171	455
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	712	504	472	856	20	649	1 371	1 380	585	1 147
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 195	974	866	1 521	30	1 107	1 817	1 725	1 148	1 710

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Moorhead city, Clay County, MN—Con				Remainder of Clay County, MN				
	Tract 301.02 (pt.)	Tract 301.03 (pt.)	Tract 301.04 (pt.)	Tract 301.05 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 301.02 (pt.)	Tract 301.03 (pt.)	Tract 301.04 (pt.)	Tract 301.05 (pt.)
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>									
<b>Households</b>	10	1 112	177	265	9	972	20	1 143	972
Less than \$5,000	—	88	4	14	—	66	—	49	27
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3	164	5	23	—	102	—	82	49
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	151	7	39	—	99	—	98	72
\$15,000 to \$24,999	7	124	20	41	—	197	6	217	161
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	160	37	55	2	228	3	175	171
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	239	63	47	—	183	9	294	223
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	128	39	38	7	65	2	165	185
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	46	—	4	—	32	—	38	38
\$100,000 or more	—	12	2	4	—	—	—	25	46
Median (dollars)	20 714	26 959	39 554	27 574	55 553	26 833	41 250	31 875	35 349
Mean (dollars)	16 996	30 190	39 962	30 959	53 308	28 012	37 209	34 784	40 366
<b>Families</b>	3	781	175	178	9	724	20	945	834
Median income (dollars)	5 360	33 493	39 732	34 375	55 553	29 450	41 250	35 779	38 636
<b>Males 15 years and over, with income</b>	24	871	180	233	9	865	20	1 213	1 086
Median income (dollars)	4 643	22 231	27 500	21 932	40 984	18 065	30 625	20 086	21 495
Percent year-round full-time workers	4.2	56.7	71.7	45.9	100.0	49.9	60.0	49.1	55.8
Median income (dollars)	3 750	29 327	30 380	30 982	40 984	24 671	30 000	25 610	28 140
<b>Females 15 years and over, with income</b>	45	1 050	178	236	13	881	23	1 015	840
Median income (dollars)	5 924	8 825	11 000	10 530	13 250	8 450	11 875	8 792	9 924
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	27.6	32.6	38.1	38.5	32.8	39.1	32.9	31.7
Median income (dollars)	—	19 706	15 278	15 000	13 570	15 536	13 125	15 900	16 111
Per capita income (dollars)	5 011	11 289	11 531	12 249	16 132	10 248	14 324	12 105	13 367
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>									
<b>Households</b>	10	1 112	177	265	9	972	20	1 143	972
With earnings	—	972	169	224	9	745	17	974	859
Mean earnings (dollars)	—	29 865	39 497	29 520	50 797	29 414	35 286	33 914	37 108
With Social Security income	10	128	8	66	—	269	4	292	224
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 872	8 816	4 896	7 338	—	8 487	8 714	7 200	8 349
With public assistance income	—	165	8	17	—	96	—	58	44
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	5 650	10 585	5 331	—	5 423	—	3 868	5 591
With retirement income	7	59	4	36	—	89	5	95	82
Mean retirement income (dollars)	1 774	9 014	447	10 915	—	9 794	10 842	7 717	9 522
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>									
<b>Families (dollars)</b>	7 088	35 472	39 821	37 139	53 308	31 199	37 209	38 344	43 391
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	33 363	39 037	37 106	56 914	31 532	34 900	39 829	43 000
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	7 088	41 557	42 087	37 188	48 800	30 781	37 786	36 779	43 777
<b>Married-couple families (dollars)</b>	7 088	45 577	42 976	41 285	53 308	33 913	37 209	40 015	44 468
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	46 207	42 698	43 496	56 914	36 575	34 900	42 555	44 576
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	7 088	44 169	43 734	38 427	48 800	31 046	37 786	37 384	44 357
<b>Female householder, no husband present (dollars)</b>	—	10 013	13 581	14 347	—	11 630	—	20 053	28 246
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	10 004	14 521	8 431	—	10 439	—	14 536	23 925
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	10 864	7 000	27 869	—	17 767	—	30 627	29 562
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>									
<b>All income levels in 1989</b>									
<b>Families</b>	3	781	175	178	9	724	20	945	834
Householder worked in 1989	—	676	163	151	9	592	17	826	754
With related children under 18 years	—	584	130	106	5	412	6	508	433
With related children under 5 years	—	350	58	54	3	179	—	198	131
<b>Married-couple families</b>	3	543	153	149	9	617	20	837	767
Householder worked in 1989	—	493	149	131	9	513	17	743	701
With related children under 18 years	—	379	112	84	5	320	6	436	403
With related children under 5 years	—	262	56	47	3	129	—	175	119
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b>	—	200	16	23	—	80	—	70	30
Householder worked in 1989	—	153	10	14	—	56	—	48	21
With related children under 18 years	—	198	14	16	—	69	—	51	10
With related children under 5 years	—	81	—	4	—	30	—	18	—
<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b>	7	526	5	105	—	320	—	249	165
Nonfamily householder	7	331	2	87	—	248	—	198	138
65 years and over	7	58	—	29	—	105	—	84	67
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b>	15	3 001	619	665	32	2 650	53	3 274	2 911
Persons under 18 years	—	1 034	257	190	10	811	8	987	864
Related children under 18 years	—	1 026	257	190	10	811	8	980	864
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	629	194	120	6	587	8	739	663
Persons 65 years and over	12	154	9	69	—	261	7	342	282
Persons 75 years and over	5	88	—	26	—	95	—	114	106
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>									
<b>Families</b>	3	145	9	25	—	67	—	63	57
Percent below poverty level	100.0	18.6	5.1	14.0	—	9.3	—	6.7	6.8
Householder worked in 1989	—	96	6	17	—	46	—	40	48
With related children under 18 years	—	145	7	22	—	67	—	46	41
With related children under 5 years	—	62	—	12	—	44	—	18	21
<b>Married-couple families</b>	3	3	—	12	—	28	—	34	42
Householder worked in 1989	—	3	—	9	—	28	—	26	38
With related children under 18 years	—	3	—	9	—	28	—	22	28
With related children under 5 years	—	3	—	9	—	28	—	11	13
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b>	—	135	9	13	—	39	—	24	2
Householder worked in 1989	—	88	6	8	—	18	—	12	2
With related children under 18 years	—	135	7	13	—	39	—	24	2
With related children under 5 years	—	52	—	3	—	16	—	7	—
<b>Unrelated individuals</b>	—	217	—	15	—	86	—	83	32
Nonfamily householder	—	109	—	13	—	78	—	53	20
65 years and over	—	17	—	33	—	33	—	28	10
<b>Persons</b>	5	594	26	104	—	346	—	290	259
Percent below poverty level	33.3	19.8	4.2	15.6	—	13.1	—	8.9	8.9
Persons under 18 years	—	232	13	42	—	166	—	104	107
Related children under 18 years	—	224	13	42	—	166	—	97	107
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	159	13	24	—	104	—	73	71
Persons 65 years and over	5	17	—	2	—	33	—	37	25
Persons 75 years and over	5	17	—	—	—	10	—	21	14
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	185	15	50	—	40	—	91	78
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	5	712	32	106	—	459	—	472	366
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	5	1 195	142	171	—	941	—	832	695

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Clay County, MN—Con.		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Cass County, ND							
	Tract 302.01	Tract 302.02	Tract 3	Tract 101.02	Tract 101.03	Tract 102.01	Tract 102.02	Tract 103.02	Tract 404	Tract 405
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Households	1 826	1 476	363	65	2 615	1 209	2 400	1 417	951	1 153
Less than \$5,000	88	108	53	—	139	29	121	21	14	16
\$5,000 to \$9,999	212	196	107	—	214	63	291	52	25	40
\$10,000 to \$14,999	205	130	74	7	313	137	249	54	42	78
\$15,000 to \$24,999	396	267	108	16	756	210	394	121	142	193
\$25,000 to \$34,999	337	276	21	8	619	260	452	205	150	208
\$35,000 to \$49,999	349	293	—	9	379	292	569	418	293	268
\$50,000 to \$74,999	188	168	—	16	157	174	269	276	201	236
\$75,000 to \$99,999	27	31	—	9	24	16	48	145	52	36
\$100,000 or more	24	7	—	—	14	28	7	125	32	78
Median (dollars)	25 234	26 142	11 194	37 917	23 092	31 639	28 022	43 375	39 207	36 504
Mean (dollars)	29 495	29 052	12 249	42 066	25 832	34 850	29 960	53 173	43 449	46 898
Families	1 367	1 055	327	48	1 536	903	1 708	1 133	884	921
Median income (dollars)	30 220	32 337	11 472	37 778	26 565	35 680	34 101	48 446	39 712	39 031
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 806	1 440	1 658	74	2 277	1 212	2 294	1 370	1 076	1 173
Median income (dollars)	18 295	19 375	3 611	16 912	16 365	20 348	18 452	30 553	23 019	24 436
Percent year-round full-time workers	47.6	48.8	3.6	33.8	58.2	59.2	60.2	68.8	63.9	61.2
Median income (dollars)	23 877	25 339	15 893	54 607	20 570	24 952	25 029	34 115	28 971	30 357
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 679	1 323	979	60	2 333	1 103	2 289	1 403	946	1 087
Median income (dollars)	7 780	6 987	3 257	12 143	9 154	11 456	9 735	14 036	11 026	10 898
Percent year-round full-time workers	25.6	19.9	9.3	30.0	44.6	40.2	40.2	39.3	41.0	35.1
Median income (dollars)	14 877	14 647	11 602	20 455	14 810	14 921	16 769	20 893	16 017	16 760
Per capita income (dollars)	10 812	10 585	3 704	16 542	10 797	12 121	11 041	17 959	12 662	15 595
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>										
Households	1 826	1 476	363	65	2 615	1 209	2 400	1 417	951	1 153
With earnings	1 440	1 149	329	65	2 450	1 145	2 114	1 356	898	1 001
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 188	29 708	12 546	37 541	24 831	32 661	30 886	50 421	41 714	44 625
With Social Security income	647	506	—	15	255	157	467	91	105	252
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 101	6 460	—	7 277	7 609	8 482	6 163	8 823	9 033	7 995
With public assistance income	91	87	—	—	137	24	103	28	11	12
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 128	3 435	—	—	4 083	2 351	2 806	2 391	938	2 347
With retirement income	217	126	13	16	158	113	151	45	65	98
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 181	7 454	8 225	1 306	8 776	11 010	5 483	7 399	9 800	7 083
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>										
Families (dollars)	34 351	34 808	12 489	37 545	28 665	38 538	35 176	58 901	44 669	51 085
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 933	36 294	10 805	53 574	29 189	38 812	35 750	55 873	43 829	51 154
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 799	33 164	15 280	28 755	27 916	38 078	34 332	63 868	46 363	50 964
Married-couple families (dollars)	35 336	35 878	12 983	41 735	32 457	40 342	38 476	62 440	45 713	52 398
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 051	37 371	11 321	53 574	34 582	40 953	41 119	59 463	45 317	52 749
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 739	34 226	15 280	33 350	29 757	39 272	35 156	67 436	46 502	51 795
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 865	21 024	10 506	13 000	15 607	18 293	19 664	19 186	14 920	22 698
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 242	21 523	10 506	—	14 269	15 786	17 653	14 687	14 274	21 403
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 101	20 408	—	13 000	19 724	22 270	31 571	27 221	17 506	26 421
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
<b>All income levels in 1989</b>										
Families	1 367	1 055	327	48	1 536	903	1 708	1 133	884	921
Householder worked in 1989	1 135	900	258	41	1 420	801	1 543	1 098	811	829
With related children under 18 years	678	561	204	17	904	581	1 025	718	606	590
With related children under 5 years	262	195	177	—	524	241	313	364	267	246
Married-couple families	1 232	952	293	41	1 192	792	1 412	1 023	839	879
Householder worked in 1989	1 027	822	237	41	1 091	702	1 283	988	766	791
With related children under 18 years	607	503	170	17	667	510	794	655	572	558
With related children under 5 years	239	185	164	—	397	221	279	341	257	236
Female householder, no husband present	89	67	20	7	265	75	263	78	20	31
Householder worked in 1989	64	49	7	—	250	65	227	78	20	29
With related children under 18 years	57	39	20	—	200	56	225	50	16	23
With related children under 5 years	18	6	6	—	99	18	28	23	2	6
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	586	503	90	17	1 738	379	864	407	105	255
Nonfamily householder	459	421	36	17	1 079	306	692	284	67	232
65 years and over	272	255	—	—	83	35	162	34	18	121
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 963	3 990	992	170	6 241	3 451	6 469	4 074	3 258	3 487
Persons under 18 years	1 453	1 201	253	55	1 585	1 154	1 955	1 360	1 225	1 227
Related children under 18 years	1 451	1 187	253	55	1 585	1 154	1 952	1 355	1 225	1 227
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 083	918	47	55	957	887	1 456	874	883	903
Persons 65 years and over	782	552	—	21	225	172	425	144	144	287
Persons 75 years and over	362	267	—	7	104	60	181	36	72	182
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>										
Families	92	69	141	—	136	51	102	46	31	22
Percent below poverty level	6.7	6.5	43.1	—	8.9	5.6	6.0	4.1	3.5	2.4
Householder worked in 1989	57	31	85	—	108	32	52	40	22	14
With related children under 18 years	55	46	112	—	107	44	70	40	24	15
With related children under 5 years	26	17	99	—	84	22	27	15	14	13
Married-couple families	55	50	121	—	39	38	61	18	25	20
Householder worked in 1989	34	21	71	—	26	31	28	12	16	14
With related children under 18 years	29	29	92	—	19	31	29	12	18	13
With related children under 5 years	16	10	86	—	19	20	20	14	13	13
Female householder, no husband present	28	16	6	—	78	11	41	28	4	2
Householder worked in 1989	16	7	—	—	63	1	24	28	4	—
With related children under 18 years	23	14	6	—	78	11	41	28	4	2
With related children under 5 years	8	4	6	—	55	2	7	15	—	—
Unrelated individuals	119	168	77	—	492	31	169	72	18	13
Nonfamily householder	90	133	30	—	249	25	118	6	11	13
65 years and over	61	112	—	—	—	—	45	5	—	5
Persons	414	396	485	—	853	206	525	208	153	102
Percent below poverty level	8.3	9.9	48.9	—	13.7	6.0	8.1	5.1	4.7	2.9
Persons under 18 years	125	118	136	—	178	79	197	74	75	43
Related children under 18 years	125	104	136	—	178	79	194	69	75	43
Related children 5 to 17 years	92	80	19	—	77	56	122	52	59	26
Persons 65 years and over	83	144	—	—	—	—	82	21	—	18
Persons 75 years and over	44	93	—	—	—	—	30	10	—	11
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	108	72	214	—	372	72	244	89	52	52
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	635	593	601	—	1 174	262	898	279	202	162
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 467	1 280	843	15	2 339	664	1 799	374	689	582

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo city, Cass County, ND									
	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.02	
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 909	3 099	363	1 640	3 491	2 158	1 140	1 832	2 306	
Less than \$5,000	18	159	53	108	334	134	271	104	138	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	15	307	107	214	680	489	369	190	204	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	26	349	74	151	561	338	146	241	354	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	83	750	108	378	928	480	171	487	495	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	269	654	21	247	413	334	83	369	525	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	562	495	-	311	313	251	60	221	451	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	525	299	-	179	212	114	40	126	128	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	154	57	-	31	30	9	-	53	11	
\$100,000 or more	257	29	-	21	20	9	-	41	-	
Median (dollars)	49 576	24 797	11 194	23 967	17 001	18 196	8 485	22 810	24 362	
Mean (dollars)	62 930	28 658	12 249	28 935	21 721	21 854	13 679	30 721	25 498	
Families	1 749	1 792	327	939	1 370	1 118	140	866	1 466	
Median income (dollars)	51 465	31 992	11 472	35 548	24 845	23 667	18 125	29 750	27 667	
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 255	2 502	1 658	1 762	3 118	2 008	583	1 444	2 125	
Median income (dollars)	31 495	18 722	3 611	12 554	11 016	12 697	9 356	16 487	16 016	
Percent year-round full-time workers	59.3	48.0	3.6	40.4	35.9	41.6	33.6	49.5	50.4	
Median income (dollars)	37 386	25 650	15 893	26 054	19 757	21 327	14 457	21 539	21 469	
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 902	2 820	979	1 651	2 682	1 628	795	1 571	2 330	
Median income (dollars)	13 252	11 399	3 257	8 911	8 789	8 432	6 977	10 600	9 463	
Percent year-round full-time workers	31.9	40.2	9.3	26.3	26.2	35.5	20.9	36.6	32.4	
Median income (dollars)	20 731	18 613	11 602	15 073	14 375	14 783	15 089	17 620	15 366	
Per capita income (dollars)	19 889	13 105	3 704	11 413	10 643	9 603	10 792	15 306	11 241	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 909	3 099	363	1 640	3 491	2 158	1 140	1 832	2 306	
With earnings	1 719	2 460	329	1 428	2 933	1 836	642	1 519	1 973	
Mean earnings (dollars)	57 971	29 228	12 546	25 290	19 781	21 981	14 194	30 123	24 928	
With Social Security income	393	877	-	407	646	412	487	440	435	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	10 121	7 548	-	8 657	7 143	6 369	5 483	8 151	8 326	
With public assistance income	20	151	-	51	131	193	160	81	119	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	10 137	3 824	-	7 018	3 464	3 813	2 928	2 604	3 123	
With retirement income	301	425	13	251	365	181	103	249	211	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	13 547	6 982	8 225	11 063	10 261	7 433	8 119	6 611	8 958	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	65 481	35 840	12 489	38 514	29 003	25 964	26 536	37 491	28 457	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	69 997	34 066	10 805	38 603	31 158	24 700	9 321	36 712	27 969	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	60 364	37 354	15 280	38 443	26 874	27 793	34 690	38 238	29 148	
Married-couple families (dollars)	66 935	39 275	12 983	39 328	32 271	30 011	31 262	42 163	31 760	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	71 584	38 500	11 321	40 656	35 438	31 715	13 138	44 130	32 998	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	61 670	39 920	15 280	38 249	29 262	28 118	36 205	40 635	30 059	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	34 355	20 030	10 506	25 890	16 469	11 961	15 545	18 880	14 822	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 080	14 861	10 506	18 517	14 301	10 075	5 982	18 613	8 873	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 510	25 013	-	33 087	19 842	23 382	48 333	19 611	24 540	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 749	1 792	327	939	1 370	1 118	140	866	1 466	
Householder worked in 1989	1 546	1 513	258	791	1 126	944	101	729	1 186	
With related children under 18 years	929	834	204	429	681	679	45	424	869	
With related children under 5 years	261	301	177	186	348	296	37	208	421	
Married-couple families	1 672	1 469	293	832	1 059	823	98	693	1 166	
Householder worked in 1989	1 493	1 246	237	707	879	719	73	593	972	
With related children under 18 years	888	668	170	378	516	451	21	303	675	
With related children under 5 years	261	232	164	181	293	200	21	181	357	
Female householder, no husband present	65	273	20	83	207	247	31	157	266	
Householder worked in 1989	47	217	7	60	153	177	17	120	187	
With related children under 18 years	35	143	20	46	126	212	24	115	175	
With related children under 5 years	-	69	6	5	40	80	16	21	64	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	191	1 615	90	1 114	3 170	1 592	1 108	1 230	1 187	
Nonfamily householder	160	1 307	36	701	2 121	1 040	1 000	966	840	
65 years and over	77	447	-	192	334	174	412	253	195	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 912	6 773	992	3 940	7 010	4 912	1 444	3 666	5 631	
Persons under 18 years	1 796	1 458	253	804	1 086	1 183	68	744	1 428	
Related children under 18 years	1 796	1 458	253	804	1 061	1 152	68	744	1 428	
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 448	1 020	47	574	689	799	29	500	955	
Persons 65 years and over	518	935	-	584	660	379	492	474	528	
Persons 75 years and over	165	395	-	278	332	155	321	209	255	
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	12	92	141	49	168	221	38	48	155	
Percent below poverty level	.7	5.1	43.1	5.2	12.3	19.8	27.1	5.5	10.6	
Householder worked in 1989	-	80	85	39	106	147	16	23	79	
With related children under 18 years	-	82	112	24	56	197	23	37	150	
With related children under 5 years	-	29	99	-	33	96	23	14	90	
Married-couple families	12	44	121	30	94	72	22	9	50	
Householder worked in 1989	-	44	71	20	47	53	7	-	35	
With related children under 18 years	-	44	92	13	34	55	7	-	45	
With related children under 5 years	-	10	86	-	18	33	7	-	34	
Female householder, no husband present	-	48	6	19	35	142	16	39	98	
Householder worked in 1989	-	36	-	19	20	87	9	23	44	
With related children under 18 years	-	38	6	11	22	142	16	37	98	
With related children under 5 years	-	19	6	-	15	63	16	14	56	
Unrelated individuals	17	308	77	549	1 364	615	471	268	244	
Nonfamily householder	6	227	30	258	687	317	413	150	164	
65 years and over	6	68	-	23	47	79	151	24	26	
Persons	43	582	485	681	1 758	1 386	560	384	744	
Percent below poverty level	.7	8.6	48.9	17.3	25.1	28.2	38.8	10.5	13.2	
Persons under 18 years	-	119	136	39	96	484	25	54	279	
Related children under 18 years	-	119	136	39	71	453	25	54	279	
Related children 5 to 17 years	-	81	19	39	34	314	6	26	171	
Persons 65 years and over	6	68	-	28	47	108	167	42	36	
Persons 75 years and over	6	31	-	23	28	72	111	7	13	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	43	180	214	301	836	595	189	179	301	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	72	777	601	799	2 179	1 732	712	515	1 052	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	231	1 781	843	1 388	3 584	2 513	970	1 219	2 143	

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo city, Cass County, ND—Con.							
	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02	Tract 10	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.03 (pt.)	Tract 103.02 (pt.)	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 405 (pt.)
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Households .....	2 178	3 242	3 624	8	1 808	1 399	—	143
Less than \$5,000 .....	46	111	230	—	139	21	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	120	233	329	—	188	52	—	19
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	195	197	396	—	261	54	—	22
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	462	620	570	—	563	121	—	22
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	456	542	754	—	356	205	—	21
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	479	618	588	—	209	412	—	27
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	289	528	508	8	77	264	—	17
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	62	222	119	—	8	145	—	10
\$100,000 or more .....	69	171	130	—	7	125	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	29 853	33 596	28 803	61 359	20 163	42 925	—	26 750
Mean (dollars) .....	36 508	41 675	35 814	69 911	22 670	53 156	—	32 449
Families .....	1 621	2 099	2 137	8	890	1 115	—	44
Median income (dollars) .....	35 167	43 353	36 523	61 359	23 750	48 184	—	33 906
Males 15 years and over, with income .....	2 068	2 789	3 148	16	1 542	1 348	—	79
Median income (dollars) .....	20 327	25 595	19 456	26 250	14 643	30 687	—	20 250
Percent year-round full-time workers .....	56.2	61.1	56.8	50.0	54.3	68.5	—	55.7
Median income (dollars) .....	25 475	34 561	24 621	50 923	18 191	34 346	—	20 000
Females 15 years and over, with income .....	2 155	2 902	3 255	7	1 570	1 375	—	116
Median income (dollars) .....	10 629	12 191	10 970	11 250	8 677	14 046	—	13 750
Percent year-round full-time workers .....	36.0	38.5	39.8	100.0	40.4	39.3	—	16.4
Median income (dollars) .....	15 290	18 906	16 787	11 250	14 368	20 842	—	16 250
Per capita income (dollars) .....	13 747	17 956	15 158	14 455	10 568	17 985	—	19 491
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>								
Households .....	2 178	3 242	3 624	8	1 808	1 399	—	143
With earnings .....	1 825	3 025	3 318	8	1 715	1 338	—	50
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	35 028	39 657	33 420	68 800	22 315	50 369	—	38 107
With Social Security income .....	552	384	499	—	134	91	—	98
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	8 772	7 469	8 774	—	6 974	8 823	—	7 455
With public assistance income .....	64	18	166	—	94	28	—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	4 964	2 358	4 857	—	2 572	2 391	—	—
With retirement income .....	287	253	314	8	88	45	—	35
Mean retirement income (dollars) .....	9 251	12 061	13 764	211	5 317	7 399	—	4 827
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>								
Families (dollars) .....	41 585	51 370	45 938	69 911	25 812	58 972	—	34 939
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	44 064	49 849	42 385	69 911	25 188	55 888	—	34 818
No own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	39 176	52 867	50 063	—	26 464	63 940	—	35 023
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	44 385	56 649	50 650	69 911	30 246	62 583	—	34 939
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	47 622	57 478	48 879	69 911	32 482	59 571	—	34 818
No own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	41 269	55 887	52 428	—	28 438	67 536	—	35 023
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	20 755	19 174	17 303	—	12 763	19 186	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	19 038	12 793	12 535	—	11 976	14 687	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	23 145	28 898	32 855	—	15 861	27 221	—	—
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>								
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>								
Families .....	1 621	2 099	2 137	8	890	1 115	—	44
Householder worked in 1989 .....	1 381	1 924	1 892	8	802	1 080	—	38
With related children under 18 years .....	805	1 088	1 164	8	455	702	—	18
With related children under 5 years .....	316	507	667	—	298	364	—	6
Married-couple families .....	1 405	1 747	1 776	8	653	1 005	—	44
Householder worked in 1989 .....	1 243	1 614	1 569	8	580	970	—	38
With related children under 18 years .....	689	876	898	8	292	639	—	18
With related children under 5 years .....	308	469	552	—	197	341	—	6
Female householder, no husband present .....	177	265	277	—	158	78	—	—
Householder worked in 1989 .....	99	223	239	—	143	78	—	—
With related children under 18 years .....	109	168	220	—	126	50	—	—
With related children under 5 years .....	8	32	86	—	73	23	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	716	1 571	2 151	—	1 505	407	—	99
Nonfamily householder .....	557	1 143	1 487	—	918	284	—	99
65 years and over .....	181	116	204	—	32	34	—	92
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	5 788	7 490	8 456	38	3 880	4 012	—	238
Persons under 18 years .....	1 584	1 722	2 026	23	732	1 344	—	43
Related children under 18 years .....	1 578	1 722	2 018	23	732	1 339	—	43
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	1 131	1 236	1 300	23	369	858	—	37
Persons 65 years and over .....	668	398	649	—	111	144	—	104
Persons 75 years and over .....	246	43	245	—	11	36	—	100
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>								
Families .....	46	95	182	—	99	46	—	—
Percent below poverty level .....	2.8	4.5	8.5	—	11.1	4.1	—	—
Householder worked in 1989 .....	36	77	136	—	71	40	—	—
With related children under 18 years .....	37	95	160	—	70	40	—	—
With related children under 5 years .....	—	21	108	—	47	15	—	—
Married-couple families .....	10	14	80	—	20	18	—	—
Householder worked in 1989 .....	10	14	72	—	7	12	—	—
With related children under 18 years .....	10	14	65	—	—	12	—	—
With related children under 5 years .....	—	14	45	—	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present .....	36	81	95	—	60	28	—	—
Householder worked in 1989 .....	26	63	57	—	45	28	—	—
With related children under 18 years .....	27	81	95	—	60	28	—	—
With related children under 5 years .....	—	7	63	—	37	15	—	—
Unrelated individuals .....	119	407	677	—	467	72	—	5
Nonfamily householder .....	61	201	393	—	249	6	—	5
65 years and over .....	35	23	62	—	—	5	—	5
Persons .....	233	650	1 195	—	689	208	—	5
Percent below poverty level .....	4.0	8.7	14.1	—	17.8	5.2	—	2.1
Persons under 18 years .....	53	139	252	—	95	74	—	—
Related children under 18 years .....	47	139	244	—	95	69	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	47	124	133	—	39	52	—	—
Persons 65 years and over .....	35	23	78	—	—	21	—	5
Persons 75 years and over .....	29	—	40	—	—	10	—	5
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	68	192	488	—	315	89	—	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	410	896	1 489	—	1 002	279	—	41
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level .....	1 417	1 650	2 516	—	1 751	374	—	68

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	West Fargo city, Cass County, ND				Remainder of Cass County, ND			
	Tract 101.03 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.03 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>								
<b>Households</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>1 191</b>	<b>2 393</b>	<b>22</b>	—	<b>57</b>	—	<b>18</b>
Less than \$5,000	—	29	121	—	—	—	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	26	63	291	—	—	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	52	137	249	—	—	7	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	193	206	394	9	—	16	—	4
\$25,000 to \$34,999	263	252	452	4	—	8	—	8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	170	292	562	6	—	9	—	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	80	168	269	1	—	8	—	6
\$75,000 to \$99,999	16	16	48	2	—	9	—	—
\$100,000 or more	7	28	7	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	29 816	31 679	27 946	27 500	—	34 219	—	30 625
Mean (dollars)	32 916	34 847	29 943	33 220	—	38 157	—	35 002
<b>Families</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>1 701</b>	<b>20</b>	—	<b>40</b>	—	<b>18</b>
Median income (dollars)	30 076	35 811	34 003	28 750	—	34 063	—	30 625
Males 15 years and over, with income	735	1 189	2 287	26	—	58	—	23
Median income (dollars)	21 448	20 461	18 393	14 375	—	16 912	—	14 688
Percent year-round full-time workers	66.3	59.1	60.4	38.5	—	29.3	—	65.2
Median income (dollars)	23 634	25 027	25 029	31 250	—	75 197	—	16 750
Females 15 years and over, with income	763	1 079	2 283	23	—	53	—	24
Median income (dollars)	10 513	11 502	9 765	7 321	—	15 694	—	9 250
Percent year-round full-time workers	40.4	44.1	40.3	43.5	—	20.8	—	66.7
Median income (dollars)	16 200	15 160	16 769	16 000	—	21 250	—	8 750
Per capita income (dollars)	11 172	12 244	11 047	9 518	—	17 143	—	7 357
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>								
<b>Households</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>1 191</b>	<b>2 393</b>	<b>22</b>	—	<b>57</b>	—	<b>18</b>
With earnings	735	1 127	2 107	20	—	57	—	18
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 704	32 651	30 870	33 749	—	33 153	—	33 300
With Social Security income	121	153	467	3	—	15	—	4
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 313	8 546	6 163	7 668	—	7 277	—	6 000
With public assistance income	43	24	103	—	—	—	—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	7 384	2 351	2 806	—	—	—	—	—
With retirement income	70	113	151	3	—	8	—	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	13 124	11 010	5 483	4 720	—	2 400	—	—
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>								
<b>Families (dollars)</b>	<b>32 597</b>	<b>38 610</b>	<b>35 174</b>	<b>34 312</b>	—	<b>31 072</b>	—	<b>35 002</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 244	38 768	35 750	30 760	—	39 052	—	40 574
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 121	38 349	34 332	39 641	—	28 755	—	15 500
<b>Married-couple families (dollars)</b>	<b>35 136</b>	<b>40 466</b>	<b>38 489</b>	<b>33 680</b>	—	<b>34 905</b>	—	<b>35 002</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 218	40 964	41 167	28 912	—	39 052	—	40 574
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 661	39 607	35 156	39 641	—	33 350	—	15 500
<b>Female householder, no husband present (dollars)</b>	<b>19 808</b>	<b>18 293</b>	<b>19 664</b>	—	—	<b>13 000</b>	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 175	15 786	17 653	—	—	—	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 469	22 270	31 571	—	—	13 000	—	—
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>								
<b>All income levels in 1989</b>								
<b>Families</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>1 701</b>	<b>20</b>	—	<b>40</b>	—	<b>18</b>
Householder worked in 1989	618	783	1 536	18	—	33	—	18
With related children under 18 years	449	567	1 018	12	—	9	—	14
With related children under 5 years	226	231	313	4	—	—	—	10
<b>Married-couple families</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>1 405</b>	<b>18</b>	—	<b>33</b>	—	<b>18</b>
Householder worked in 1989	511	684	1 276	16	—	33	—	18
With related children under 18 years	375	496	787	10	—	9	—	14
With related children under 5 years	200	211	279	4	—	—	—	10
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>263</b>	—	—	<b>7</b>	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	107	65	227	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	74	56	225	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	26	18	28	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b>								
Nonfamily householder	233	379	864	5	—	17	—	—
65 years and over	161	306	692	2	—	17	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 361	3 364	6 443	79	—	132	—	87
Persons under 18 years	853	1 114	1 942	26	—	32	—	40
Related children under 18 years	853	1 114	1 939	26	—	32	—	40
Related children 5 to 17 years	588	861	1 443	19	—	32	—	26
Persons 65 years and over	114	168	425	—	—	21	—	4
Persons 75 years and over	93	60	181	—	—	7	—	—
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>								
<b>Families</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>2</b>	—	—	—	—
Percent below poverty level	5.7	5.8	6.0	10.0	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	37	32	52	2	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	37	44	70	2	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	19	22	27	2	—	—	—	—
<b>Married-couple families</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>2</b>	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	19	31	28	2	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	19	31	29	2	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	19	20	20	2	—	—	—	—
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>41</b>	—	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	18	1	24	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	18	11	41	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	18	2	7	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Unrelated individuals</b>								
Nonfamily householder	25	31	169	3	—	—	—	—
65 years and over	—	25	118	—	—	—	—	—
Persons	164	206	525	16	—	—	—	—
Percent below poverty level	6.9	6.1	8.1	20.3	—	—	—	—
Persons under 18 years	83	79	197	7	—	—	—	—
Related children under 18 years	83	79	194	7	—	—	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	38	56	122	4	—	—	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	82	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level</b>								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	57	72	244	—	—	—	—	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	172	262	898	16	—	—	—	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	588	641	1 799	31	—	15	—	23

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Cass County, ND—Con.							
	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 103.02 (pt.)	Tract 401	Tract 402	Tract 403	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 405 (pt.)	Tract 406
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Households	7	18	941	857	947	929	1 010	941
Less than \$5,000	—	—	40	38	58	14	16	35
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—	103	63	78	25	21	67
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	—	104	75	85	42	56	73
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	—	192	181	229	133	166	178
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	—	228	190	182	146	187	157
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7	6	168	201	159	287	241	212
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	12	52	89	92	200	219	118
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	31	15	34	50	26	76
\$100,000 or more	—	—	23	5	30	32	78	25
Median (dollars)	36 250	52 018	26 010	27 263	26 958	39 475	37 549	32 853
Mean (dollars)	35 770	54 507	30 080	30 525	33 942	43 691	48 944	38 356
Families	7	18	700	638	731	864	877	770
Median income (dollars)	36 250	52 018	28 779	30 988	30 718	39 950	39 469	35 455
Males 15 years and over, with income	7	22	860	905	944	1 050	1 094	978
Median income (dollars)	36 250	28 889	19 100	19 392	18 679	23 137	25 069	20 423
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	81.8	42.0	49.3	55.2	64.6	61.6	55.1
Median income (dollars)	—	29 444	22 650	23 125	24 154	28 897	30 571	25 980
Females 15 years and over, with income	6	28	763	696	853	923	971	818
Median income (dollars)	2 500—	13 750	8 906	7 542	6 471	11 073	10 757	8 476
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	42.9	23.9	20.8	24.9	41.0	37.3	29.8
Median income (dollars)	—	26 667	12 250	14 293	14 828	16 019	16 930	15 588
Per capita income (dollars)	9 601	16 242	12 213	11 603	12 557	12 740	15 310	14 070
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>								
Households	7	18	941	857	947	929	1 010	941
With earnings	7	18	751	750	785	878	951	822
Mean earnings (dollars)	35 770	54 339	28 278	26 326	32 493	41 895	44 968	37 072
With Social Security income	—	—	360	253	280	102	154	255
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	—	—	7 310	8 155	8 247	9 074	8 339	7 453
With public assistance income	—	—	16	49	35	11	12	21
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	—	5 786	4 971	3 286	938	2 347	3 192
With retirement income	—	—	66	51	95	62	63	75
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	—	5 749	7 928	7 615	10 045	8 336	6 696
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>								
Families (dollars)	35 770	54 507	33 931	32 490	38 434	44 909	51 895	40 553
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 770	55 258	35 260	33 753	36 156	44 100	51 670	44 307
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	48 502	33 661	31 621	40 744	46 552	52 309	37 646
Married-couple families (dollars)	35 770	54 507	34 744	32 908	39 694	45 977	53 318	41 417
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 770	55 258	36 545	34 345	38 198	45 616	53 351	45 999
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	48 502	33 620	31 895	41 133	46 704	53 258	38 020
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	—	14 130	27 093	22 186	14 920	22 698	18 423
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	14 964	25 934	17 235	14 274	21 403	13 843
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	11 909	27 835	35 058	17 506	26 421	24 528
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>								
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>								
Families	7	18	700	638	731	864	877	770
Householder worked in 1989	7	18	566	569	655	793	791	694
With related children under 18 years	7	16	285	265	368	594	572	342
With related children under 5 years	—	—	123	126	118	263	240	154
Married-couple families	7	18	661	578	679	821	835	735
Householder worked in 1989	7	18	531	511	609	750	753	673
With related children under 18 years	7	16	260	242	333	562	540	319
With related children under 5 years	—	—	108	116	105	253	230	152
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	22	41	36	20	31	28
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	18	39	34	20	29	16
With related children under 18 years	—	—	18	16	26	16	23	16
With related children under 5 years	—	—	8	8	8	2	6	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	—	263	247	235	100	156	200
Nonfamily householder	—	—	241	219	216	65	133	171
65 years and over	—	—	147	107	124	18	29	88
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	26	62	2 274	2 208	2 553	3 179	3 249	2 559
Persons under 18 years	13	16	582	584	764	1 199	1 184	682
Related children under 18 years	13	16	582	584	764	1 199	1 184	680
Related children 5 to 17 years	13	16	428	417	623	864	866	491
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	464	347	362	144	183	327
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	197	126	137	72	82	167
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>								
Families	—	—	71	35	63	29	22	47
Percent below poverty level	—	—	10.1	5.5	8.6	3.4	2.5	8.7
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	61	24	58	20	14	60
With related children under 18 years	—	—	34	2	41	22	15	30
With related children under 5 years	—	—	14	—	18	12	13	7
Married-couple families	—	—	55	33	51	23	20	60
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	47	22	48	14	14	55
With related children under 18 years	—	—	24	2	29	16	13	23
With related children under 5 years	—	—	6	—	14	12	13	7
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	14	2	6	4	2	7
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	12	2	4	4	—	5
With related children under 18 years	—	—	10	—	6	4	2	7
With related children under 5 years	—	—	8	—	2	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	—	—	35	27	45	15	8	39
Nonfamily householder	—	—	24	21	32	11	8	21
65 years and over	—	—	22	16	28	—	—	18
Persons	—	—	225	124	262	137	97	262
Percent below poverty level	—	—	9.9	5.6	10.3	4.3	3.0	10.2
Persons under 18 years	—	—	55	9	91	68	43	84
Related children under 18 years	—	—	55	9	91	68	43	82
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	42	9	68	55	26	71
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	43	31	35	—	13	25
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	27	13	15	—	6	16
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	—	115	71	126	52	52	83
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	—	313	264	351	186	121	298
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	—	—	650	740	840	658	514	587

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Clay County, MN				Cass County, ND		
	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	Minnesota (pt.)	Total	Moorhead city	North Dakota (pt.)	Total	Fargo city
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>							
<b>All persons</b>	149 312	48 612	48 612	30 789	100 700	100 700	72 231
Native	147 825	48 110	48 110	30 390	99 715	99 715	71 445
Foreign born	1 487	502	502	399	985	985	786
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>							
Linguistically isolated households	282	93	93	44	189	189	147
<b>Persons 5 years and over</b>	138 637	45 348	45 348	28 814	93 289	93 289	67 155
Speak a language other than English	5 530	1 885	1 885	1 158	3 645	3 645	2 635
Do not speak English "very well"	1 348	474	474	246	874	874	648
In linguistically isolated households	407	112	112	51	295	295	220
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>							
<b>Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school</b>	48 191	17 602	17 602	12 638	30 589	30 589	22 583
Preprimary school	2 672	785	785	494	1 887	1 887	1 294
Public school	1 847	635	635	383	1 212	1 212	783
Elementary or high school	23 816	7 910	7 910	4 131	15 906	15 906	9 879
Public school	22 349	7 368	7 368	3 706	14 981	14 981	9 077
College	21 703	8 907	8 907	8 013	12 796	12 796	11 410
Public college	18 888	6 739	6 739	5 909	12 149	12 149	10 856
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>							
<b>Persons 25 years and over</b>	87 556	27 161	27 161	15 925	60 395	60 395	43 064
Less than 9th grade	6 831	2 946	2 946	1 383	3 885	3 885	2 360
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	6 110	2 236	2 236	1 160	3 874	3 874	2 493
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	23 296	7 984	7 984	3 921	15 312	15 312	10 158
Some college, no degree	19 922	5 552	5 552	3 452	14 370	14 370	10 372
Associate degree	9 605	2 580	2 580	1 532	7 025	7 025	4 755
Bachelor's degree	15 994	4 157	4 157	3 079	11 837	11 837	9 512
Graduate or professional degree	5 798	1 706	1 706	1 398	4 092	4 092	3 414
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.2	80.9	80.9	84.0	87.2	87.2	88.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	24.9	21.6	21.6	28.1	26.4	26.4	30.0
<b>FERTILITY</b>							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 038	1 007	1 007	776	1 054	1 054	914
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>							
<b>Persons 5 years and over</b>	138 637	45 348	45 348	28 814	93 289	93 289	67 155
Same house	68 295	24 561	24 561	12 746	43 734	43 734	27 715
Different house in United States	69 706	20 584	20 584	15 890	49 122	49 122	39 030
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	27 541	6 472	6 472	5 309	21 069	21 069	18 273
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	10 283	3 750	3 750	1 532	6 533	6 533	2 627
Different MSA/PMSA	11 375	3 104	3 104	2 618	8 271	8 271	6 966
Not in an MSA/PMSA	20 507	7 258	7 258	6 431	13 249	13 249	11 164
Abroad	636	203	203	178	433	433	410
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>							
<b>Workers 16 years and over</b>	76 998	23 464	23 464	15 353	53 534	53 534	39 056
Car, truck, or van	66 756	19 174	19 174	12 362	47 582	47 582	34 754
Drove alone	58 618	16 656	16 656	10 944	41 962	41 962	30 914
Carpooled	8 138	2 518	2 518	1 418	5 620	5 620	3 840
Public transportation	752	203	203	190	549	549	544
Other means	6 193	2 764	2 764	2 275	3 429	3 429	2 712
Worked at home	3 297	1 323	1 323	526	1 974	1 974	1 046
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.6	15.4	15.4	13.2	14.2	14.2	13.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	74 185	22 427	22 427	14 755	51 758	51 758	37 864
Central city	62 500	18 126	18 126	13 959	44 374	44 374	35 779
Outside central city	11 685	4 301	4 301	796	7 384	7 384	2 085
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	2 813	1 037	1 037	598	1 776	1 776	1 192
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>							
<b>Persons 16 years and over</b>	115 952	37 868	37 868	24 755	78 084	78 084	57 659
In labor force	81 804	25 239	25 239	16 448	56 565	56 565	41 393
Employed	77 741	23 728	23 728	15 530	54 013	54 013	39 475
Unemployed	3 667	1 409	1 409	849	2 258	2 258	1 713
Percent of civilian labor force	4.5	5.6	5.6	5.2	4.0	4.0	4.2
<b>Females 16 years and over</b>	59 662	20 231	20 231	13 685	39 431	39 431	29 262
Employed	37 417	11 845	11 845	8 128	25 572	25 572	19 010
Unemployed	1 475	481	481	341	994	994	750
With own children under 6 years	9 364	2 768	2 768	1 739	6 596	6 596	4 589
In labor force	7 052	2 050	2 050	1 289	5 002	5 002	3 446
With own children 6 to 17 years only	9 507	3 162	3 162	1 710	6 345	6 345	3 988
In labor force	8 011	2 642	2 642	1 463	5 369	5 369	3 330
<b>Persons 16 to 19 years</b>	10 604	4 509	4 509	3 481	6 095	6 095	4 488
Not enrolled in school	1 065	260	260	152	805	805	591
Unemployed or not in labor force	258	60	60	37	198	198	124
Not high school graduate	320	91	91	56	229	229	150
Employed	160	58	58	36	102	102	67
Unemployed	50	15	15	15	35	35	22
Not in labor force	110	18	18	5	92	92	61
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>							
<b>Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989</b>	93 323	29 422	29 422	19 651	63 901	63 901	47 111
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	65 030	19 061	19 061	11 957	45 969	45 969	33 563
50 to 52 weeks	43 657	11 719	11 719	6 931	31 938	31 938	22 856
<b>DISABILITY</b>							
<b>Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years</b>	99 144	31 724	31 724	21 033	67 420	67 420	49 767
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 198	762	762	457	1 436	1 436	1 065
With a mobility limitation	1 194	461	461	287	733	733	577
In labor force	389	207	207	155	182	182	162
With a self-care limitation	1 538	527	527	314	1 011	1 011	722
With a work disability	6 249	2 188	2 188	1 371	4 061	4 061	3 041
In labor force	3 253	1 138	1 138	727	2 115	2 115	1 580
Prevented from working	2 370	794	794	468	1 576	1 576	1 174
No work disability	92 895	29 536	29 536	19 662	63 359	63 359	46 726
In labor force	76 300	23 306	23 306	15 297	52 994	52 994	38 769
<b>Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over</b>	14 662	5 457	5 457	3 242	9 205	9 205	6 646
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 375	940	940	539	1 435	1 435	1 008
With a mobility limitation	1 623	635	635	379	988	988	692
With a self-care limitation	1 465	573	573	310	892	892	614

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA		Clay County, MN		Cass County, ND	
	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	Minnesota (pt.)	Total	Moorhead city	North Dakota (pt.)	Total
<b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	77 741	23 728	23 728	15 530	54 013	54 013
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	8 827	2 344	2 344	1 654	6 483	6 483
Professional specialty occupations .....	11 518	3 492	3 492	2 643	8 026	8 026
Technicians and related support occupations .....	2 771	672	672	443	2 099	2 099
Sales occupations .....	10 852	3 143	3 143	2 243	7 709	7 709
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	13 033	4 197	4 197	2 976	8 836	8 836
Private household occupations .....	251	102	102	72	149	103
Protective service occupations .....	677	260	260	184	417	307
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	11 691	4 042	4 042	2 805	7 649	7 649
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	2 377	923	923	126	1 454	1 454
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	6 677	1 954	1 954	970	4 723	4 723
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	2 924	770	770	435	2 154	2 154
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	3 395	995	995	511	2 400	2 400
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	2 748	834	834	468	1 914	1 914
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>						
Households .....	56 662	16 970	16 970	10 633	39 692	39 692
Less than \$5,000 .....	3 001	955	955	626	2 046	2 046
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	6 249	2 183	2 183	1 555	4 066	4 066
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	5 998	1 877	1 877	1 287	4 121	4 121
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	11 143	3 095	3 095	1 861	8 048	8 048
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	10 083	2 838	2 838	1 661	7 245	7 245
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	10 448	3 214	3 214	1 872	7 234	7 234
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	6 692	2 093	2 093	1 322	4 599	4 599
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	1 689	455	455	289	1 234	1 234
\$100,000 or more .....	1 359	260	260	160	1 099	1 099
Median (dollars) .....	26 866	26 298	26 298	24 921	27 084	27 084
Mean (dollars) .....	32 560	30 870	30 870	30 258	33 282	33 282
Families .....	36 709	11 585	11 585	6 705	25 124	25 124
Median income (dollars) .....	34 182	33 546	33 546	34 276	34 485	34 485
Per capita income (dollars) .....	12 627	11 092	11 092	10 889	13 368	13 368
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>						
Households .....	56 662	16 970	16 970	10 633	39 692	39 692
With earnings .....	48 261	13 745	13 745	8 626	34 516	34 516
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	31 681	30 582	30 582	29 916	32 118	32 118
With Social Security income .....	12 702	4 729	4 729	2 800	7 973	7 973
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	7 720	7 635	7 635	7 864	7 771	7 771
With public assistance income .....	2 582	1 082	1 082	722	1 500	1 500
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	4 073	4 385	4 385	4 240	3 848	3 848
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>						
Families (dollars) .....	39 750	37 493	37 493	38 241	40 790	40 790
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	39 709	37 308	37 308	37 389	40 776	40 776
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	43 000	40 556	40 556	42 692	44 131	44 131
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	44 458	42 031	42 031	44 033	45 531	45 531
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	17 617	15 831	15 831	14 478	18 363	18 363
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	14 206	12 931	12 931	12 172	14 776	14 776
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>						
<b>All income levels in 1989</b>						
Families .....	36 709	11 585	11 585	6 705	25 124	25 124
Householder worked in 1989 .....	31 661	9 615	9 615	5 447	22 046	22 046
With related children under 18 years .....	19 626	6 082	6 082	3 531	13 544	13 544
With related children under 5 years .....	8 519	2 508	2 508	1 566	6 011	6 011
Married-couple families .....	31 463	9 953	9 953	5 576	21 508	21 508
Householder worked in 1989 .....	27 425	8 381	8 381	4 597	19 044	19 044
With related children under 18 years .....	16 227	4 979	4 979	2 734	11 248	11 248
With related children under 5 years .....	7 447	2 150	2 150	1 320	5 297	5 297
Female householder, no husband present .....	4 073	1 200	1 200	879	2 873	2 873
Householder worked in 1989 .....	3 156	864	864	639	2 292	2 292
With related children under 18 years .....	2 882	904	904	691	1 978	1 978
With related children under 5 years .....	881	289	289	223	592	592
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	28 047	8 154	8 154	6 352	19 893	19 893
Nonfamily householder .....	19 953	5 385	5 385	3 928	14 568	14 568
65 years and over .....	5 579	2 095	2 095	1 317	3 484	3 484
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	141 384	44 619	44 619	27 043	96 765	96 765
Persons under 18 years .....	36 477	11 717	11 717	6 525	24 760	24 760
Related children under 18 years .....	36 362	11 674	11 674	6 503	24 688	24 688
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	25 796	8 440	8 440	4 538	17 356	17 356
Persons 65 years and over .....	14 640	5 457	5 457	3 242	9 183	9 183
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>						
Families .....	2 649	939	939	608	1 710	1 710
Percent below poverty level .....	7.2	8.1	8.1	9.1	6.8	6.8
Householder worked in 1989 .....	1 842	611	611	402	1 231	1 231
With related children under 18 years .....	2 031	745	745	505	1 286	1 286
With related children under 5 years .....	988	337	337	219	651	651
Married-couple families .....	1 189	354	354	151	835	835
Householder worked in 1989 .....	880	265	265	122	615	615
With related children under 18 years .....	751	235	235	105	516	516
With related children under 5 years .....	461	156	156	82	305	305
Female householder, no husband present .....	1 284	507	507	408	777	777
Householder worked in 1989 .....	816	289	289	242	527	527
With related children under 18 years .....	1 193	464	464	370	729	729
With related children under 5 years .....	483	156	156	125	327	327
Unrelated individuals .....	9 313	3 634	3 634	3 153	5 679	5 679
Nonfamily householder .....	4 984	1 743	1 743	1 369	3 241	3 241
65 years and over .....	1 227	550	550	306	677	677
Persons .....	17 265	6 436	6 436	4 814	10 829	10 829
Percent below poverty level .....	12.2	14.4	14.4	17.8	11.2	11.2
Persons under 18 years .....	3 792	1 399	1 399	824	2 393	2 393
Related children under 18 years .....	3 687	1 366	1 366	810	2 321	2 321
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	2 465	965	965	573	1 500	1 500
Persons 65 years and over .....	1 566	679	679	357	887	887
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>						
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	6 590	2 215	2 215	1 880	4 375	4 375
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	22 836	8 360	8 360	5 958	14 476	14 476

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>	
<b>All persons</b> .....	439
Native .....	336
Foreign born .....	103
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>	
Linguistically isolated households .....	5
<b>Persons 5 years and over</b> .....	376
Speak a language other than English .....	60
Do not speak English "very well" .....	14
In linguistically isolated households .....	5
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>	
<b>Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school</b> .....	228
Preprimary school .....	11
Public school .....	11
Elementary or high school .....	121
Public school .....	108
College .....	96
Public college .....	88
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>	
<b>Persons 25 years and over</b> .....	195
Less than 9th grade .....	13
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	10
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	22
Some college, no degree .....	65
Associate degree .....	—
Bachelor's degree .....	28
Graduate or professional degree .....	57
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	88.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	43.6
<b>FERTILITY</b>	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years .....	2 000
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>	
<b>Persons 5 years and over</b> .....	376
Same house .....	70
Different house in United States .....	271
Central city of this MSA/PMSA .....	99
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA .....	30
Different MSA/PMSA .....	104
Not in an MSA/PMSA .....	38
Abroad .....	35
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>	
<b>Workers 16 years and over</b> .....	168
Car, truck, or van .....	148
Drove alone .....	148
Carpooled .....	—
Public transportation .....	—
Other means .....	20
Worked at home .....	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes) .....	15.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence .....	159
Central city .....	159
Outside central city .....	—
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence .....	9
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>	
<b>Persons 16 years and over</b> .....	276
In labor force .....	191
Employed .....	159
Unemployed .....	23
Percent of civilian labor force .....	12.6
<b>Females 16 years and over</b> .....	89
Employed .....	42
Unemployed .....	6
With own children under 6 years .....	22
In labor force .....	7
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	24
In labor force .....	14
<b>Persons 16 to 19 years</b> .....	30
Not enrolled in school .....	7
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	7
Not high school graduate .....	—
Employed .....	—
Unemployed .....	—
Not in labor force .....	—
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>	
<b>Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989</b> .....	219
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	126
50 to 52 weeks .....	48
<b>DISABILITY</b>	
<b>Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years</b> .....	254
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	—
With a mobility limitation .....	—
In labor force .....	—
With a self-care limitation .....	—
With a work disability .....	10
In labor force .....	—
Prevented from working .....	10
No work disability .....	244
In labor force .....	175
<b>Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over</b> .....	13
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	6
With a mobility limitation .....	—
With a self-care limitation .....	6

Table 23. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990**

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA
<b>OCCUPATION</b>	
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	159
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	—
Professional specialty occupations .....	48
Technicians and related support occupations .....	17
Sales occupations .....	30
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	8
Private household occupations .....	—
Protective service occupations .....	—
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	14
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	2
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	11
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	23
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>	
Households .....	125
Less than \$5,000 .....	57
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	6
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	6
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	7
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	19
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	19
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	9
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	—
\$100,000 or more .....	2
Median (dollars) .....	9 415
Mean (dollars) .....	20 504
Families .....	53
Median income (dollars) .....	9 021
Per capita income (dollars) .....	7 159
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>	
Households .....	125
With earnings .....	78
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	23 569
With Social Security income .....	22
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	9 533
With public assistance income .....	26
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	1 422
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>	
Families (dollars) .....	24 995
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	20 016
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	38 551
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	31 523
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	4 730
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	4 730
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>	
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>	
Families .....	53
Householder worked in 1989 .....	45
With related children under 18 years .....	49
With related children under 5 years .....	34
Married-couple families .....	31
Householder worked in 1989 .....	29
With related children under 18 years .....	27
With related children under 5 years .....	22
Female householder, no husband present .....	16
Householder worked in 1989 .....	10
With related children under 18 years .....	16
With related children under 5 years .....	6
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	124
Nonfamily householder .....	72
65 years and over .....	13
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	405
Persons under 18 years .....	163
Related children under 18 years .....	163
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	100
Persons 65 years and over .....	13
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>	
Families .....	22
Percent below poverty level .....	41.5
Householder worked in 1989 .....	16
With related children under 18 years .....	22
With related children under 5 years .....	12
Married-couple families .....	6
Householder worked in 1989 .....	6
With related children under 18 years .....	6
With related children under 5 years .....	6
Female householder, no husband present .....	16
Householder worked in 1989 .....	10
With related children under 18 years .....	16
With related children under 5 years .....	6
Unrelated individuals .....	73
Nonfamily householder .....	41
65 years and over .....	6
Persons .....	176
Percent below poverty level .....	43.5
Persons under 18 years .....	63
Related children under 18 years .....	63
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	37
Persons 65 years and over .....	6
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>	
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	112
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	195

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA		Clay County, MN		North Dakota (pt.)		Cass County, ND	
		Minnesota (pt.)	Total	Moorhead city			Total	Fargo city
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>								
All persons	1 517	583	583	469	934		934	772
Native	1 511	581	581	469	930		930	768
Foreign born	6	2	2	-	4		4	4
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>								
Linguistically isolated households	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Persons 5 years and over	1 322	474	474	376	848		848	686
Speak a language other than English	122	47	47	42	75		75	68
Do not speak English "very well"	17	10	10	7	7		7	7
In linguistically isolated households	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	568	223	223	179	345		345	287
Preprimary school	37	7	7	-	30		30	30
Public school	30	4	4	-	26		26	26
Elementary or high school	370	153	153	120	217		217	166
Public school	337	148	148	120	189		189	138
College	161	63	63	59	98		98	91
Public college	144	51	51	47	93		93	86
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>								
Persons 25 years and over	673	231	231	167	442		442	353
Less than 9th grade	37	4	4	-	33		33	30
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	101	53	53	40	48		48	29
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	238	72	72	59	166		166	123
Some college, no degree	166	39	39	17	127		127	110
Associate degree	86	36	36	30	50		50	43
Bachelor's degree	38	25	25	21	13		13	13
Graduate or professional degree	7	2	2	-	5		5	5
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.5	75.3	75.3	76.0	81.7		81.7	83.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	6.7	11.7	11.7	12.6	4.1		4.1	5.1
<b>FERTILITY</b>								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 462	1 731	1 731	1 715	1 292		1 292	1 091
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>								
Persons 5 years and over	1 322	474	474	376	848		848	686
Same house	310	88	88	60	222		222	150
Different house in United States	1 002	386	386	316	616		616	526
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	362	124	124	121	238		238	212
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	90	44	44	7	46		46	8
Different MSA/PMSA	210	64	64	56	146		146	139
Not in an MSA/PMSA	340	154	154	132	186		186	167
Abroad	10	-	-	-	10		10	10
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>								
Workers 16 years and over	591	148	148	108	443		443	344
Car, truck, or van	490	101	101	66	389		389	298
Drove alone	351	65	65	34	286		286	216
Carpooled	139	36	36	32	103		103	82
Public transportation	15	7	7	7	8		8	8
Other means	70	32	32	27	38		38	38
Worked at home	16	8	8	8	8		8	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.1	22.4	22.4	20.1	12.7		12.7	11.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	574	135	135	99	439		439	344
Central city	549	126	126	99	423		423	338
Outside central city	25	9	9	-	16		16	6
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	17	13	13	9	4		4	-
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>								
Persons 16 years and over	971	330	330	261	641		641	521
In labor force	668	192	192	148	476		476	366
Employed	602	148	148	108	454		454	355
Unemployed	66	44	44	40	22		22	11
Percent of civilian labor force	9.9	22.9	22.9	27.0	4.6		4.6	3.0
Females 16 years and over	477	184	184	149	293		293	226
Employed	301	76	76	61	225		225	176
Unemployed	11	-	-	-	11		11	-
With own children under 6 years	113	46	46	36	67		67	52
In labor force	51	10	10	8	41		41	31
With own children 6 to 17 years only	108	51	51	39	57		57	27
In labor force	87	32	32	23	55		55	27
Persons 16 to 19 years	122	29	29	26	93		93	71
Not enrolled in school	19	5	5	5	14		14	8
Unemployed or not in labor force	13	5	5	5	8		8	8
Not high school graduate	19	5	5	5	14		14	8
Employed	6	-	-	-	6		6	-
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Not in labor force	13	5	5	5	8		8	8
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	695	174	174	123	521		521	411
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	434	115	115	66	319		319	256
50 to 52 weeks	212	45	45	15	167		167	121
<b>DISABILITY</b>								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	952	325	325	261	627		627	507
With a mobility or self-care limitation	29	9	9	9	20		20	17
With a mobility limitation	10	7	7	7	3		3	-
In labor force	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
With a self-care limitation	19	2	2	2	17		17	17
With a work disability	168	71	71	49	97		97	85
In labor force	76	22	22	10	54		54	45
Prevented from working	87	44	44	34	43		43	40
No work disability	784	254	254	212	530		530	422
In labor force	592	170	170	138	422		422	321
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	5	5	5	-	-		-	-
With a mobility or self-care limitation	5	5	5	-	-		-	-
With a mobility limitation	5	5	5	-	-		-	-
With a self-care limitation	-	-	-	-	-		-	-

Table 25. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Clay County, MN			Cass County, ND	
	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	Minnesota (pt.)	Total	Moorhead city		Total	Fargo city
<b>OCCUPATION</b>							
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	602	148	148	108	454	454	355
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	44	4	4	4	40	40	40
Professional specialty occupations .....	25	4	4	2	21	21	21
Technicians and related support occupations .....	17	2	2	—	15	15	9
Sales occupations .....	30	15	15	15	15	15	6
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	103	30	30	23	73	73	50
Private household occupations .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations .....	12	7	7	—	5	5	5
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	181	61	61	59	120	120	92
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	4	4	4	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	41	5	5	—	36	36	22
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	66	2	2	—	64	64	47
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	34	7	7	5	27	27	25
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	45	7	7	—	38	38	38
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>							
Households .....	495	155	155	125	340	340	292
Less than \$5,000 .....	60	19	19	19	41	41	41
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	147	57	57	52	90	90	90
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	91	30	30	27	61	61	46
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	78	13	13	11	65	65	65
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	47	21	21	14	26	26	17
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	53	6	6	2	47	47	33
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	17	9	9	—	8	8	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more .....	2	—	—	—	2	2	—
Median (dollars) .....	11 875	10 221	10 221	8 605	12 708	12 708	11 500
Mean (dollars) .....	17 990	15 916	15 916	11 567	18 936	18 936	14 777
Families .....	347	115	115	92	232	232	187
Median income (dollars) .....	12 454	9 318	9 318	7 540	13 187	13 187	12 531
Per capita income (dollars) .....	5 586	3 915	3 915	2 946	6 629	6 629	5 344
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>							
Households .....	495	155	155	125	340	340	292
With earnings .....	373	98	98	73	275	275	227
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	20 322	19 071	19 071	12 498	20 768	20 768	16 216
With Social Security income .....	32	10	10	5	22	22	17
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	3 251	6 600	6 600	4 800	1 729	1 729	386
With public assistance income .....	147	72	72	71	75	75	75
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	5 016	6 717	6 717	6 644	3 383	3 383	3 383
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>							
Families (dollars) .....	19 753	16 008	16 008	9 806	21 610	21 610	15 689
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	17 290	13 575	13 575	9 081	20 049	20 049	13 968
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	27 683	31 580	31 580	19 968	26 544	26 544	17 294
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	28 380	28 930	28 930	20 237	28 117	28 117	17 523
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	9 443	7 002	7 002	7 002	12 861	12 861	13 479
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	7 268	5 959	5 959	5 959	9 376	9 376	9 198
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>							
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>							
Families .....	347	115	115	92	232	232	187
Householder worked in 1989 .....	231	50	50	27	181	181	139
With related children under 18 years .....	253	108	108	92	145	145	107
With related children under 5 years .....	144	67	67	58	77	77	63
Married-couple families .....	190	43	43	21	147	147	110
Householder worked in 1989 .....	152	41	41	19	111	111	77
With related children under 18 years .....	107	36	36	21	71	71	41
With related children under 5 years .....	61	28	28	19	33	33	27
Female householder, no husband present .....	108	63	63	63	45	45	37
Householder worked in 1989 .....	38	8	8	30	30	30	22
With related children under 18 years .....	108	63	63	63	45	45	37
With related children under 5 years .....	68	39	39	39	29	29	21
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	299	108	108	93	191	191	188
Nonfamily householder .....	148	40	40	33	108	108	105
65 years and over .....	5	5	5	—	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	1 400	560	560	451	840	840	678
Persons under 18 years .....	556	268	268	228	288	288	231
Related children under 18 years .....	548	268	268	228	280	280	223
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	364	161	161	135	203	203	146
Persons 65 years and over .....	5	5	5	—	—	—	—
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>							
Families .....	147	61	61	60	86	86	86
Percent below poverty level .....	42.4	53.0	53.0	65.2	37.1	37.1	46.0
Householder worked in 1989 .....	41	3	3	2	38	38	38
With related children under 18 years .....	100	61	61	60	39	39	39
With related children under 5 years .....	67	36	36	36	31	31	31
Married-couple families .....	73	2	2	2	71	71	71
Householder worked in 1989 .....	40	2	2	2	38	38	38
With related children under 18 years .....	26	2	2	2	24	24	24
With related children under 5 years .....	18	2	2	2	16	16	16
Female householder, no husband present .....	65	50	50	50	15	15	15
Householder worked in 1989 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years .....	65	50	50	50	15	15	15
With related children under 5 years .....	49	34	34	34	15	15	15
Unrelated individuals .....	192	65	65	64	127	127	127
Nonfamily householder .....	72	20	20	20	52	52	52
65 years and over .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons .....	617	318	318	294	299	299	287
Percent below poverty level .....	44.1	56.8	56.8	65.2	35.6	35.6	42.3
Persons under 18 years .....	262	174	174	157	88	88	82
Related children under 18 years .....	254	174	174	157	80	80	74
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	125	86	86	72	39	39	33
Persons 65 years and over .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	290	97	97	93	193	193	189
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	758	395	395	351	363	363	339

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cass County, ND					
	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	Minnesota (pt.)	Clay County, MN	North Dakota (pt.)	Total	Fargo city
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>						
<b>All persons</b>	1 212	420	420	792	792	760
Native	266	105	105	161	161	156
Foreign born	946	315	315	631	631	604
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>						
Linguistically isolated households	97	34	34	63	63	63
<b>Persons 5 years and over</b>	1 120	391	391	729	729	697
Speak a language other than English	795	278	278	517	517	502
Do not speak English "very well"	464	162	162	302	302	293
In linguistically isolated households	252	76	76	176	176	176
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>						
<b>Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school</b>	751	273	273	478	478	460
Preprimary school	33	24	24	9	9	9
Public school	18	9	9	9	9	9
Elementary or high school	177	65	65	112	112	108
Public school	152	54	54	98	98	96
College	541	184	184	357	357	343
Public college	471	114	114	357	357	343
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>						
<b>Persons 25 years and over</b>	624	170	170	454	454	444
Less than 9th grade	71	40	40	31	31	29
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	13	—	—	13	13	13
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	24	18	18	6	6	—
Some college, no degree	91	24	24	67	67	67
Associate degree	46	13	13	33	33	33
Bachelor's degree	198	58	58	140	140	138
Graduate or professional degree	181	17	17	164	164	164
Percent high school graduate or higher	86.5	76.5	76.5	90.3	90.3	90.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	60.7	44.1	44.1	67.0	67.0	68.0
<b>FERTILITY</b>						
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	853	1 039	1 039	766	766	762
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>						
<b>Persons 5 years and over</b>	1 120	391	391	729	729	697
Same house	240	101	101	139	139	128
Different house in United States	391	108	108	283	283	273
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	134	15	15	119	119	109
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	10	10	10	—	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	103	47	47	56	56	56
Not in an MSA/PMSA	144	36	36	108	108	108
Abroad	489	182	182	307	307	296
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>						
<b>Workers 16 years and over</b>	475	211	211	264	264	258
Car, truck, or van	259	78	78	181	181	179
Drove alone	188	54	54	134	134	132
Carpooled	71	24	24	47	47	47
Public transportation	10	—	—	10	10	10
Other means	196	125	125	71	71	69
Worked at home	10	8	8	2	2	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	10.9	9.1	9.1	12.3	12.3	12.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	470	206	206	264	264	258
Central city	433	199	199	234	234	234
Outside central city	37	7	7	30	30	24
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	5	5	5	—	—	—
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>						
<b>Persons 16 years and over</b>	981	328	328	653	653	626
In labor force	518	220	220	298	298	287
Employed	489	213	213	276	276	265
Unemployed	29	7	7	22	22	22
Percent of civilian labor force	5.6	3.2	3.2	7.4	7.4	7.7
<b>Females 16 years and over</b>	433	129	129	304	304	283
Employed	204	78	78	126	126	117
Unemployed	16	—	—	16	16	16
With own children under 6 years	99	23	23	76	76	64
In labor force	38	8	8	30	30	30
With own children 6 to 17 years only	58	21	21	37	37	35
In labor force	40	18	18	22	22	20
<b>Persons 16 to 19 years</b>	65	35	35	30	30	30
Not enrolled in school	2	2	2	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	2	2	2	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	2	2	2	—	—	—
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	2	2	2	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>						
<b>Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989</b>	665	228	228	437	437	410
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	319	107	107	212	212	203
50 to 52 weeks	134	10	10	124	124	120
<b>DISABILITY</b>						
<b>Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years</b>	967	321	321	646	646	619
With a mobility or self-care limitation	28	2	2	26	26	26
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	28	2	2	26	26	26
With a work disability	8	8	8	—	—	—
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prevented from working	—	—	—	—	—	—
No work disability	959	313	313	646	646	619
In labor force	518	220	220	298	298	287
<b>Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over</b>	14	7	7	7	7	7
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cass County, ND					
	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	Minnesota (pt.)	Clay County, MN	North Dakota (pt.)	Total	Fargo city
<b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	489	213	213	276	276	265
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	19	—	—	19	19	19
Professional specialty occupations .....	132	44	44	88	88	88
Technicians and related support occupations .....	10	—	—	10	10	10
Sales occupations .....	25	5	5	20	20	18
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	61	13	13	48	48	48
Private household occupations .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations .....	18	9	9	9	9	9
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	143	97	97	46	46	40
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	35	15	15	20	20	20
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	40	24	24	16	16	13
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	6	6	6	—	—	—
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>						
Households .....	389	93	93	296	296	294
Less than \$5,000 .....	117	24	24	93	93	93
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	81	19	19	62	62	62
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	49	16	16	33	33	33
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	33	11	11	22	22	20
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	53	8	8	45	45	45
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	35	15	15	20	20	20
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	8	—	—	8	8	8
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more .....	13	—	—	13	13	13
Median (dollars) .....	9 650	11 250	11 250	9 120	9 120	9 002
Mean (dollars) .....	20 728	15 705	15 705	22 306	22 306	22 342
Families .....	222	41	41	181	181	179
Median income (dollars) .....	18 750	11 964	11 964	21 458	21 458	21 875
Per capita income (dollars) .....	6 652	4 349	4 349	7 873	7 873	8 011
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>						
Households .....	389	93	93	296	296	294
With earnings .....	315	75	75	240	240	238
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	23 352	15 861	15 861	25 693	25 693	25 766
With Social Security income .....	7	—	—	7	7	7
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	10 248	—	—	10 248	10 248	10 248
With public assistance income .....	20	13	13	7	7	7
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	11 292	15 003	15 003	4 400	4 400	4 400
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>						
Families (dollars) .....	29 123	14 819	14 819	32 364	32 364	32 535
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	31 065	18 951	18 951	33 661	33 661	33 661
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	32 117	15 642	15 642	35 778	35 778	35 778
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	34 232	21 072	21 072	36 941	36 941	36 941
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	3 097	8 892	8 892	200	200	200
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	1 101	4 105	4 105	200	200	200
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>						
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>						
Families .....	222	41	41	181	181	179
Householder worked in 1989 .....	169	21	21	148	148	146
With related children under 18 years .....	138	26	26	112	112	112
With related children under 5 years .....	72	8	8	64	64	64
Married-couple families .....	198	36	36	162	162	162
Householder worked in 1989 .....	155	16	16	139	139	139
With related children under 18 years .....	123	21	21	102	102	102
With related children under 5 years .....	70	6	6	64	64	64
Female householder, no husband present .....	15	5	5	10	10	10
Householder worked in 1989 .....	5	5	5	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years .....	15	5	5	10	10	10
With related children under 5 years .....	2	2	2	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	345	118	118	227	227	224
Nonfamily householder .....	167	52	52	115	115	115
65 years and over .....	7	—	—	7	7	7
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	1 067	328	328	739	739	707
Persons under 18 years .....	235	102	102	133	133	128
Related children under 18 years .....	233	100	100	133	133	128
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	141	71	71	70	70	65
Persons 65 years and over .....	14	7	7	7	7	7
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>						
Families .....	66	15	15	51	51	51
Percent below poverty level .....	29.7	36.6	36.6	28.2	28.2	28.5
Householder worked in 1989 .....	27	9	9	18	18	18
With related children under 18 years .....	40	9	9	31	31	31
With related children under 5 years .....	25	4	4	21	21	21
Married-couple families .....	44	12	12	34	34	34
Householder worked in 1989 .....	17	6	6	11	11	11
With related children under 18 years .....	27	6	6	21	21	21
With related children under 5 years .....	25	4	4	21	21	21
Female householder, no husband present .....	13	3	3	10	10	10
Householder worked in 1989 .....	3	3	3	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years .....	13	3	3	10	10	10
With related children under 5 years .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals .....	279	90	90	189	189	184
Nonfamily householder .....	125	30	30	95	95	95
65 years and over .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons .....	477	154	154	323	323	320
Percent below poverty level .....	44.7	47.0	47.0	43.7	43.7	45.3
Persons under 18 years .....	56	26	26	30	30	30
Related children under 18 years .....	54	24	24	30	30	30
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	19	12	12	7	7	7
Persons 65 years and over .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>						
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	302	95	95	207	207	207
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	554	159	159	395	395	392

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

(Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Clay County, MN				Cass County, ND		
	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	Minnesota (pt.)	Total	Moorhead city	North Dakota (pt.)	Total	Fargo city
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>							
All persons	1 692	980	980	772	712	712	492
Native	1 496	873	873	677	623	623	433
Foreign born	196	107	107	95	89	89	59
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>							
Linguistically isolated households	78	47	47	37	31	31	12
Persons 5 years and over	1 412	833	833	653	579	579	400
Speak a language other than English	855	559	559	482	296	296	188
Do not speak English "very well"	359	258	258	227	101	101	64
In linguistically isolated households	217	147	147	128	70	70	25
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	675	430	430	344	245	245	178
Preprimary school	61	34	34	32	27	27	19
Public school	48	32	32	32	16	16	8
Elementary or high school	506	307	307	234	199	199	142
Public school	486	307	307	234	179	179	122
College	108	89	89	78	19	19	17
Public college	102	83	83	72	19	19	17
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>							
Persons 25 years and over	605	302	302	229	303	303	200
Less than 9th grade	183	119	119	85	64	64	28
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	91	55	55	44	36	36	31
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	119	63	63	44	56	56	41
Some college, no degree	112	45	45	43	67	67	37
Associate degree	46	12	12	5	34	34	19
Bachelor's degree	38	8	8	8	30	30	30
Graduate or professional degree	16	-	-	-	16	16	14
Percent high school graduate or higher	54.7	42.4	42.4	43.7	67.0	67.0	70.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	8.9	2.6	2.6	3.5	15.2	15.2	22.0
<b>FERTILITY</b>							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	2 035	2 120	2 120	2 114	1 928	1 928	1 878
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>							
Persons 5 years and over	1 412	833	833	653	579	579	400
Same house	411	221	221	115	190	190	131
Different house in United States	969	592	592	518	377	377	260
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	333	179	179	159	154	154	111
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	108	50	50	36	58	58	-
Different MSA/PMSA	256	145	145	118	111	111	97
Not in an MSA/PMSA	272	218	218	205	54	54	52
Abroad	32	20	20	20	12	12	9
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>							
Workers 16 years and over	450	232	232	185	218	218	149
Car, truck, or van	352	158	158	119	194	194	133
Drove alone	250	107	107	80	143	143	90
Carpooled	102	51	51	39	51	51	43
Public transportation	8	8	8	8	-	-	-
Other means	69	53	53	47	16	16	16
Worked at home	21	13	13	11	8	8	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.8	17.1	17.1	18.1	14.4	14.4	13.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	425	230	230	185	195	195	131
Central city	334	165	165	154	169	169	131
Outside central city	91	65	65	31	26	26	-
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	25	2	2	-	23	23	18
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>							
Persons 16 years and over	904	540	540	441	364	364	254
In labor force	560	337	337	283	223	223	149
Employed	453	232	232	185	221	221	149
Unemployed	107	105	105	98	2	2	-
Percent of civilian labor force	19.1	31.2	31.2	34.6	9	9	-
Females 16 years and over	439	224	224	178	215	215	157
Employed	173	80	80	61	93	93	71
Unemployed	22	22	22	22	-	-	-
With own children under 6 years	148	78	78	71	70	70	56
In labor force	47	24	24	22	23	23	21
With own children 6 to 17 years only	82	51	51	32	31	31	14
In labor force	69	38	38	24	31	31	14
Persons 16 to 19 years	162	142	142	123	20	20	13
Not enrolled in school	61	54	54	48	7	7	-
Unemployed or not in labor force	55	48	48	42	7	7	-
Not high school graduate	45	38	38	36	7	7	-
Employed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	20	20	20	18	-	-	-
Not in labor force	25	18	18	18	7	7	-
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	621	384	384	313	237	237	147
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	445	261	261	210	184	184	109
50 to 52 weeks	164	51	51	35	113	113	65
<b>DISABILITY</b>							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	862	524	524	433	338	338	239
With a mobility or self-care limitation	39	31	31	27	8	8	6
With a mobility limitation	25	19	19	17	6	6	6
In labor force	11	11	11	11	-	-	-
With a self-care limitation	26	24	24	22	2	2	-
With a work disability	89	70	70	61	19	19	19
In labor force	51	38	38	37	13	13	13
Prevented from working	33	27	27	19	6	6	6
No work disability	773	454	454	372	319	319	220
In labor force	503	293	293	246	210	210	136
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	21	10	10	2	11	11	-
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2	2	2	2	-	-	-
With a mobility limitation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With a self-care limitation	2	2	2	2	-	-	-

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA		Clay County, MN		Cass County, ND	
	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	Minnesota (pt.)	Total	Moorhead city	North Dakota (pt.)	Fargo city
<b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Employed persons 16 years and over	453	232	232	185	221	149
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	38	18	18	16	20	13
Professional specialty occupations	65	10	10	8	55	53
Technicians and related support occupations	17	6	6	6	11	9
Sales occupations	49	17	17	15	32	26
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	32	16	16	13	16	11
Private household occupations	2	2	2	1	-	-
Protective service occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service occupations, except protective and household	117	63	63	56	54	37
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	61	48	48	28	13	-
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	23	7	7	5	16	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	41	39	39	33	2	-
Transportation and material moving occupations	6	6	6	4	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2	-	-	-	2	-
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>						
Households	381	224	224	176	157	103
Less than \$5,000	44	38	38	32	6	6
\$5,000 to \$9,999	85	45	45	41	40	32
\$10,000 to \$14,999	75	45	45	30	30	22
\$15,000 to \$24,999	56	43	43	37	13	-
\$25,000 to \$34,999	60	35	35	27	25	20
\$35,000 to \$49,999	44	16	16	9	28	17
\$50,000 to \$74,999	13	-	-	-	13	6
\$75,000 to \$99,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100,000 or more	4	2	2	-	2	-
Median (dollars)	14 007	13 182	13 182	12 917	15 781	12 109
Mean (dollars)	20 571	17 089	17 089	14 907	25 540	21 913
Families	305	183	183	139	122	76
Median income (dollars)	15 150	12 898	12 898	12 847	31 250	31 136
Per capita income (dollars)	4 919	4 003	4 003	3 448	6 181	5 174
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>						
Households	381	224	224	176	157	103
With earnings	338	195	195	149	143	97
Mean earnings (dollars)	18 307	12 409	12 409	12 317	26 349	21 846
With Social Security income	27	13	13	5	14	6
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 297	3 280	3 280	2 028	5 242	4 200
With public assistance income	123	110	110	97	13	11
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	6 185	6 359	6 359	6 680	4 717	4 632
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>						
Families (dollars)	21 793	16 132	16 132	15 318	30 283	26 185
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 051	16 139	16 139	15 053	29 836	24 145
Married-couple families (dollars)	25 285	19 316	19 316	18 942	32 191	28 196
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 890	20 534	20 534	19 806	32 839	27 773
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	14 592	12 056	12 056	11 441	20 552	20 552
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 901	9 973	9 973	8 741	9 632	9 632
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>						
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>						
Families	305	183	183	139	122	76
Householder worked in 1989	225	130	130	91	95	49
With related children under 18 years	244	159	159	124	85	55
With related children under 5 years	162	86	86	71	76	55
Married-couple families	220	118	118	85	102	56
Householder worked in 1989	187	101	101	73	86	40
With related children under 18 years	174	100	100	76	74	44
With related children under 5 years	127	62	62	51	65	44
Female householder, no husband present	67	47	47	39	20	20
Householder worked in 1989	28	19	19	11	9	9
With related children under 18 years	52	41	41	33	11	11
With related children under 5 years	28	17	17	13	11	11
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	148	80	80	72	68	54
Nonfamily householder	76	41	41	37	35	27
65 years and over	10	2	2	-	8	-
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 628	937	937	729	691	471
Persons under 18 years	869	507	507	390	362	245
Related children under 18 years	862	500	500	383	362	245
Related children 5 to 17 years	582	353	353	264	229	153
Persons 65 years and over	21	10	10	2	11	-
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>						
Families	123	94	94	83	29	27
Percent below poverty level	40.3	51.4	51.4	59.7	23.8	35.5
Householder worked in 1989	49	47	47	36	2	-
With related children under 18 years	115	92	92	71	23	21
With related children under 5 years	73	50	50	42	23	21
Married-couple families	60	42	42	36	18	16
Householder worked in 1989	32	30	30	24	2	-
With related children under 18 years	52	40	40	34	12	10
With related children under 5 years	39	27	27	23	12	10
Female householder, no husband present	48	37	37	32	11	11
Householder worked in 1989	10	10	10	5	-	-
With related children under 18 years	48	37	37	32	11	11
With related children under 5 years	27	16	16	12	11	11
Unrelated individuals	51	38	38	36	13	13
Nonfamily householder	10	10	10	10	-	-
65 years and over	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons	685	491	491	436	194	176
Percent below poverty level	42.1	52.4	52.4	59.8	28.1	37.4
Persons under 18 years	398	297	297	262	101	87
Related children under 18 years	391	290	290	255	101	87
Related children 5 to 17 years	243	191	191	169	52	46
Persons 65 years and over	2	2	2	2	-	-
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>						
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	262	191	191	160	71	71
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	875	612	612	526	263	194

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA		Clay County, MN		Cass County, ND	
		Minnesota (pt.)	Total	Moorhead city	North Dakota (pt.)	Total
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>						
<b>All persons</b>	148 470	48 313	48 313	30 576	100 157	100 157
Native	147 056	47 834	47 834	30 198	99 222	99 222
Foreign born	1 414	479	479	378	935	935
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>						
Linguistically isolated households	245	81	81	36	164	164
Persons 5 years and over	137 936	45 085	45 085	28 620	92 851	92 851
Speak a language other than English	5 205	1 767	1 767	1 052	3 438	3 438
Do not speak English "very well"	1 220	432	432	212	788	788
In linguistically isolated households	334	96	96	43	238	238
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>						
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	47 837	17 458	17 458	12 542	30 379	30 379
Primary school	2 642	779	779	490	1 863	1 863
Public school	1 830	631	631	379	1 199	1 199
Elementary or high school	23 533	7 802	7 802	4 065	15 731	15 731
Public school	22 086	7 260	7 260	3 640	14 826	14 826
College	21 662	8 877	8 877	7 987	12 785	12 785
Public college	18 853	6 715	6 715	5 889	12 138	12 138
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>						
Persons 25 years and over	87 255	27 076	27 076	15 861	60 179	60 179
Less than 9th grade	6 737	2 906	2 906	1 349	3 831	3 831
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	6 063	2 223	2 223	1 151	3 840	3 840
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	23 252	7 973	7 973	3 914	15 279	15 279
Some college, no degree	19 880	5 546	5 546	3 446	14 334	14 334
Associate degree	9 566	2 573	2 573	1 532	6 993	6 993
Bachelor's degree	15 969	4 149	4 149	3 071	11 820	11 820
Graduate or professional degree	5 788	1 706	1 706	1 398	4 082	4 082
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.3	81.1	81.1	84.2	87.3	87.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	24.9	21.6	21.6	28.2	26.4	26.4
<b>FERTILITY</b>						
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 035	1 007	1 007	775	1 048	1 048
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>						
Persons 5 years and over	137 936	45 085	45 085	28 620	92 851	92 851
Same house	68 030	24 468	24 468	12 692	43 562	43 562
Different house in United States	69 292	20 427	20 427	15 763	48 865	48 865
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	27 362	6 413	6 413	5 261	20 949	20 949
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	10 202	3 706	3 706	1 496	6 496	6 496
Different MSA/PMSA	11 273	3 071	3 071	2 589	8 202	8 202
Not in an MSA/PMSA	20 455	7 237	7 237	6 417	13 218	13 218
Abroad	614	190	190	165	424	424
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>						
Workers 16 years and over	76 771	23 367	23 367	15 271	53 404	53 404
By truck, or van	66 593	19 117	19 117	12 318	47 476	47 476
Drove alone	58 499	16 610	16 610	10 907	41 889	41 889
Carpooled	8 094	2 507	2 507	1 411	5 587	5 587
Public transportation	744	195	195	182	549	549
Other means	6 147	2 734	2 734	2 245	3 413	3 413
Worked at home	3 287	1 321	1 321	526	1 966	1 966
Asian travel time to work (minutes)	14.6	15.4	15.4	13.1	14.2	14.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	73 979	22 330	22 330	14 673	51 649	51 649
Central city	62 325	18 047	18 047	13 885	44 278	44 278
Outside central city	11 654	4 283	4 283	788	7 371	7 371
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	2 792	1 037	1 037	598	1 755	1 755
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>						
Persons 16 years and over	115 543	37 706	37 706	24 624	77 837	77 837
In labor force	81 543	25 113	25 113	16 337	56 430	56 430
Employed	77 511	23 631	23 631	15 448	53 880	53 880
Unemployed	3 636	1 380	1 380	820	2 256	2 256
Percent of civilian labor force	4.5	5.5	5.5	5.0	4.0	4.0
Families 16 years and over	59 454	20 167	20 167	13 638	39 287	39 287
Employed	37 335	11 814	11 814	8 104	25 521	25 521
Unemployed	1 464	470	470	330	994	994
With own children under 6 years	9 316	2 765	2 765	1 736	6 551	6 551
In labor force	7 045	2 050	2 050	1 289	4 995	4 995
With own children 6 to 17 years only	9 452	3 136	3 136	1 693	6 316	6 316
In labor force	7 964	2 624	2 624	1 452	5 340	5 340
Persons 16 to 19 years	10 538	4 463	4 463	3 445	6 075	6 075
Not enrolled in school	1 046	248	248	140	798	798
Unemployed or not in labor force	239	48	48	25	191	191
Not high school graduate	307	85	85	50	222	222
Employed	160	58	58	36	102	102
Unemployed	44	9	9	5	35	35
Not in labor force	103	18	18	5	85	85
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	93 059	29 311	29 311	19 559	63 748	63 748
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	64 855	18 998	18 998	11 907	45 857	45 857
50 to 52 weeks	43 588	11 696	11 696	6 915	31 892	31 892
<b>DISABILITY</b>						
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	98 759	31 566	31 566	20 904	67 193	67 193
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 179	749	749	446	1 430	1 430
With a mobility limitation	1 185	458	458	286	727	727
In labor force	389	207	207	155	182	182
With a self-care limitation	1 527	516	516	303	1 011	1 011
With a work disability	6 199	2 157	2 157	1 342	4 042	4 042
In labor force	3 220	1 118	1 118	707	2 102	2 102
Prevented from working	2 353	783	783	459	1 570	1 570
a work disability	92 560	29 409	29 409	19 562	63 151	63 151
In labor force	76 072	23 200	23 200	15 206	52 872	52 872
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	14 647	5 453	5 453	3 240	9 194	9 194
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 373	938	938	537	1 435	1 435
With a mobility limitation	1 623	635	635	379	988	988
With a self-care limitation	1 463	571	571	308	892	892

**Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA		Clay County, MN		Cass County, ND	
	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	Minnesota (pt.)	Total	Moorhead city	North Dakota (pt.)	Fargo city
<b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	77 511	23 631	23 631	15 448	53 880	39 383
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	8 811	2 342	2 342	1 654	6 469	4 959
Professional specialty occupations .....	11 475	3 484	3 484	2 635	7 991	6 633
Technicians and related support occupations .....	2 762	672	672	443	2 090	1 642
Sales occupations .....	10 817	3 134	3 134	2 234	7 683	5 981
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	13 003	4 183	4 183	2 965	8 820	6 528
Private household occupations .....	250	101	101	71	149	103
Protective service occupations .....	677	260	260	184	417	307
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	11 654	4 019	4 019	2 782	7 635	5 548
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	2 346	903	903	114	1 443	391
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	6 669	1 954	1 954	970	4 715	2 872
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	2 910	756	756	421	2 154	1 517
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	3 389	989	989	507	2 400	1 608
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	2 748	834	834	468	1 914	1 294
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>						
Households .....	56 500	16 908	16 908	10 581	39 592	29 556
Less than \$5,000 .....	2 995	955	955	626	2 040	1 689
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	6 212	2 165	2 165	1 537	4 047	3 318
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	5 986	1 871	1 871	1 285	4 115	3 258
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	11 114	3 077	3 077	1 845	8 037	6 151
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	10 047	2 825	2 825	1 648	7 222	5 157
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	10 417	3 209	3 209	1 869	7 208	4 913
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	6 685	2 093	2 093	1 322	4 592	3 293
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	1 689	455	455	289	1 234	911
\$100,000 or more .....	1 355	258	258	160	1 097	866
Median (dollars) .....	26 873	26 348	26 348	24 984	27 074	25 671
Mean (dollars) .....	32 574	30 896	30 896	30 315	33 290	32 638
Families .....	36 592	11 554	11 554	6 680	25 038	17 214
Median income (dollars) .....	34 202	33 579	33 579	34 441	34 499	34 689
Per capita income (dollars) .....	12 668	11 128	11 128	10 935	13 411	13 778
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>						
Households .....	56 500	16 908	16 908	10 581	39 592	29 556
With earnings .....	48 122	13 692	13 692	8 581	34 430	25 498
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	31 695	30 633	30 633	29 976	32 118	31 538
With Social Security income .....	12 686	4 727	4 727	2 800	7 959	5 805
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	7 723	7 636	7 636	7 864	7 775	7 838
With public assistance income .....	2 553	1 064	1 064	706	1 489	1 177
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	4 054	4 350	4 350	4 184	3 842	3 833
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>						
Families (dollars) .....	39 779	37 533	37 533	38 298	40 815	41 752
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	39 759	37 385	37 385	37 494	40 813	41 399
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	43 025	40 594	40 594	42 747	44 151	45 877
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	44 508	42 117	42 117	44 155	45 565	47 264
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	17 612	15 854	15 854	14 501	18 348	17 899
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	14 231	12 943	12 943	12 182	14 806	13 889
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>						
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>						
Families .....	36 458	11 433	11 433	6 599	25 025	17 186
Householder worked in 1989 .....	31 438	9 496	9 510	5 348	21 942	14 958
With related children under 18 years .....	19 488	6 014	6 030	3 469	13 474	9 034
With related children under 5 years .....	8 482	2 518	2 503	1 569	5 964	4 195
Married-couple families .....	31 235	9 838	9 807	5 493	21 397	14 352
Householder worked in 1989 .....	27 217	8 285	8 275	4 510	18 932	12 657
With related children under 18 years .....	16 097	4 934	4 928	2 681	11 163	7 271
With related children under 5 years .....	7 406	2 149	2 131	1 314	5 257	3 628
Female householder, no husband present .....	4 010	1 174	1 197	862	2 836	2 206
Householder worked in 1989 .....	3 101	850	866	633	2 251	1 696
With related children under 18 years .....	2 848	890	904	688	1 958	1 488
With related children under 5 years .....	864	300	303	232	564	460
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	27 842	8 016	8 018	6 246	19 826	17 181
Nonfamily householder .....	19 771	5 236	5 238	3 815	14 559	12 358
65 years and over .....	5 461	2 062	2 053	1 299	3 399	2 670
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	140 318	44 185	44 187	26 766	96 133	68 013
Persons under 18 years .....	36 017	11 623	11 623	6 479	24 394	15 586
Related children under 18 years .....	35 906	11 584	11 584	6 463	24 322	15 519
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	25 478	8 373	8 373	4 511	17 105	10 572
Persons 65 years and over .....	14 447	5 389	5 357	3 215	9 058	6 536
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>						
Families .....	2 672	926	935	609	1 746	1 236
Percent below poverty level .....	7.3	8.0	8.1	9.1	7.0	7.2
Householder worked in 1989 .....	1 820	594	605	400	1 226	868
With related children under 18 years .....	1 992	726	735	500	1 266	971
With related children under 5 years .....	978	343	341	227	635	485
Married-couple families .....	1 244	354	354	155	890	497
Householder worked in 1989 .....	892	259	259	122	633	355
With related children under 18 years .....	753	231	231	103	522	336
With related children under 5 years .....	467	152	152	80	315	204
Female householder, no husband present .....	1 244	493	502	405	751	646
Householder worked in 1989 .....	774	277	288	240	497	427
With related children under 18 years .....	1 151	448	457	367	703	604
With related children under 5 years .....	467	166	164	135	301	264
Unrelated individuals .....	9 400	3 630	3 632	3 152	5 770	5 375
Nonfamily householder .....	5 097	1 731	1 733	1 364	3 366	3 106
65 years and over .....	1 219	545	545	301	674	545
Persons .....	17 180	6 375	6 386	4 794	10 805	8 784
Percent below poverty level .....	12.2	14.4	14.5	17.9	11.2	12.9
Persons under 18 years .....	3 655	1 347	1 347	797	2 308	1 614
Related children under 18 years .....	3 554	1 318	1 318	789	2 236	1 547
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	2 399	940	940	564	1 459	986
Persons 65 years and over .....	1 554	670	670	350	884	655
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>						
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	6 638	2 209	2 216	1 872	4 429	3 548
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	22 616	8 197	8 219	5 854	14 419	11 598

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	Minnesota (pt.)	Clay County, MN		North Dakota (pt.)	Cass County, ND			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Clay County, MN	
			Total	Moorhead city		Total	Fargo city	West Fargo city	Tract 205	Tract 301.02
All housing units.....	60 953	18 546	18 546	11 511	42 407	42 407	31 707	4 574	1 895	1 143
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>										
1989 to March 1990.....	1 390	169	169	140	1 221	1 221	1 021	74	33	4
1985 to 1988.....	5 380	862	862	710	4 518	4 518	3 897	309	161	20
1980 to 1984.....	5 796	1 303	1 303	739	4 493	4 493	3 310	715	78	157
1970 to 1979.....	16 934	5 222	5 222	2 927	11 712	11 712	8 054	1 809	412	387
1960 to 1969.....	8 913	3 433	3 433	2 458	5 380	5 380	3 828	926	447	178
1950 to 1959.....	8 682	3 292	3 292	2 525	5 390	5 390	4 388	492	553	111
1940 to 1949.....	3 356	1 173	1 173	774	2 183	2 183	1 693	83	117	88
1939 or earlier.....	10 602	3 092	3 092	1 238	7 510	7 510	5 516	166	94	198
<b>BEDROOMS</b>										
No bedroom.....	1 726	298	298	244	1 428	1 428	1 343	55	3	16
1 bedroom.....	8 920	2 326	2 326	1 697	6 594	6 594	5 748	616	170	182
2 bedrooms.....	19 320	5 263	5 263	3 681	14 057	14 057	11 719	1 224	503	403
3 bedrooms.....	19 184	6 914	6 914	3 794	12 270	12 270	7 736	1 783	676	383
4 bedrooms.....	9 694	3 097	3 097	1 748	6 597	6 597	4 136	801	435	132
5 or more bedrooms.....	2 109	648	648	347	1 461	1 461	1 025	95	108	27
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	1 549	261	261	243	1 288	1 288	1 125	163	60	18
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	754	122	122	102	632	632	510	118	17	15
Vacant condominium housing units.....	215	16	16	13	199	199	186	13	—	3
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	60 479	18 432	18 432	11 458	42 047	42 047	31 462	4 555	1 895	1 143
Source of water, public system or private company.....	56 159	15 298	15 298	11 389	40 861	40 861	31 613	4 559	1 848	1 129
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	54 224	15 206	15 206	11 394	39 018	39 018	31 574	4 567	1 849	1 099
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	243	95	95	12	148	148	60	7	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	61	45	45	—	16	16	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	98	27	27	12	71	71	52	7	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	57 771	17 490	17 490	11 063	40 281	40 281	30 145	4 430	1 852	1 000
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>										
Utility gas.....	19 341	5 146	5 146	4 313	14 195	14 195	12 334	1 794	808	453
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	2 163	998	998	235	1 165	1 165	448	59	50	46
Electricity.....	23 792	5 839	5 839	3 898	17 953	17 953	12 789	2 063	539	284
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	10 652	4 702	4 702	2 250	5 950	5 950	3 876	402	412	208
All other fuels.....	1 465	721	721	285	744	744	469	69	35	9
No fuel used.....	358	84	84	82	274	274	229	43	8	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>										
None.....	4 019	1 396	1 396	1 056	2 623	2 623	2 317	183	137	78
1.....	18 905	5 543	5 543	3 889	13 362	13 362	11 018	1 274	554	377
2.....	24 141	7 275	7 275	4 412	16 866	16 866	12 446	1 955	831	361
3 or more.....	10 706	3 276	3 276	1 706	7 430	7 430	4 364	1 018	330	184
Vehicles per household.....	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	34 021	11 948	11 948	6 664	22 073	22 073	14 497	2 832	1 339	687
1989 to March 1990.....	3 395	934	934	620	2 461	2 461	1 763	299	123	54
1985 to 1988.....	8 412	2 644	2 644	1 682	5 768	5 768	3 936	834	337	166
1980 to 1984.....	5 580	1 775	1 775	1 096	3 805	3 805	2 336	611	249	55
1970 to 1979.....	8 863	3 312	3 312	1 489	5 551	5 551	3 424	800	300	253
1969 or earlier.....	7 771	3 283	3 283	1 777	4 488	4 488	3 038	288	330	159
Renter-occupied housing units.....	23 750	5 542	5 542	4 399	18 208	18 208	15 648	1 598	513	313
1989 to March 1990.....	12 198	2 805	2 805	2 442	9 393	9 393	8 370	711	264	156
1985 to 1988.....	7 680	1 666	1 666	1 258	6 014	6 014	5 175	562	177	99
1980 to 1984.....	2 006	643	643	431	1 363	1 363	1 025	190	45	52
1970 to 1979.....	1 367	282	282	174	1 085	1 085	812	120	27	6
1969 or earlier.....	499	146	146	94	353	353	266	15	—	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
No telephone in unit.....	1 501	501	501	333	1 000	1 000	803	86	12	41
Householder 65 years and over.....	10 549	3 974	3 974	2 344	6 575	6 575	4 868	447	481	226
Owner-occupied housing units.....	6 855	2 828	2 828	1 566	4 027	4 027	2 765	239	364	152
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	57	35	35	—	22	22	8	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	167	70	70	15	97	97	72	—	—	23
No vehicle available.....	2 162	817	817	569	1 345	1 345	1 155	86	91	49
Complete plumbing facilities.....	57 612	17 418	17 418	11 051	40 194	40 194	30 093	4 423	1 852	1 000
1.00 or less persons per room.....	56 544	16 974	16 974	10 740	39 570	39 570	29 615	4 334	1 844	948
1.01 or more persons per room.....	1 068	444	444	311	624	624	478	89	8	52
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	159	72	72	12	87	87	52	7	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	155	68	68	12	87	87	52	7	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	41 406	37 471	37 471	39 700	43 535	43 535	45 095	39 973	50 268	32 030
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	18 505	14 929	14 929	14 265	19 593	19 593	19 325	20 463	15 321	16 242
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	8 305	3 030	3 030	2 261	5 275	5 275	4 561	316	186	176
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 510	650	650	217	860	860	524	49	22	62
Renter-occupied housing units.....	6 795	2 380	2 380	2 044	4 415	4 415	4 037	267	164	114

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Clay County, MN—Con.			Moorhead city, Clay County, MN						
	Tract 301.03	Tract 301.04	Tract 301.05	Tract 201	Tract 202.01	Tract 202.02	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 206
All housing units.....	1 195	1 400	1 381	1 919	73	1 179	1 551	1 041	1 886	2 209
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>										
1989 to March 1990.....	57	12	9	—	—	—	11	7	33	19
1985 to 1988.....	350	42	31	28	—	3	35	—	161	105
1980 to 1984.....	320	125	109	114	—	23	95	—	78	50
1970 to 1979.....	390	480	553	725	—	298	218	187	412	444
1960 to 1969.....	69	208	214	265	9	201	242	301	443	884
1950 to 1959.....	7	166	178	578	—	232	183	276	548	672
1940 to 1949.....	2	59	61	120	15	247	157	73	117	27
1939 or earlier.....	—	308	226	89	49	175	610	197	94	8
<b>BEDROOMS</b>										
No bedroom.....	37	6	10	10	14	27	53	25	3	74
1 bedroom.....	113	68	86	93	41	394	330	158	170	360
2 bedrooms.....	512	293	252	610	18	290	599	377	501	637
3 bedrooms.....	355	612	614	787	—	339	416	336	672	734
4 bedrooms.....	157	341	327	373	—	110	115	134	432	333
5 or more bedrooms.....	21	80	92	46	—	19	38	11	108	71
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	48	—	5	41	—	45	15	—	60	29
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	58	—	—	6	—	14	7	—	17	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	9	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 191	1 398	1 369	1 919	73	1 161	1 538	1 041	1 886	2 193
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 194	770	443	1 919	73	1 179	1 551	1 041	1 848	2 199
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 192	772	407	1 919	73	1 179	1 551	1 041	1 849	2 199
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	6	12	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	7	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 128	1 302	1 245	1 842	68	1 133	1 447	1 020	1 843	2 146
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>										
Utility gas.....	236	40	70	965	18	300	586	397	806	904
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	9	144	153	25	—	32	49	35	50	25
Electricity.....	859	452	562	322	30	363	353	360	536	806
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	11	594	369	487	6	363	388	206	408	344
All other fuels.....	13	70	91	43	14	60	49	22	35	30
No fuel used.....	—	2	—	—	—	15	22	—	8	37
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>										
None.....	97	31	38	77	—	291	228	69	137	132
1.....	426	260	261	597	50	426	591	404	554	726
2.....	476	660	581	835	18	303	479	346	822	906
3 or more.....	129	351	365	333	—	113	149	201	330	382
Vehicles per household.....	1.6	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.8
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	551	1 158	1 068	1 526	11	622	673	388	1 330	1 204
1989 to March 1990.....	82	65	88	129	—	54	51	55	119	79
1985 to 1988.....	303	248	217	409	—	121	122	101	337	177
1980 to 1984.....	117	200	135	229	—	82	90	50	246	193
1970 to 1979.....	42	370	341	442	6	140	143	72	300	258
1969 or earlier.....	7	275	287	317	5	225	267	110	328	499
Renter-occupied housing units.....	577	144	177	316	57	511	774	632	513	940
1989 to March 1990.....	304	37	46	141	24	134	467	496	264	576
1985 to 1988.....	211	60	82	108	9	185	149	101	177	286
1980 to 1984.....	62	26	31	43	18	121	74	7	45	52
1970 to 1979.....	—	8	7	16	—	69	31	10	27	19
1969 or earlier.....	—	13	11	8	6	2	53	18	—	7
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
No telephone in unit.....	14	23	33	56	—	30	76	55	12	70
Householder 65 years and over.....	153	239	248	235	11	461	392	108	481	432
Owner-occupied housing units.....	53	202	215	193	5	226	235	98	364	344
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	7	8	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	45	25	30	21	—	203	119	17	91	51
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 128	1 298	1 233	1 842	68	1 133	1 437	1 020	1 843	2 146
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 084	1 268	1 212	1 816	68	1 117	1 374	984	1 835	2 039
1.01 or more persons per room.....	44	30	21	26	—	16	63	36	8	107
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	4	12	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	12	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	47 346	37 871	40 903	32 705	13 200	30 739	32 847	40 308	50 247	42 784
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	13 845	16 604	21 993	16 784	19 480	11 716	14 159	13 164	15 321	14 655
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	259	123	121	204	9	301	381	392	186	479
Owner-occupied housing units.....	6	85	87	105	—	31	15	—	22	7
Renter-occupied housing units.....	253	38	34	99	9	270	366	392	164	472

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Moorhead city, Clay County, MN—Con				Remainder of Clay County, MN				
	Tract 301.02 (pt.)	Tract 301.03 (pt.)	Tract 301.04 (pt.)	Tract 301.05 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 301.02 (pt.)	Tract 301.03 (pt.)	Tract 301.04 (pt.)	Tract 301.05 (pt.)
All housing units.....	19	1 178	169	287	9	1 124	17	1 231	1 094
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>									
1989 to March 1990.....	—	57	9	4	—	4	—	3	5
1985 to 1988.....	9	350	5	14	—	11	—	37	17
1980 to 1984.....	—	320	43	16	—	157	—	82	93
1970 to 1979.....	6	388	109	140	—	381	2	371	413
1960 to 1969.....	—	59	—	54	—	178	10	208	160
1950 to 1959.....	—	4	3	29	5	111	3	163	149
1940 to 1949.....	—	—	—	18	—	88	2	59	43
1939 or earlier.....	4	—	—	12	—	194	—	308	214
<b>BEDROOMS</b>									
No bedroom.....	—	37	—	1	—	16	—	6	9
1 bedroom.....	9	113	—	29	—	173	—	68	57
2 bedrooms.....	6	512	40	91	2	397	—	253	161
3 bedrooms.....	2	346	68	94	4	381	9	544	520
4 bedrooms.....	—	149	57	45	3	132	8	284	282
5 or more bedrooms.....	2	21	4	27	—	25	—	76	65
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	48	—	5	—	18	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	58	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	9	—	4	—	3	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	19	1 174	169	285	9	1 124	17	1 229	1 084
Source of water, public system or private company.....	19	1 178	167	215	—	1 110	16	603	228
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	13	1 178	167	225	—	1 086	14	605	182
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	10
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	5
Occupied housing units.....	15	1 111	167	271	9	985	17	1 135	974
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>									
Utility gas.....	—	234	38	65	2	453	2	2	5
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	—	7	1	11	—	46	2	143	142
Electricity.....	13	851	117	147	3	271	8	335	415
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	2	6	2	38	4	206	5	592	331
All other fuels.....	—	13	9	10	—	9	—	61	81
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>									
None.....	13	97	—	12	—	65	—	31	26
1.....	—	421	20	100	—	377	5	240	161
2.....	—	470	118	115	9	361	6	542	466
3 or more.....	2	123	29	44	—	182	6	322	321
Vehicles per household.....	.7	1.6	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.3
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	6	536	158	208	9	681	15	1 000	860
1989 to March 1990.....	—	82	19	32	4	54	—	46	56
1985 to 1988.....	—	301	51	63	—	166	2	197	154
1980 to 1984.....	—	115	48	43	3	55	2	152	92
1970 to 1979.....	6	38	40	44	—	247	4	330	297
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	—	26	2	159	7	275	261
Renter-occupied housing units.....	9	575	9	63	—	304	2	135	114
1989 to March 1990.....	9	302	7	22	—	147	2	30	24
1985 to 1988.....	—	211	2	30	—	99	—	58	52
1980 to 1984.....	—	62	—	9	—	52	—	26	22
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	8	5
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	11
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
No telephone in unit.....	9	14	3	8	—	32	—	20	25
Householder 65 years and over.....	13	152	2	57	—	213	1	237	191
Owner-occupied housing units.....	4	52	—	45	—	148	1	202	170
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6
No telephone in unit.....	9	—	—	—	—	14	—	7	8
No vehicle available.....	13	45	—	9	—	36	—	25	21
Complete plumbing facilities.....	15	1 111	167	269	9	985	17	1 131	964
1.00 or less persons per room.....	15	1 067	161	264	9	933	17	1 107	948
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	44	6	5	—	52	—	24	16
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	10
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	10
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	24 817	47 619	40 556	34 243	53 308	32 093	37 587	37 447	42 514
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	21 242	13 752	13 010	19 392	—	16 094	40 584	16 844	23 430
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	4	259	9	37	—	172	—	114	84
Owner-occupied housing units.....	4	6	4	23	—	58	—	81	64
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	253	5	14	—	114	—	33	20

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Clay County, MN—Con.		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Cass County, ND							
	Tract 302.01	Tract 302.02	Tract 3	Tract 101.02	Tract 101.03	Tract 102.01	Tract 102.02	Tract 103.02	Tract 404	Tract 405
All housing units	1 947	1 613	386	56	2 770	1 311	2 478	1 456	976	1 265
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>										
1989 to March 1990	5	12	—	—	330	12	19	274	26	100
1985 to 1988	59	28	10	15	1 016	72	85	658	88	181
1980 to 1984	140	92	53	7	676	189	203	194	182	79
1970 to 1979	562	566	158	6	691	600	954	272	388	602
1960 to 1969	257	158	129	—	29	198	726	16	101	123
1950 to 1959	184	152	17	16	7	161	324	18	55	30
1940 to 1949	124	83	—	—	—	34	49	—	27	49
1939 or earlier	616	522	19	12	21	45	118	24	109	101
<b>BEDROOMS</b>										
No bedroom	11	12	—	—	85	22	33	22	—	—
1 bedroom	193	138	126	—	500	232	343	40	2	128
2 bedrooms	420	349	247	6	1 281	231	790	422	144	151
3 bedrooms	909	753	13	36	733	527	861	483	456	590
4 bedrooms	337	303	—	14	162	251	413	424	330	340
5 or more bedrooms	77	58	—	—	9	48	38	65	44	56
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	57	58	48	106	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	5	—	—	9	12	97	27	—	7
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	12	—	2
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 926	1 585	386	56	2 751	1 311	2 465	1 456	976	1 255
Source of water, public system or private company	1 054	898	386	43	2 750	1 291	2 478	1 408	663	885
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 035	890	386	18	2 770	1 287	2 473	1 400	507	455
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	30	17	—	—	—	—	7	—	5	3
Owner-occupied housing units	21	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	10	—	—	—	—	7	—	3	—
Occupied housing units	1 828	1 479	360	52	2 552	1 264	2 419	1 403	941	1 191
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>										
Utility gas	340	29	222	5	785	329	1 182	632	69	18
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	267	163	16	6	28	24	27	17	89	70
Electricity	513	396	84	19	1 640	772	843	742	596	912
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	582	732	—	22	28	113	299	12	146	154
All other fuels	126	159	24	—	24	19	39	—	41	37
No fuel used	—	—	14	—	47	7	29	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>										
None	113	105	—	—	99	26	133	22	3	63
1	506	365	213	9	873	353	736	280	99	241
2	817	662	108	25	1 196	593	970	826	459	523
3 or more	392	347	39	18	384	292	580	275	380	364
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.3	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.1
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 502	1 217	27	43	995	881	1 295	1 060	895	971
1989 to March 1990	83	71	7	—	113	81	137	294	125	130
1985 to 1988	223	220	20	11	394	202	331	569	261	242
1980 to 1984	218	157	—	20	318	202	227	87	187	177
1970 to 1979	504	441	—	—	170	320	388	86	232	328
1969 or earlier	474	328	—	12	—	76	212	24	90	94
Renter-occupied housing units	326	262	333	9	1 557	383	1 124	343	46	220
1989 to March 1990	93	67	172	—	1 133	173	485	241	34	108
1985 to 1988	105	94	161	—	409	189	335	84	6	99
1980 to 1984	56	56	—	9	15	14	176	7	3	7
1970 to 1979	55	34	—	—	—	7	113	6	—	6
1969 or earlier	17	11	—	—	—	—	15	5	3	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
No telephone in unit	65	26	5	—	66	31	48	—	2	10
Householder 65 years and over	574	414	—	12	122	98	298	82	79	244
Owner-occupied housing units	448	293	—	12	57	86	127	62	74	112
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	12	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	16	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
No vehicle available	76	90	—	—	16	—	70	16	—	61
Complete plumbing facilities	1 807	1 454	360	52	2 552	1 264	2 412	1 403	936	1 191
1.00 or less persons per room	1 778	1 442	351	52	2 450	1 244	2 374	1 389	929	1 183
1.01 or more persons per room	29	12	9	—	102	20	38	14	7	8
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	21	25	—	—	—	—	7	—	5	—
1.00 or less persons per room	21	25	—	—	—	—	7	—	5	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	31 780	31 636	9 487	43 144	34 242	40 604	41 906	59 858	43 526	53 094
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	17 918	16 131	12 317	22 014	20 807	24 256	19 155	27 147	23 032	25 269
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	193	206	173	—	404	72	211	51	46	35
Owner-occupied housing units	127	103	20	—	17	30	9	13	35	18
Renter-occupied housing units	66	103	153	—	387	42	202	38	11	17

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo city, Cass County, ND								
	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.02
All housing units .....	1 966	3 208	386	1 702	3 710	2 248	1 260	1 909	2 391
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990 .....	10	75	—	—	149	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 .....	91	340	10	44	192	58	51	135	165
1980 to 1984 .....	126	286	53	6	202	83	6	32	172
1970 to 1979 .....	594	1 033	158	181	339	819	364	199	476
1960 to 1969 .....	573	827	129	188	299	225	83	151	211
1950 to 1959 .....	407	607	17	579	563	431	28	88	505
1940 to 1949 .....	115	25	—	377	379	201	15	67	231
1939 or earlier .....	50	15	19	327	1 587	431	713	1 237	631
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom .....	—	71	—	33	396	144	217	85	65
1 bedroom .....	10	613	126	235	1 078	538	785	500	339
2 bedrooms .....	123	1 286	247	614	1 255	829	212	708	948
3 bedrooms .....	862	859	13	499	619	463	39	317	747
4 bedrooms .....	742	322	—	233	275	241	—	213	234
5 or more bedrooms .....	229	57	—	88	87	33	7	86	58
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units .....	—	144	—	32	51	26	—	65	13
Renter-occupied condominium housing units .....	—	29	—	—	10	12	—	9	9
Vacant condominium housing units .....	—	40	—	14	—	—	—	11	9
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities .....	1 966	3 203	386	1 689	3 640	2 206	1 240	1 889	2 374
Source of water, public system or private company .....	1 966	3 208	386	1 702	3 700	2 240	1 253	1 897	2 391
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	1 960	3 191	386	1 702	3 702	2 240	1 253	1 892	2 381
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	6	18	18	—	18	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	6	10	18	—	18	—
Occupied housing units .....	1 934	3 079	360	1 636	3 441	2 113	1 137	1 809	2 295
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas .....	1 301	1 389	222	721	1 675	892	254	849	1 126
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	7	49	16	26	117	43	18	49	18
Electricity .....	295	1 021	84	320	1 050	838	700	551	653
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	318	557	—	548	294	102	102	309	432
All other fuels .....	13	29	24	21	108	46	44	40	40
No fuel used .....	—	34	14	—	20	—	19	11	26
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None .....	22	297	—	134	371	195	517	132	182
1 .....	264	1 259	213	584	1 487	841	524	833	928
2 .....	1 095	1 163	108	620	1 144	768	84	662	889
3 or more .....	553	360	39	298	439	309	12	182	296
Vehicles per household .....	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	.6	1.5	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units .....	1 887	1 421	27	1 016	1 039	759	30	679	1 309
1989 to March 1990 .....	194	147	7	37	169	71	—	74	96
1985 to 1988 .....	438	401	20	225	226	173	6	114	275
1980 to 1984 .....	216	220	—	119	115	143	8	110	179
1970 to 1979 .....	589	318	—	230	260	191	16	174	322
1969 or earlier .....	450	335	—	405	269	181	—	207	437
Renter-occupied housing units .....	47	1 658	333	620	2 402	1 354	1 107	1 130	986
1989 to March 1990 .....	32	629	172	323	1 497	757	510	522	475
1985 to 1988 .....	—	615	161	211	613	345	276	434	402
1980 to 1984 .....	7	144	—	39	174	109	132	86	57
1970 to 1979 .....	—	221	—	22	66	134	160	57	25
1969 or earlier .....	8	49	—	25	52	9	29	31	27
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit .....	—	55	5	31	190	152	167	56	48
Householder 65 years and over .....	368	720	—	440	520	278	415	291	406
Owner-occupied housing units .....	360	235	—	367	274	140	6	162	330
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	—	19	—	—	12	8	22	8	3
No vehicle available .....	7	206	—	106	179	66	263	50	63
Complete plumbing facilities .....	1 934	3 079	360	1 630	3 431	2 095	1 137	1 791	2 295
1.00 or less persons per room .....	1 934	3 045	351	1 601	3 356	2 040	1 123	1 777	2 250
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	34	9	29	75	55	14	14	45
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	6	10	18	—	18	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	—	—	—	6	10	18	—	18	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	62 400	38 876	9 487	37 790	34 930	32 011	34 255	40 934	29 332
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	40 160	19 435	12 317	17 790	15 114	16 119	12 891	23 734	16 942
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	17	335	173	280	812	525	460	206	361
Owner-occupied housing units .....	17	83	20	57	48	47	9	11	59
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	252	153	223	764	478	451	195	302

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo city, Cass County, ND—Con.							
	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02	Tract 10	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.03 (pt.)	Tract 103.02 (pt.)	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 405 (pt.)
All housing units .....	2 251	3 281	3 758	9	1 985	1 441	—	202
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990 .....	—	108	62	—	287	274	—	56
1985 to 1988 .....	6	630	564	9	867	658	—	77
1980 to 1984 .....	23	752	1 021	—	357	191	—	—
1970 to 1979 .....	152	1 505	1 514	—	447	263	—	10
1960 to 1969 .....	378	140	544	—	14	16	—	50
1950 to 1959 .....	965	118	53	—	—	18	—	—
1940 to 1949 .....	267	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
1939 or earlier .....	460	12	—	—	13	21	—	—
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom .....	17	59	149	—	85	22	—	—
1 bedroom .....	131	257	516	—	459	40	—	121
2 bedrooms .....	629	1 667	1 656	—	1 083	422	—	40
3 bedrooms .....	949	705	821	4	331	473	—	35
4 bedrooms .....	409	507	503	5	27	419	—	6
5 or more bedrooms .....	116	86	113	—	—	65	—	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units .....	23	381	284	—	—	106	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units .....	—	244	163	—	—	27	—	7
Vacant condominium housing units .....	—	44	54	—	—	12	—	2
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities .....	2 251	3 281	3 713	9	1 972	1 441	—	202
Source of water, public system or private company .....	2 251	3 281	3 750	9	1 973	1 408	—	198
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	2 251	3 271	3 753	9	1 985	1 400	—	198
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units .....	2 203	3 158	3 625	5	1 805	1 388	—	157
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas .....	1 174	707	862	5	519	632	—	6
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	32	22	12	—	22	17	—	—
Electricity .....	295	2 274	2 648	—	1 188	727	—	145
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	666	81	65	—	21	12	—	—
All other fuels .....	29	35	19	—	15	—	—	6
No fuel used .....	7	39	19	—	40	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None .....	91	87	134	—	75	22	—	58
1 .....	704	1 034	1 301	—	697	280	—	69
2 .....	1 011	1 547	1 720	—	802	819	—	14
3 or more .....	397	490	470	5	231	267	—	16
Vehicles per household .....	1.8	1.8	1.7	4.0	1.7	2.0	—	9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units .....	1 656	1 469	1 775	5	344	1 045	—	36
1989 to March 1990 .....	154	193	275	—	40	294	—	12
1985 to 1988 .....	326	460	607	5	86	566	—	8
1980 to 1984 .....	182	398	421	—	138	87	—	—
1970 to 1979 .....	423	356	381	—	80	74	—	10
1969 or earlier .....	571	62	91	—	—	24	—	6
Renter-occupied housing units .....	547	1 689	1 850	—	1 461	343	—	121
1989 to March 1990 .....	183	929	952	—	1 080	241	—	68
1985 to 1988 .....	245	653	717	—	366	84	—	53
1980 to 1984 .....	58	86	111	—	15	7	—	—
1970 to 1979 .....	42	21	58	—	—	6	—	—
1969 or earlier .....	19	—	12	—	—	5	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit .....	10	13	17	—	59	—	—	—
Householder 65 years and over .....	527	212	428	—	66	82	—	115
Owner-occupied housing units .....	461	112	230	—	26	62	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available .....	63	28	50	—	—	16	—	58
Complete plumbing facilities .....	2 203	3 158	3 625	5	1 805	1 388	—	157
1.00 or less persons per room .....	2 194	3 113	3 561	5	1 734	1 374	—	157
1.01 or more persons per room .....	9	45	64	—	71	14	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	38 984	54 736	52 740	69 911	32 163	59 927	—	46 673
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	24 159	26 911	19 203	—	20 765	27 147	—	27 998
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	95	299	569	—	373	51	—	5
Owner-occupied housing units .....	54	38	59	—	9	13	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	41	261	510	—	364	38	—	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	West Fargo city, Cass County, ND				Remainder of Cass County, ND			
	Tract 101.03 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.03 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)
All housing units .....	785	1 290	2 473	26	—	47	—	21
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>								
1989 to March 1990 .....	43	12	19	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 .....	149	72	85	3	—	6	—	—
1980 to 1984 .....	319	185	203	8	—	7	—	4
1970 to 1979 .....	244	596	954	15	—	6	—	4
1960 to 1969 .....	15	185	726	—	—	—	—	13
1950 to 1959 .....	7	161	324	—	—	16	—	—
1940 to 1949 .....	—	34	49	—	—	—	—	—
1939 or earlier .....	8	45	113	—	—	12	—	—
<b>BEDROOMS</b>								
No bedroom .....	—	22	33	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom .....	41	232	343	—	—	—	—	—
2 bedrooms .....	198	231	790	5	—	6	—	—
3 bedrooms .....	402	506	861	14	—	32	—	21
4 bedrooms .....	135	251	408	7	—	9	—	—
5 or more bedrooms .....	9	48	38	—	—	—	—	—
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units .....	57	58	48	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units .....	9	12	97	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units .....	—	3	10	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
Complete kitchen facilities .....	779	1 290	2 460	26	—	47	—	21
Source of water, public system or private company .....	777	1 283	2 473	26	—	34	—	8
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	785	1 283	2 473	26	—	9	—	4
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units .....	747	1 243	2 414	26	—	47	—	21
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>								
Utility gas .....	266	329	1 182	17	—	—	—	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	6	24	27	2	—	6	—	—
Electricity .....	452	763	843	5	—	19	—	9
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	7	101	294	—	—	22	—	12
All other fuels .....	9	19	39	2	—	—	—	—
No fuel used .....	7	7	29	—	—	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>								
None .....	24	26	133	—	—	—	—	—
1 .....	176	353	736	9	—	9	—	—
2 .....	394	584	965	12	—	25	—	9
3 or more .....	153	280	580	5	—	13	—	12
Vehicles per household .....	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	—	2.1	—	2.6
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units .....	651	860	1 295	26	—	38	—	21
1989 to March 1990 .....	73	81	137	8	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 .....	308	190	331	5	—	6	—	12
1980 to 1984 .....	180	198	227	6	—	20	—	4
1970 to 1979 .....	90	315	388	7	—	—	—	5
1969 or earlier .....	—	76	212	—	—	12	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	96	383	1 119	—	—	9	—	—
1989 to March 1990 .....	53	173	485	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 .....	43	189	330	—	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984 .....	—	14	176	—	—	9	—	—
1970 to 1979 .....	—	—	113	—	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier .....	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
No telephone in unit .....	7	31	48	—	—	—	—	—
Householder 65 years and over .....	56	93	298	—	—	12	—	5
Owner-occupied housing units .....	31	81	127	—	—	12	—	5
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available .....	16	—	70	—	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities .....	747	1 243	2 407	26	—	47	—	21
1.00 or less persons per room .....	716	1 227	2 369	22	—	47	—	17
1.01 or more persons per room .....	31	16	38	4	—	—	—	4
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	35 341	40 837	41 906	31 096	—	39 623	—	31 073
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	21 447	24 256	19 081	—	—	22 014	—	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	31	72	211	2	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	8	30	9	2	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	23	42	202	—	—	—	—	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Cass County, ND—Con.							
	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 103.02 (pt.)	Tract 401	Tract 402	Tract 403	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 405 (pt.)	Tract 406
All housing units .....	5	15	1 025	963	1 049	950	1 063	988
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>								
1989 to March 1990 .....	—	—	14	3	13	26	44	26
1985 to 1988 .....	—	—	32	5	22	85	104	58
1980 to 1984 .....	—	3	56	63	29	174	79	53
1970 to 1979 .....	—	9	179	190	256	373	592	240
1960 to 1969 .....	—	—	118	109	128	101	73	84
1950 to 1959 .....	—	—	127	82	140	55	21	69
1940 to 1949 .....	—	—	93	100	55	27	49	83
1939 or earlier .....	5	3	406	411	406	109	101	375
<b>BEDROOMS</b>								
No bedroom .....	—	—	—	8	15	—	—	7
1 bedroom .....	—	—	26	48	113	2	7	34
2 bedrooms .....	—	—	253	192	190	139	111	223
3 bedrooms .....	—	10	419	442	411	442	555	419
4 bedrooms .....	5	5	257	211	270	323	334	246
5 or more bedrooms .....	—	—	70	62	50	44	56	59
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units .....	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
Complete kitchen facilities .....	5	15	993	931	1 035	950	1 053	980
Source of water, public system or private company .....	5	—	812	832	946	637	687	728
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	—	—	427	477	696	481	257	526
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	24	24	16	5	3	9
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	5	3	—	2	—	6
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—	7	—	2	3	—	—
Occupied housing units .....	5	15	921	872	953	915	1 034	923
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>								
Utility gas .....	—	—	1	2	—	52	12	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	—	—	161	99	157	87	70	78
Electricity .....	—	15	350	451	321	591	767	578
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	5	—	371	272	439	146	154	251
All other fuels .....	—	—	38	48	34	39	31	16
No fuel used .....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>								
None .....	—	—	35	14	39	3	5	27
1 .....	—	—	230	151	261	90	172	157
2 .....	5	7	339	411	364	447	509	349
3 or more .....	—	8	317	296	289	375	348	390
Vehicles per household .....	2.0	2.7	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.4
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	15	719	688	692	869	935	767
1989 to March 1990 .....	—	—	22	32	35	117	118	75
1985 to 1988 .....	—	3	114	107	108	256	234	158
1980 to 1984 .....	—	—	123	134	111	181	177	108
1970 to 1979 .....	—	12	199	157	214	225	318	197
1969 or earlier .....	—	—	261	258	224	90	88	229
Renter-occupied housing units .....	5	—	202	184	261	46	99	154
1989 to March 1990 .....	—	—	42	25	119	34	40	52
1985 to 1988 .....	5	—	47	81	50	6	46	42
1980 to 1984 .....	—	—	45	34	27	3	7	23
1970 to 1979 .....	—	—	32	32	46	—	6	37
1969 or earlier .....	—	—	36	12	19	3	—	2
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
No telephone in unit .....	—	—	30	18	24	2	10	27
Householder 65 years and over .....	—	—	320	248	242	79	129	225
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	253	216	167	74	112	184
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	7	2	2	—	—	3
No telephone in unit .....	—	—	10	4	2	—	2	7
No vehicle available .....	—	—	30	14	33	—	3	24
Complete plumbing facilities .....	5	15	909	869	951	910	1 034	917
1.00 or less persons per room .....	5	15	899	863	943	907	1 026	899
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	10	6	8	3	8	18
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	12	3	2	5	—	6
1.00 or less persons per room .....	—	—	12	3	2	5	—	6
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	—	55 107	32 235	32 079	38 343	43 898	53 342	40 706
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	35 770	—	20 441	25 622	20 050	23 032	21 933	25 482
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	—	—	57	50	93	44	30	94
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	87	45	51	33	18	83
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—	30	5	42	11	12	11

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA		Clay County, MN		North Dakota (pt.)	Cass County, ND			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Clay County, MN	
	Minnesota (pt.)	Total	Moorhead city	Total		Fargo city	West Fargo city	Tract 205	Tract 301.02	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	26 068	9 087	9 087	5 743	16 981	16 981	11 653	2 265	1 193	520
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	19 237	6 407	6 407	4 223	12 830	12 830	8 804	1 961	872	377
Less than \$300	677	403	403	255	274	274	183	8	27	14
\$300 to \$399	1 549	690	690	415	859	859	520	141	50	58
\$400 to \$499	2 498	1 159	1 159	723	1 339	1 339	856	188	86	79
\$500 to \$599	2 981	1 108	1 108	697	1 873	1 873	1 272	343	90	83
\$600 to \$799	5 687	1 908	1 908	1 332	3 779	3 779	2 614	669	331	76
\$800 to \$999	3 206	768	768	524	2 438	2 438	1 585	451	119	63
\$1,000 to \$1,499	2 088	299	299	214	1 789	1 789	1 361	126	128	4
\$1,500 to \$1,999	333	56	56	48	277	277	230	27	34	—
\$2,000 or more	218	16	16	15	202	202	183	8	7	—
Median (dollars)	663	586	586	603	710	710	721	684	698	539
Not mortgaged	6 831	2 680	2 680	1 520	4 151	4 151	2 849	304	321	143
Less than \$100	189	124	124	80	65	65	17	2	9	8
\$100 to \$199	2 942	1 582	1 582	926	1 360	1 360	817	123	152	67
\$200 to \$299	2 741	819	819	421	1 922	1 922	1 371	120	121	60
\$300 to \$399	682	122	122	67	560	560	434	41	32	8
\$400 to \$499	162	14	14	9	148	148	121	18	2	—
\$500 or more	115	19	19	17	96	96	89	—	5	—
Median (dollars)	208	180	180	178	226	226	235	225	200	196
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	4 249	1 827	1 827	1 007	2 422	2 422	1 572	273	187	117
Less than 20 percent	1 446	735	735	446	711	711	421	50	90	50
20 to 24 percent	601	239	239	148	362	362	276	36	23	—
25 to 29 percent	454	166	166	67	288	288	171	30	20	7
30 to 34 percent	330	134	134	58	196	196	125	22	—	4
35 percent or more	1 350	523	523	270	827	827	545	135	51	56
Not computed	68	30	30	18	38	38	34	—	3	—
Median	25.5	23.4	23.4	21.6	27.1	27.1	27.1	34.7	20.4	31.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	7 159	2 694	2 694	1 647	4 465	4 465	2 990	612	236	203
Less than 20 percent	3 219	1 394	1 394	784	1 825	1 825	1 161	179	96	120
20 to 24 percent	1 420	562	562	359	858	858	576	167	56	41
25 to 29 percent	1 141	408	408	282	733	733	496	109	29	17
30 to 34 percent	683	207	207	160	476	476	352	68	44	4
35 percent or more	696	123	123	62	573	573	405	89	11	21
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.3	19.5	19.5	20.6	22.4	22.4	22.9	23.8	22.0	17.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7 113	2 376	2 376	1 556	4 737	4 737	3 156	772	272	112
Less than 20 percent	4 102	1 653	1 653	1 077	2 449	2 449	1 600	379	176	79
20 to 24 percent	1 867	529	529	371	1 338	1 338	871	268	78	18
25 to 29 percent	806	170	170	98	636	636	467	83	13	15
30 to 34 percent	221	21	21	10	200	200	121	42	5	—
35 percent or more	117	3	3	—	114	114	97	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.4	16.5	16.5	16.5	19.6	19.6	19.8	20.1	16.7	16.5
\$50,000 or more	7 547	2 190	2 190	1 533	5 357	5 357	3 935	608	498	88
Less than 20 percent	6 191	1 942	1 942	1 336	4 249	4 249	3 152	464	404	84
20 to 24 percent	878	184	184	145	694	694	429	115	72	4
25 to 29 percent	339	32	32	25	307	307	256	29	11	—
30 to 34 percent	68	14	14	9	54	54	45	—	11	—
35 percent or more	71	18	18	18	53	53	53	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.7	12.4	12.4	12.4	14.3	14.3	14.1	15.3	14.1	15.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units	23 351	5 360	5 360	4 370	17 991	17 991	15 639	1 598	507	308
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	449	133	133	95	316	316	288	—	10	—
\$100 to \$199	2 590	820	820	595	1 770	1 770	1 496	162	71	78
\$200 to \$299	4 662	964	964	746	3 698	3 698	3 135	381	47	26
\$300 to \$399	7 927	1 897	1 897	1 660	6 030	6 030	5 186	684	221	106
\$400 to \$499	4 459	808	808	712	3 651	3 651	3 414	169	72	51
\$500 to \$599	1 599	330	330	287	1 269	1 269	1 114	130	49	18
\$600 to \$749	821	202	202	180	619	619	577	27	13	12
\$750 to \$999	257	42	42	37	215	215	215	—	10	9
\$1,000 or more	69	3	3	—	66	66	57	7	—	—
No cash rent	518	161	161	58	357	357	157	38	14	8
Median (dollars)	347	337	337	344	350	350	354	334	366	351
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	7 648	2 488	2 488	2 036	5 160	5 160	4 586	415	195	145
Less than 20 percent	272	69	69	41	203	203	177	7	11	7
20 to 24 percent	538	150	150	108	388	388	332	19	32	13
25 to 29 percent	780	329	329	248	451	451	351	68	28	37
30 to 34 percent	429	113	113	63	316	316	276	28	—	10
35 percent or more	5 346	1 758	1 758	1 538	3 588	3 588	3 269	277	124	75
Not computed	283	69	69	38	214	214	181	16	—	3
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	43.6	50.0+	37.9
\$10,000 to \$19,999	7 383	1 621	1 621	1 381	5 762	5 762	5 032	492	190	54
Less than 20 percent	1 040	182	182	133	858	858	724	84	10	9
20 to 24 percent	1 445	256	256	209	1 189	1 189	1 007	133	15	8
25 to 29 percent	1 543	339	339	291	1 204	1 204	1 073	106	22	11
30 to 34 percent	1 242	258	258	240	984	984	865	89	51	—
35 percent or more	1 953	531	531	477	1 422	1 422	1 335	68	85	26
Not computed	160	55	55	31	105	105	28	12	7	—
Median	28.7	30.1	30.1	30.9	28.2	28.2	28.6	26.1	34.4	29.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5 949	890	890	676	5 059	5 059	4 330	493	91	83
Less than 20 percent	3 566	501	501	385	3 065	3 065	2 612	317	53	38
20 to 24 percent	1 453	210	210	161	1 243	1 243	1 111	118	17	25
25 to 29 percent	496	65	65	59	431	431	381	30	9	5
30 to 34 percent	116	22	22	22	94	94	76	14	—	—
35 percent or more	121	35	35	35	86	86	79	7	5	9
Not computed	197	57	57	14	140	140	71	7	7	6
Median	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.8	18.5	18.5	18.7	17.7	18.8	20.1
\$35,000 or more	2 371	361	361	277	2 010	2 010	1 691	198	31	26
Less than 20 percent	2 096	331	331	261	1 765	1 765	1 491	185	30	24
20 to 24 percent	153	4	4	—	149	149	135	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	21	6	6	6	15	15	15	—	1	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	13	—	—	—	13	13	13	—	—	—
Not computed	88	20	20	10	68	68	37	13	—	2
Median	12.7	11.6	11.6	11.9	12.9	12.9	13.1	12.0	13.0	10.8

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Clay County, MN—Con.			Moorhead city, Clay County, MN						
	Tract 301.03	Tract 301.04	Tract 301.05	Tract 201	Tract 202.01	Tract 202.02	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 206
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	499	829	674	1 214	—	533	560	357	1 184	1 102
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
With a mortgage .....	460	601	469	971	—	347	362	243	863	727
Less than \$300 .....	—	25	16	48	—	51	30	31	27	68
\$300 to \$399 .....	—	34	22	222	—	48	31	7	48	55
\$400 to \$499 .....	33	100	77	196	—	79	77	51	86	170
\$500 to \$599 .....	56	113	72	201	—	70	121	35	90	75
\$600 to \$799 .....	241	206	146	217	—	67	74	82	331	216
\$800 to \$999 .....	120	93	89	80	—	32	29	10	117	94
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	10	28	39	7	—	—	—	27	125	31
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	32	10
\$2,000 or more .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8
Median (dollars) .....	723	627	665	510	—	496	533	594	696	594
Not mortgaged .....	39	228	205	243	—	186	198	114	321	375
Less than \$100 .....	—	—	5	21	—	22	18	6	9	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	5	125	111	172	—	114	136	60	152	264
\$200 to \$299 .....	27	86	78	34	—	50	29	41	121	104
\$300 to \$399 .....	—	12	11	4	—	—	15	7	32	7
\$400 to \$499 .....	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
\$500 or more .....	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	5	—
Median (dollars) .....	229	194	190	161	—	144	156	192	200	183
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$20,000 .....	14	145	113	253	—	130	192	61	187	133
Less than 20 percent .....	—	24	44	123	—	61	82	24	90	52
20 to 24 percent .....	—	19	3	14	—	19	43	7	23	42
25 to 29 percent .....	—	22	16	20	—	15	12	—	20	—
30 to 34 percent .....	2	21	5	5	—	15	14	5	—	17
35 percent or more .....	12	58	43	83	—	20	41	25	51	15
Not computed .....	—	1	2	8	—	—	—	—	3	7
Median .....	46.7	31.7	27.7	20.0	—	21.1	21.6	24.6	20.4	21.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	142	230	185	456	—	228	167	88	234	241
Less than 20 percent .....	16	106	104	231	—	142	63	56	94	150
20 to 24 percent .....	34	51	18	87	—	52	60	19	56	38
25 to 29 percent .....	52	44	35	85	—	25	39	—	29	24
30 to 34 percent .....	23	19	3	41	—	9	5	6	44	21
35 percent or more .....	17	10	25	12	—	—	—	7	11	8
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	27.0	20.9	18.0	19.9	—	16.1	21.7	15.0	22.1	15.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	185	264	172	283	—	124	79	121	272	402
Less than 20 percent .....	76	162	108	231	—	93	51	91	176	311
20 to 24 percent .....	79	66	51	39	—	25	28	30	78	69
25 to 29 percent .....	30	31	9	13	—	6	—	—	13	22
30 to 34 percent .....	—	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	21.0	17.6	16.9	15.9	—	15.7	16.4	15.8	16.7	13.3
\$50,000 or more .....	158	190	204	222	—	51	122	87	491	326
Less than 20 percent .....	152	172	177	204	—	40	114	67	402	292
20 to 24 percent .....	—	14	23	18	—	11	8	12	69	16
25 to 29 percent .....	6	1	4	—	—	—	—	8	11	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	12.3	12.4	14.0	12.3	—	10.4	11.6	13.4	14.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	574	117	133	311	57	511	768	625	507	940
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Less than \$100 .....	20	5	3	—	—	47	15	3	10	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	75	10	8	16	18	222	121	37	71	35
\$200 to \$299 .....	60	28	18	50	30	103	153	132	47	163
\$300 to \$399 .....	224	24	42	140	9	82	298	188	221	456
\$400 to \$499 .....	120	9	18	69	—	33	52	141	72	215
\$500 to \$599 .....	43	14	12	16	—	14	73	60	49	26
\$600 to \$749 .....	24	2	7	11	—	2	51	39	13	38
\$750 to \$999 .....	8	—	2	—	—	—	—	10	10	—
\$1,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent .....	—	25	23	9	—	8	5	15	14	7
Median (dollars) .....	357	311	365	345	236	192	330	376	366	363
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$10,000 .....	245	42	28	117	24	324	363	322	195	426
Less than 20 percent .....	—	3	—	—	—	25	5	—	11	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	2	—	—	9	45	19	3	32	—
25 to 29 percent .....	30	2	—	17	—	125	34	5	28	9
30 to 34 percent .....	16	3	—	—	—	9	14	6	—	18
35 percent or more .....	199	25	26	92	15	120	291	286	124	392
Not computed .....	—	7	2	8	—	—	—	22	—	7
Median .....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	45.0	28.7	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	206	46	42	105	15	118	238	213	190	274
Less than 20 percent .....	10	4	6	14	15	19	42	23	10	—
20 to 24 percent .....	19	9	3	36	—	16	36	45	15	42
25 to 29 percent .....	31	5	2	18	—	25	60	19	22	114
30 to 34 percent .....	57	5	6	7	—	10	37	28	51	44
35 percent or more .....	89	13	17	21	—	40	63	91	85	74
Not computed .....	—	10	8	9	—	8	—	7	7	—
Median .....	33.8	30.0	35.0	24.7	17.5	29.0	28.4	32.9	34.4	29.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	85	24	39	60	9	47	114	65	91	177
Less than 20 percent .....	43	10	21	49	9	35	68	30	53	82
20 to 24 percent .....	33	3	10	11	—	5	20	20	17	54
25 to 29 percent .....	4	3	—	—	—	2	8	—	9	34
30 to 34 percent .....	5	—	—	—	—	—	13	4	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	11	5	—
Not computed .....	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Median .....	19.9	15.0	17.9	17.3	17.5	14.4	18.9	20.6	18.8	20.3
\$35,000 or more .....	38	5	24	29	9	22	53	25	31	63
Less than 20 percent .....	38	5	14	29	9	22	48	15	30	63
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	6	—	—	—	5	5	—	—
Median .....	11.9	10.0	15.0	11.7	10.0	10.0	10.0	17.5	13.0	14.3

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Moorhead city, Clay County, MN—Con.				Remainder of Clay County, MN				
	Tract 301.02 (pt.)	Tract 301.03 (pt.)	Tract 301.04 (pt.)	Tract 301.05 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 301.02 (pt.)	Tract 301.03 (pt.)	Tract 301.04 (pt.)	Tract 301.05 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	6	488	158	141	9	514	11	671	533
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>									
With a mortgage .....	2	452	151	105	9	375	8	450	364
Less than \$300 .....	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	25	16
\$300 to \$399 .....	—	—	4	—	2	58	—	30	22
\$400 to \$499 .....	—	33	9	22	—	79	—	91	55
\$500 to \$599 .....	—	56	34	15	—	83	—	79	57
\$600 to \$799 .....	—	239	72	34	—	76	2	134	112
\$800 to \$999 .....	—	114	29	19	2	63	6	64	70
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	2	10	3	—	3	2	—	25	30
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	2
\$2,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	1 125	721	670	671	1 042	538	850	600	663
Not mortgaged .....	4	36	7	36	—	139	3	221	169
Less than \$100 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	—	3	5	20	—	4	—	5	5
\$200 to \$299 .....	—	26	2	14	—	67	2	120	91
\$300 to \$399 .....	—	—	—	2	—	60	1	84	64
\$400 to \$499 .....	—	7	—	—	—	8	—	12	9
\$500 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Median (dollars) .....	100	231	185	188	—	198	188	194	190
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Less than \$20,000 .....	4	14	12	21	—	113	—	133	92
Less than 20 percent .....	4	—	—	10	—	46	—	24	34
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	3
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	22	16
30 to 34 percent .....	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	21	5
35 percent or more .....	—	12	12	11	—	56	—	46	32
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Median .....	10.0	46.7	50.0	50.0	—	34.4	—	30.2	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	—	135	50	48	2	203	7	180	137
Less than 20 percent .....	—	13	11	24	2	120	3	95	80
20 to 24 percent .....	—	34	9	4	—	41	—	14	14
25 to 29 percent .....	—	50	17	13	—	17	2	27	22
30 to 34 percent .....	—	23	11	—	—	4	—	8	3
35 percent or more .....	—	15	2	7	—	21	2	8	18
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	—	27.0	26.5	20.0	12.5	17.7	26.3	19.1	17.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	—	181	60	34	—	112	4	204	138
Less than 20 percent .....	—	76	29	19	—	79	—	133	89
20 to 24 percent .....	—	75	19	8	—	18	4	47	43
25 to 29 percent .....	—	30	9	5	—	15	—	22	4
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	2	2
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	—	21.0	20.3	19.2	—	16.5	22.5	15.6	15.8
\$50,000 or more .....	2	158	36	38	7	86	—	154	166
Less than 20 percent .....	—	152	33	32	2	84	—	139	145
20 to 24 percent .....	2	—	3	6	3	2	—	11	17
25 to 29 percent .....	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	22.5	12.3	13.6	15.7	22.5	15.1	—	12.0	13.5
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b>	9	572	9	61	—	299	2	108	72
<b>GROSS RENT</b>									
Less than \$100 .....	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	5	3
\$100 to \$199 .....	—	75	—	—	—	78	—	10	8
\$200 to \$299 .....	—	60	—	8	—	26	—	28	10
\$300 to \$399 .....	—	224	5	37	—	106	—	19	5
\$400 to \$499 .....	—	120	—	10	—	51	—	9	8
\$500 to \$599 .....	—	41	2	6	—	18	2	12	6
\$600 to \$749 .....	—	24	2	—	—	12	—	—	7
\$750 to \$999 .....	9	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
\$1,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent .....	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	25	23
Median (dollars) .....	875	357	394	368	—	348	525	297	317
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Less than \$10,000 .....	—	245	5	15	—	145	—	37	13
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	3	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	2	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	30	—	—	—	37	—	2	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	16	—	—	—	10	—	3	—
35 percent or more .....	—	199	5	14	—	75	—	20	12
Not computed .....	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	7	1
Median .....	—	50.0	50.0	50.0	—	37.9	—	50.0	50.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	—	206	2	20	—	54	—	44	22
Less than 20 percent .....	—	10	—	—	—	9	—	4	6
20 to 24 percent .....	—	19	—	—	—	8	—	9	3
25 to 29 percent .....	—	31	—	2	—	11	—	5	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	57	—	6	—	—	—	5	—
35 percent or more .....	—	89	2	12	—	26	—	11	5
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	8
Median .....	—	33.8	50.0	37.0	—	29.5	—	29.0	21.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	9	85	2	17	—	74	—	22	22
Less than 20 percent .....	—	43	—	16	—	38	—	10	5
20 to 24 percent .....	—	33	—	1	—	25	—	3	9
25 to 29 percent .....	—	4	2	—	—	5	—	1	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	45.0	19.9	27.5	17.1	—	6	—	8	8
\$35,000 or more .....	—	36	—	9	—	26	2	14.3	21.1
Less than 20 percent .....	—	36	—	9	—	24	2	5	5
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	6
Median .....	—	11.3	—	13.2	—	10.8	17.5	10.0	19.2

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Clay County, MN—Con.		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Cass County, ND							
	Tract 302.01	Tract 302.02	Tract 3	Tract 101.02	Tract 101.03	Tract 102.01	Tract 102.02	Tract 103.02	Tract 404	Tract 405
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>856</b>	<b>750</b>	—	<b>30</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>1 133</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>781</b>
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
<b>With a mortgage</b> -----	<b>477</b>	<b>501</b>	—	<b>24</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>662</b>
Less than \$300-----	48	45	—	—	—	—	8	—	12	—
\$300 to \$399-----	77	86	—	—	38	40	67	—	61	29
\$400 to \$499-----	112	99	—	—	45	64	84	14	76	67
\$500 to \$599-----	97	95	—	—	52	141	150	40	71	61
\$600 to \$799-----	102	150	—	7	128	206	339	177	173	151
\$800 to \$999-----	21	18	—	—	81	157	220	218	143	172
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	20	5	—	17	29	27	77	339	82	153
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	—	3	—	—	—	8	19	43	—	20
\$2,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	27	—	9
Median (dollars)-----	502	517	—	1 104	673	651	712	982	713	824
<b>Not mortgaged</b> -----	<b>379</b>	<b>249</b>	—	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>119</b>
Less than \$100-----	23	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	239	137	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299-----	109	80	—	—	10	32	91	6	16	26
\$300 to \$399-----	6	20	—	—	—	67	43	38	48	60
\$400 to \$499-----	—	—	—	—	—	25	16	44	11	20
\$500 or more-----	2	—	—	—	—	7	11	14	—	10
Median (dollars)-----	171	180	—	125	275	244	189	325	232	236
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$20,000-----	268	214	—	6	65	101	112	40	81	55
Less than 20 percent-----	115	70	—	6	—	18	32	—	10	12
20 to 24 percent-----	41	28	—	—	—	10	26	5	2	2
25 to 29 percent-----	31	23	—	—	22	—	8	—	30	6
30 to 34 percent-----	18	28	—	—	—	18	9	—	13	8
35 percent or more-----	61	58	—	—	43	55	37	35	26	27
Not computed-----	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	22.2	26.2	—	12.5	40.7	36.5	24.6	50.0+	29.7	34.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	273	245	—	6	124	220	274	174	164	211
Less than 20 percent-----	178	132	—	—	9	53	117	14	44	93
20 to 24 percent-----	51	55	—	—	66	56	45	16	29	22
25 to 29 percent-----	19	39	—	—	15	60	40	43	55	22
30 to 34 percent-----	18	14	—	—	8	33	27	32	27	18
35 percent or more-----	7	5	—	6	26	18	45	69	9	56
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	16.0	18.9	—	37.5	24.0	25.1	22.2	32.2	25.8	22.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	187	175	—	7	118	239	413	308	217	209
Less than 20 percent-----	146	129	—	—	38	123	218	71	93	76
20 to 24 percent-----	20	26	—	7	57	67	142	97	74	69
25 to 29 percent-----	16	15	—	—	—	44	39	78	33	38
30 to 34 percent-----	5	2	—	—	23	5	14	36	17	11
35 percent or more-----	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	15
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	15.8	16.9	—	22.5	21.8	19.6	19.5	24.3	21.0	22.1
\$50,000 or more-----	128	116	—	11	76	216	334	468	231	306
Less than 20 percent-----	123	113	—	6	46	185	244	285	161	229
20 to 24 percent-----	3	3	—	5	23	11	81	94	58	63
25 to 29 percent-----	2	—	—	—	7	20	9	58	12	10
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	4
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	10.8	10.5	—	19.6	17.3	13.8	16.1	17.8	15.4	16.1
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>286</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1 557</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>1 124</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>215</b>
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Less than \$100-----	8	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
\$100 to \$199-----	78	51	83	—	—	12	150	14	—	—
\$200 to \$299-----	96	58	192	—	100	172	192	38	—	3
\$300 to \$399-----	65	42	49	—	576	91	593	91	8	25
\$400 to \$499-----	13	15	—	—	631	53	71	58	23	16
\$500 to \$599-----	2	3	—	—	244	27	69	99	3	6
\$600 to \$749-----	—	3	—	—	—	15	12	16	—	30
\$750 to \$999-----	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	70
\$1,000 or more-----	—	3	—	—	—	—	7	7	2	27
No cash rent-----	21	26	—	9	6	13	30	10	2	34
Median (dollars)-----	260	240	211	—	409	301	334	423	486	773
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$10,000-----	117	140	144	—	334	58	341	55	—	31
Less than 20 percent-----	6	12	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	15	12	6	—	—	—	19	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	19	23	29	—	—	5	63	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	19	18	23	—	—	7	21	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	53	60	70	—	312	40	221	48	—	25
Not computed-----	5	15	16	—	22	6	10	—	—	6
Median-----	34.2	34.3	39.3	—	50.0+	41.4	42.6	47.2	—	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	81	39	121	—	494	167	311	71	11	80
Less than 20 percent-----	19	11	63	—	9	38	46	—	—	4
20 to 24 percent-----	20	7	50	—	57	39	94	—	3	3
25 to 29 percent-----	24	8	8	—	75	55	51	28	3	1
30 to 34 percent-----	9	4	—	—	116	14	68	7	2	11
35 percent or more-----	5	7	—	—	237	21	40	26	3	51
Not computed-----	4	2	—	—	—	—	12	10	—	10
Median-----	24.9	25.3	19.7	—	34.6	25.6	25.9	31.8	29.2	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	64	32	59	9	528	98	338	97	13	47
Less than 20 percent-----	42	21	59	—	245	63	230	41	—	12
20 to 24 percent-----	10	2	—	—	196	11	82	26	—	2
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	61	15	7	17	13	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	20	—	14	13	—	—
35 percent or more-----	12	9	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	20
Not computed-----	—	—	9	—	6	7	—	—	—	13
Median-----	16.4	13.4	11.8	—	20.4	16.9	17.3	21.4	27.5	37.5
\$35,000 or more-----	24	12	—	—	201	60	134	120	14	57
Less than 20 percent-----	22	12	—	—	201	60	116	115	10	20
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	19
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Not computed-----	2	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	2	5
Median-----	10.0-	10.0-	—	—	12.5	10.0-	12.7	13.7	17.5	21.6

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo city, Cass County, ND								
	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.02
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 776	975	—	915	812	575	8	519	1 015
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>									
With a mortgage	1 330	724	—	584	552	438	—	373	655
Less than \$300	22	14	—	12	14	17	—	11	31
\$300 to \$399	54	80	—	56	45	46	—	34	46
\$400 to \$499	112	51	—	68	93	85	—	38	108
\$500 to \$599	92	102	—	131	159	126	—	52	171
\$600 to \$799	369	350	—	185	206	137	—	111	243
\$800 to \$999	266	103	—	110	18	9	—	54	52
\$1,000 to \$1,499	286	24	—	22	17	18	—	44	4
\$1,500 to \$1,999	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—
\$2,000 or more	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Median (dollars)	811	671	—	660	573	561	—	674	589
Not mortgaged	446	251	—	331	260	137	8	146	360
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
\$100 to \$199	24	38	—	99	115	73	—	77	141
\$200 to \$299	238	188	—	215	105	64	8	60	170
\$300 to \$399	141	25	—	11	31	—	—	5	23
\$400 to \$499	22	—	—	6	—	—	—	4	—
\$500 or more	21	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	9
Median (dollars)	285	229	—	222	212	195	275	197	208
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Less than \$20,000	99	82	—	190	203	150	—	72	233
Less than 20 percent	38	6	—	49	32	61	—	31	85
20 to 24 percent	11	22	—	33	61	—	—	11	40
25 to 29 percent	—	17	—	13	32	15	—	11	38
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	26	16	24	—	—	—
35 percent or more	39	37	—	62	62	50	—	19	70
Not computed	11	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.7	28.8	—	28.7	26.3	29.7	—	22.3	23.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	308	279	—	269	296	205	—	185	359
Less than 20 percent	183	161	—	93	139	64	—	90	160
20 to 24 percent	29	40	—	61	46	66	—	34	112
25 to 29 percent	28	23	—	25	72	41	—	11	58
30 to 34 percent	31	15	—	47	24	18	—	22	13
35 percent or more	37	40	—	43	15	16	—	28	16
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.4	18.2	—	23.4	21.0	22.9	—	20.4	20.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	488	352	—	242	165	136	8	126	319
Less than 20 percent	258	192	—	161	123	104	8	59	202
20 to 24 percent	107	142	—	64	25	23	—	38	86
25 to 29 percent	84	18	—	6	9	9	—	12	24
30 to 34 percent	15	—	—	6	8	—	—	17	7
35 percent or more	24	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.3	19.2	—	16.8	17.7	14.6	10.0	20.5	17.8
\$50,000 or more	881	262	—	214	148	84	—	136	104
Less than 20 percent	677	250	—	202	139	74	—	111	100
20 to 24 percent	117	12	—	6	9	10	—	13	4
25 to 29 percent	61	—	—	6	—	—	—	12	—
30 to 34 percent	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.9	11.3	—	11.3	10.2	13.8	—	13.1	11.8
Specified renter-occupied housing units	47	1 658	324	620	2 402	1 354	1 107	1 130	986
<b>GROSS RENT</b>									
Less than \$100	—	16	—	5	9	49	134	13	37
\$100 to \$199	—	105	83	44	303	237	381	131	84
\$200 to \$299	—	172	192	195	734	342	281	392	213
\$300 to \$399	—	841	49	113	833	419	78	304	391
\$400 to \$499	—	383	—	177	320	255	108	143	141
\$500 to \$599	7	68	—	31	66	33	83	77	80
\$600 to \$749	19	47	—	35	89	7	22	51	37
\$750 to \$999	6	—	—	11	16	12	7	12	3
\$1,000 or more	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	15	17	—	9	32	—	13	7	—
Median (dollars)	685	364	211	324	314	315	208	308	344
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Less than \$10,000	—	420	144	205	905	542	629	259	265
Less than 20 percent	—	10	—	5	19	42	66	16	9
20 to 24 percent	—	14	6	7	46	87	64	7	61
25 to 29 percent	—	15	29	13	77	65	126	14	—
30 to 34 percent	—	28	23	18	40	10	120	24	13
35 percent or more	—	353	70	162	679	338	226	186	182
Not computed	—	—	16	—	44	—	27	12	—
Median	—	50.0+	39.3	50.0+	50.0+	45.7	31.9	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	7	589	121	216	920	402	297	403	340
Less than 20 percent	—	21	63	45	175	91	106	87	65
20 to 24 percent	—	74	50	40	233	28	68	127	49
25 to 29 percent	—	172	8	33	196	120	66	92	63
30 to 34 percent	—	161	—	31	146	83	5	40	67
35 percent or more	7	161	—	67	170	80	46	57	96
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Median	37.5	30.9	19.7	28.5	26.3	28.4	22.9	24.5	29.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	511	59	135	450	303	103	374	336
Less than 20 percent	—	377	59	67	260	221	48	257	255
20 to 24 percent	—	74	—	19	123	73	39	92	44
25 to 29 percent	—	30	—	33	20	9	7	25	30
30 to 34 percent	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
35 percent or more	—	—	—	7	26	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	11	—	9	21	—	—	—	—
Median	—	18.1	11.8	19.6	18.8	17.5	20.4	17.0	17.8
\$35,000 or more	40	138	—	64	127	107	78	94	45
Less than 20 percent	6	123	—	52	105	107	71	73	45
20 to 24 percent	19	9	—	6	11	—	7	16	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	15	6	—	—	11	—	—	5	—
Median	21.7	12.4	—	11.4	11.6	11.2	14.8	13.9	13.2

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo city, Cass County, ND—Con.						
	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02	Tract 10	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.03 (pt.)	Tract 103.02 (pt.)	Tract 404 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 475	1 158	1 396	5	14	978	32
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>							
With a mortgage.....	995	1 028	1 234	5	14	846	26
Less than \$300.....	23	31	8	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	67	37	55	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	151	97	99	—	—	14	—
\$500 to \$599.....	201	97	103	—	—	38	—
\$600 to \$799.....	263	211	357	—	—	174	8
\$800 to \$999.....	161	263	316	—	7	214	12
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	102	261	229	5	7	336	6
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	13	60	23	—	—	43	—
\$2,000 or more.....	13	31	44	—	—	27	—
Median (dollars).....	633	864	798	1 375	1 075	985	842
Not mortgaged.....	480	130	162	—	—	132	6
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	213	17	14	—	—	6	—
\$200 to \$299.....	162	67	36	—	—	38	—
\$300 to \$399.....	52	23	79	—	—	44	—
\$400 to \$499.....	22	14	33	—	—	14	6
\$500 or more.....	11	9	—	—	—	30	—
Median (dollars).....	215	267	337	—	—	325	425
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>							
Less than \$20,000.....	304	99	100	—	—	40	—
Less than 20 percent.....	111	8	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	61	19	13	—	—	5	—
25 to 29 percent.....	37	—	8	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	33	9	17	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	62	63	46	—	—	35	—
Not computed.....	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
Median.....	23.4	50.0+	37.5	—	—	50.0+	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	451	153	297	—	—	174	14
Less than 20 percent.....	150	53	54	—	—	14	—
20 to 24 percent.....	90	26	48	—	—	16	8
25 to 29 percent.....	88	15	92	—	—	43	—
30 to 34 percent.....	58	38	48	—	—	32	6
35 percent or more.....	65	21	55	—	—	69	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	24.2	24.5	27.5	—	—	32.2	24.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	355	310	337	—	—	306	12
Less than 20 percent.....	205	109	110	—	—	69	—
20 to 24 percent.....	98	71	120	—	—	97	—
25 to 29 percent.....	52	95	68	—	—	78	12
30 to 34 percent.....	—	8	24	—	—	36	—
35 percent or more.....	—	27	15	—	—	26	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	17.9	23.2	22.4	—	—	24.3	27.5
\$50,000 or more.....	365	596	662	5	14	458	6
Less than 20 percent.....	301	460	546	—	7	279	6
20 to 24 percent.....	45	65	50	5	—	93	—
25 to 29 percent.....	19	42	51	—	7	58	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	29	15	—	—	6	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	15	—	—	22	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.1	15.3	15.5	22.5	22.5	17.7	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	547	1 689	1 850	—	1 461	343	121
<b>GROSS RENT</b>							
Less than \$100.....	—	9	16	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	11	12	91	—	—	14	—
\$200 to \$299.....	77	111	305	—	83	38	—
\$300 to \$399.....	191	452	848	—	576	91	—
\$400 to \$499.....	140	754	349	—	586	58	—
\$500 to \$599.....	36	192	126	—	210	99	6
\$600 to \$749.....	58	101	77	—	—	16	18
\$750 to \$999.....	11	35	22	—	—	10	70
\$1,000 or more.....	—	10	4	—	—	7	27
No cash rent.....	23	13	12	—	6	10	—
Median (dollars).....	392	431	357	—	407	423	880
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>							
Less than \$10,000.....	48	275	502	—	318	55	19
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	12	28	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	5	—	—	—	—	7	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	37	240	433	—	296	48	19
Not computed.....	6	23	31	—	22	—	—
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	47.2	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	157	401	584	—	480	71	44
Less than 20 percent.....	10	22	30	—	9	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	44	78	159	—	57	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	24	64	132	—	75	28	—
30 to 34 percent.....	17	87	112	—	109	7	—
35 percent or more.....	56	150	145	—	230	26	44
Not computed.....	6	—	6	—	—	10	—
Median.....	29.5	32.1	28.8	—	34.5	31.8	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	240	652	579	—	471	97	20
Less than 20 percent.....	144	323	339	—	221	41	—
20 to 24 percent.....	45	202	203	—	171	26	—
25 to 29 percent.....	26	106	25	—	53	17	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	8	—	—	20	13	—
35 percent or more.....	14	—	12	—	—	—	20
Not computed.....	11	13	—	—	6	—	—
Median.....	18.7	19.9	18.9	—	20.3	21.4	42.9
\$35,000 or more.....	102	361	185	—	192	120	38
Less than 20 percent.....	84	324	176	—	192	115	18
20 to 24 percent.....	18	28	9	—	—	5	7
25 to 29 percent.....	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	15.5	13.6	12.4	—	12.5	13.7	20.7

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	West Fargo city, Cass County, ND				Remainder of Cass County, ND			
	Tract 101.03 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.03 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	369	759	1 133	4	—	25	—	17
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>								
With a mortgage .....	359	626	972	4	—	19	—	17
Less than \$300 .....	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 .....	38	36	67	—	—	—	—	4
\$400 to \$499 .....	45	59	84	—	—	—	—	5
\$500 to \$599 .....	52	141	150	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799 .....	128	198	339	4	—	7	—	8
\$800 to \$999 .....	74	157	220	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	22	27	77	—	—	12	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	—	8	19	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more .....	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	658	660	712	675	—	1 052	—	445
Not mortgaged .....	10	133	161	—	—	6	—	—
Less than \$100 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	—	32	91	—	—	6	—	—
\$200 to \$299 .....	10	67	43	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 .....	—	25	16	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 .....	—	7	11	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	275	244	189	—	—	125	—	—
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$20,000 .....	65	96	112	—	—	6	—	5
Less than 20 percent .....	—	18	32	—	—	6	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	10	26	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	22	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	13	9	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	43	55	37	—	—	—	—	5
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	40.7	37.3	24.6	—	—	12.5	—	32.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	124	212	274	2	—	6	—	8
Less than 20 percent .....	9	53	117	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	66	56	45	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	15	52	40	2	—	—	—	8
30 to 34 percent .....	8	33	27	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	26	18	45	—	—	6	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	24.0	24.7	22.2	27.5	—	37.5	—	27.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	118	239	413	2	—	7	—	—
Less than 20 percent .....	38	123	218	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	57	67	142	2	—	7	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	44	39	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	23	5	14	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	21.8	19.6	19.5	22.5	—	22.5	—	—
\$50,000 or more .....	62	212	334	—	—	6	—	4
Less than 20 percent .....	39	181	244	—	—	6	—	4
20 to 24 percent .....	23	11	81	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	20	9	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	15.0	14.0	16.1	—	—	17.5	—	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	96	383	1 119	—	—	9	—	—
<b>GROSS RENT</b>								
Less than \$100 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	—	12	150	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299 .....	17	172	192	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 .....	—	91	593	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 .....	45	53	71	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599 .....	34	27	69	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749 .....	—	15	12	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more .....	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent .....	—	13	25	—	—	9	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	429	301	334	—	—	—	—	—
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$10,000 .....	16	58	341	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	5	63	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	7	21	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	16	40	221	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	6	10	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	50.0+	41.4	42.6	—	—	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	14	167	311	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent .....	—	38	46	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	39	94	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	55	51	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	7	14	68	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	7	21	40	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	37.5	25.6	25.9	—	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	57	98	338	—	—	9	—	—
Less than 20 percent .....	24	63	230	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	25	11	82	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	8	15	7	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	7	—	—	—	9	—	—
Median .....	20.9	16.9	17.3	—	—	—	—	—
\$35,000 or more .....	9	60	129	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent .....	9	60	116	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	12.5	10.0	12.7	—	—	—	—	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Cass County ND—Con.							
	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 103.02 (pt.)	Tract 401	Tract 402	Tract 403	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 405 (pt.)	Tract 406
Specified owner-occupied housing units	—	12	309	360	441	689	749	441
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	—	12	96	134	252	614	636	285
Less than \$300	—	—	30	—	20	12	—	21
\$300 to \$399	—	—	18	31	33	61	29	22
\$400 to \$499	—	—	20	35	55	76	67	37
\$500 to \$599	—	2	2	38	54	71	61	30
\$600 to \$799	—	3	13	22	52	169	143	79
\$800 to \$999	—	4	9	7	27	143	160	52
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	3	4	1	9	82	147	44
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	2	—	9	—
Median (dollars)	—	867	400	502	554	713	822	645
Not mortgaged	—	—	213	226	189	75	113	176
Less than \$100	—	—	19	13	4	—	—	10
\$100 to \$199	—	—	98	113	75	16	26	86
\$200 to \$299	—	—	78	88	83	48	60	74
\$300 to \$399	—	—	16	11	23	11	20	4
\$400 to \$499	—	—	2	—	2	—	4	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	2
Median (dollars)	—	—	192	190	215	232	232	194
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	—	—	91	108	118	81	55	113
Less than 20 percent	—	—	51	54	53	10	12	54
20 to 24 percent	—	—	16	9	12	2	2	9
25 to 29 percent	—	—	5	12	15	30	6	19
30 to 34 percent	—	—	3	12	6	13	8	2
35 percent or more	—	—	14	21	30	26	27	29
Not computed	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Median	—	—	15.9	20.0	22.1	29.7	34.7	21.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	117	125	146	162	197	102
Less than 20 percent	—	—	103	82	89	44	93	74
20 to 24 percent	—	—	12	27	16	29	14	17
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	14	29	53	22	7
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	2	8	27	12	2
35 percent or more	—	—	2	—	4	9	56	2
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	11.1	15.1	15.3	25.8	22.0	12.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	2	64	89	105	215	197	130
Less than 20 percent	—	2	49	84	84	93	76	82
20 to 24 percent	—	—	6	2	10	72	69	33
25 to 29 percent	—	—	6	3	9	33	26	9
30 to 34 percent	—	—	3	—	—	17	11	6
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	2	—	15	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	12.5	10.0	10.3	16.0	21.0	21.6	17.0
\$50,000 or more	—	10	37	38	72	231	300	116
Less than 20 percent	—	6	35	38	68	161	223	92
20 to 24 percent	—	1	2	—	2	58	63	24
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	12	10	—
30 to 34 percent	—	3	—	—	2	—	4	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	18.3	10.0	10.0	10.0	15.4	16.2	15.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	5	—	112	150	222	38	94	124
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	—	10	3	9	—	4	2
\$100 to \$199	—	—	26	12	46	—	—	28
\$200 to \$299	—	—	40	66	42	—	3	31
\$300 to \$399	—	—	4	22	60	8	25	41
\$400 to \$499	—	—	2	3	24	23	16	—
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	5	11	3	—	6
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—	1	—	12	2
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
No cash rent	5	—	30	39	29	2	34	14
Median (dollars)	—	—	221	242	299	486	363	293
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	—	—	39	17	67	—	12	24
Less than 20 percent	—	—	1	4	8	—	—	6
20 to 24 percent	—	—	12	3	20	—	—	2
25 to 29 percent	—	—	7	4	11	—	—	10
30 to 34 percent	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	4
35 percent or more	—	—	6	3	23	—	6	—
Not computed	—	—	3	3	5	—	6	—
Median	—	—	28.6	25.0	26.4	—	50.0*	27.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	—	37	54	68	11	36	30
Less than 20 percent	—	—	5	17	14	—	4	10
20 to 24 percent	—	—	5	6	16	3	3	16
25 to 29 percent	—	—	2	6	11	3	1	2
30 to 34 percent	—	—	9	3	5	2	11	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	3	6	3	7	—
Not computed	—	—	16	21	16	—	10	2
Median	—	—	26.3	20.4	23.8	29.2	32.3	21.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	32	50	63	13	27	42
Less than 20 percent	—	—	22	27	45	—	12	30
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	9	3	—	2	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	2	5	13	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	10	12	6	—	13	12
Median	—	—	10.0	15.6	14.9	27.5	15.8	14.6
\$35,000 or more	5	—	4	27	24	14	19	28
Less than 20 percent	—	—	3	24	22	10	2	28
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	5	—	1	3	2	—	5	—
Median	—	—	10.0	10.0	10.0	17.5	22.1	12.5

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA		Clay County, MN		North Dakota (pt.)	Cass County, ND	
		Minnesota (pt.)	Total	Moorhead city		Total	Fargo city
Occupied housing units .....	56 594	17 034	17 034	10 684	39 560	39 560	29 495
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>							
1989 to March 1990 .....	1 036	155	155	132	881	881	699
1985 to 1988 .....	5 071	814	814	680	4 257	4 257	3 651
1980 to 1984 .....	5 404	1 175	1 175	700	4 229	4 229	3 143
1970 to 1979 .....	15 751	4 731	4 731	2 659	11 020	11 020	7 539
1960 to 1969 .....	8 302	3 157	3 157	2 257	5 145	5 145	3 634
1950 to 1959 .....	8 299	3 123	3 123	2 412	5 176	5 176	4 218
1940 to 1949 .....	3 116	1 088	1 088	721	2 028	2 028	1 588
1939 or earlier .....	9 615	2 791	2 791	1 123	6 824	6 824	5 023
<b>BEDROOMS</b>							
No bedroom .....	1 432	213	213	172	1 219	1 219	1 162
1 bedroom .....	7 889	2 018	2 018	1 507	5 871	5 871	5 120
2 bedrooms .....	17 576	4 669	4 669	3 314	12 907	12 907	10 748
3 bedrooms .....	18 294	6 516	6 516	3 641	11 778	11 778	7 441
4 bedrooms .....	9 376	2 985	2 985	1 710	6 391	6 391	4 022
5 or more bedrooms .....	2 027	633	633	340	1 394	1 394	1 002
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Complete kitchen facilities .....	56 276	16 957	16 957	10 647	39 319	39 319	29 291
Source of water, public system or private company .....	52 250	14 093	14 093	10 569	38 157	38 157	29 418
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	50 443	14 003	14 003	10 572	36 440	36 440	29 379
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	149	70	70	12	79	79	44
Owner-occupied housing units .....	59	43	43	—	16	16	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	90	27	27	12	63	63	44
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>							
Utility gas .....	18 982	5 005	5 005	4 192	13 977	13 977	12 124
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	2 112	975	975	220	1 137	1 137	422
Electricity .....	23 233	5 650	5 650	3 731	17 583	17 583	12 462
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	10 491	4 631	4 631	2 201	5 860	5 860	3 804
All other fuels .....	1 449	709	709	278	740	740	465
No fuel used .....	327	64	64	62	263	263	218
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>							
None .....	3 802	1 264	1 264	930	2 538	2 538	2 232
1 .....	18 308	5 343	5 343	3 715	12 965	12 965	10 650
2 .....	23 861	7 174	7 174	4 349	16 687	16 687	12 287
3 or more .....	10 623	3 253	3 253	1 690	7 370	7 370	4 326
Vehicles per household .....	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>							
Owner-occupied housing units .....	33 721	11 830	11 830	6 603	21 891	21 891	14 359
1989 to March 1990 .....	3 316	908	908	603	2 408	2 408	1 726
1985 to 1988 .....	8 310	2 583	2 583	1 646	5 727	5 727	3 907
1980 to 1984 .....	5 527	1 766	1 766	1 089	3 761	3 761	2 303
1970 to 1979 .....	8 800	3 293	3 293	1 488	5 507	5 507	3 385
1969 or earlier .....	7 768	3 280	3 280	1 777	4 488	4 488	3 038
Renter-occupied housing units .....	22 873	5 204	5 204	4 081	17 669	17 669	15 136
1989 to March 1990 .....	11 582	2 566	2 566	2 203	9 016	9 016	8 018
1985 to 1988 .....	7 481	1 598	1 598	1 207	5 883	5 883	5 044
1980 to 1984 .....	1 976	622	622	410	1 354	1 354	1 018
1970 to 1979 .....	1 356	279	279	174	1 077	1 077	804
1969 or earlier .....	478	139	139	87	339	339	252
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
No telephone in unit .....	1 296	390	390	237	906	906	724
Householder 65 years and over .....	10 504	3 958	3 958	2 337	6 546	6 546	4 839
Owner-occupied housing units .....	6 824	2 812	2 812	1 559	4 012	4 012	2 750
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	57	35	35	—	22	22	8
No telephone in unit .....	167	70	70	15	97	97	72
No vehicle available .....	2 136	813	813	569	1 323	1 323	1 133
Complete plumbing facilities .....	56 445	16 964	16 964	10 672	39 481	39 481	29 451
1.00 or less persons per room .....	55 564	16 657	16 657	10 481	38 907	38 907	29 017
1.01 or more persons per room .....	881	307	307	191	574	574	434
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	149	70	70	12	79	79	44
1.00 or less persons per room .....	147	68	68	12	79	79	44
1.01 or more persons per room .....	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	41 420	37 583	37 583	39 829	43 494	43 494	45 075
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	18 755	15 113	15 113	14 473	19 828	19 828	19 591
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	7 769	2 786	2 786	2 035	4 983	4 983	4 271
Owner-occupied housing units .....	1 472	624	624	205	848	848	514
Renter-occupied housing units .....	6 297	2 162	2 162	1 830	4 135	4 135	3 757

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA		Clay County, MN		Cass County, ND	
	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	Minnesota (pt.)	Total	Moorhead city	North Dakota (pt.)	Total
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	25 845	9 012	9 012	5 710	16 833	16 833
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS -----						11 547
With a mortgage -----	19 047	6 341	6 341	4 197	12 706	12 706
Less than \$300 -----	673	401	401	255	272	272
\$300 to \$399 -----	1 543	688	688	415	855	855
\$400 to \$499 -----	2 460	1 141	1 141	716	1 319	1 319
\$500 to \$599 -----	2 950	1 099	1 099	697	1 851	1 851
\$600 to \$799 -----	5 626	1 874	1 874	1 313	3 752	3 752
\$800 to \$999 -----	3 178	768	768	524	2 410	2 410
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	2 072	298	298	214	1 774	1 774
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	333	56	56	48	277	277
\$2,000 or more -----	212	16	16	15	196	196
Median (dollars) -----	663	586	586	602	711	711
Not mortgaged -----	6 798	2 671	2 671	1 513	4 127	4 127
Less than \$100 -----	189	124	124	80	65	65
\$100 to \$199 -----	2 931	1 575	1 575	919	1 356	1 356
\$200 to \$299 -----	2 721	819	819	421	1 902	1 902
\$300 to \$399 -----	680	120	120	67	560	560
\$400 to \$499 -----	162	14	14	9	148	148
\$500 or more -----	115	19	19	17	96	96
Median (dollars) -----	208	180	180	178	227	227
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 -----						
Less than \$20,000 -----	4 201	1 806	1 806	1 000	2 395	2 395
Less than 20 percent -----	1 431	726	726	439	705	705
20 to 24 percent -----	601	239	239	148	362	362
25 to 29 percent -----	446	166	166	67	280	280
30 to 34 percent -----	328	134	134	58	194	194
35 percent or more -----	1 327	511	511	270	816	816
Not computed -----	68	30	30	18	38	38
Median -----	25.4	23.4	23.4	21.8	27.0	27.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	7 098	2 660	2 660	1 628	4 438	4 438
Less than 20 percent -----	3 205	1 385	1 385	777	1 820	1 820
20 to 24 percent -----	1 384	541	541	347	843	843
25 to 29 percent -----	1 134	408	408	282	726	726
30 to 34 percent -----	679	203	203	160	476	476
35 percent or more -----	696	123	123	62	573	573
Not computed -----	21.2	19.4	19.4	20.5	22.4	22.4
Median -----	7 051	2 366	2 366	1 550	4 685	4 685
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	4 084	1 649	1 649	1 077	2 435	2 435
Less than 20 percent -----	1 833	523	523	365	1 310	1 310
20 to 24 percent -----	796	170	170	98	626	626
25 to 29 percent -----	221	21	21	10	200	200
30 to 34 percent -----	117	3	3	—	114	114
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	18.4	16.4	16.4	16.5	19.6	19.6
Median -----	7 495	2 180	2 180	1 532	5 315	5 315
\$50,000 or more -----	6 146	1 933	1 933	1 335	4 213	4 213
Less than 20 percent -----	872	184	184	145	688	688
20 to 24 percent -----	338	31	31	25	307	307
25 to 29 percent -----	68	14	14	9	54	54
30 to 34 percent -----	71	18	18	18	53	53
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	13.7	12.3	12.3	12.4	14.3	14.3
Median -----	22 482	5 030	5 030	4 052	17 452	17 452
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----						15 127
GROSS RENT -----						
Less than \$100 -----	424	121	121	83	303	303
\$100 to \$199 -----	2 439	773	773	550	1 666	1 666
\$200 to \$299 -----	4 428	889	889	673	3 539	3 539
\$300 to \$399 -----	7 648	1 730	1 730	1 501	5 918	5 918
\$400 to \$499 -----	4 316	785	785	689	3 531	3 531
\$500 to \$599 -----	1 572	324	324	281	1 248	1 248
\$600 to \$749 -----	821	202	202	180	619	619
\$750 to \$999 -----	249	42	42	37	207	207
\$1,000 or more -----	69	3	3	—	66	66
No cash rent -----	516	161	161	58	355	355
Median (dollars) -----	349	339	339	347	352	352
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 -----						
Less than \$10,000 -----	7 184	2 304	2 304	1 856	4 880	4 880
Less than 20 percent -----	251	69	69	41	182	182
20 to 24 percent -----	524	150	150	108	374	374
25 to 29 percent -----	731	299	299	218	432	432
30 to 34 percent -----	388	97	97	49	291	291
35 percent or more -----	5 090	1 647	1 647	1 429	3 443	3 443
Not computed -----	200	42	42	11	158	158
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	7 133	1 531	1 531	1 297	5 602	5 602
Less than 20 percent -----	996	169	169	122	827	827
20 to 24 percent -----	1 396	243	243	199	1 153	1 153
25 to 29 percent -----	1 502	329	329	281	1 173	1 173
30 to 34 percent -----	1 227	249	249	231	978	978
35 percent or more -----	1 854	486	486	433	1 368	1 368
Not computed -----	158	55	55	31	103	103
Median -----	28.6	30.0	30.0	30.7	28.3	28.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	5 840	850	850	638	4 990	4 990
Less than 20 percent -----	3 468	461	461	347	3 007	3 007
20 to 24 percent -----	1 442	210	210	161	1 232	1 232
25 to 29 percent -----	496	65	65	59	431	431
30 to 34 percent -----	116	22	22	22	94	94
35 percent or more -----	121	35	35	35	86	86
Not computed -----	197	57	57	14	140	140
Median -----	18.6	18.8	18.8	19.2	18.5	18.5
\$35,000 or more -----	2 325	345	345	261	1 980	1 980
Less than 20 percent -----	2 050	315	315	245	1 735	1 735
20 to 24 percent -----	153	4	4	—	149	149
25 to 29 percent -----	21	6	6	—	15	15
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	13	—	—	—	13	13
Not computed -----	88	20	20	10	68	68
Median -----	12.7	11.6	11.6	12.0	12.9	12.9

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA
Occupied housing units .....	135
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>	
1989 to March 1990 .....	19
1985 to 1988 .....	35
1980 to 1984 .....	-
1970 to 1979 .....	15
1960 to 1969 .....	27
1950 to 1959 .....	21
1940 to 1949 .....	10
1939 or earlier .....	8
<b>BEDROOMS</b>	
No bedroom .....	20
1 bedroom .....	50
2 bedrooms .....	41
3 bedrooms .....	10
4 bedrooms .....	14
5 or more bedrooms .....	-
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>	
Complete kitchen facilities .....	135
Source of water, public system or private company .....	132
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	132
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	-
Owner-occupied housing units .....	-
Renter-occupied housing units .....	-
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>	
Utility gas .....	69
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	7
Electricity .....	39
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	20
All other fuels .....	-
No fuel used .....	-
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>	
None .....	62
1 .....	46
2 .....	19
3 or more .....	8
Vehicles per household .....	.8
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>	
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>33</b>
1989 to March 1990 .....	9
1985 to 1988 .....	15
1980 to 1984 .....	-
1970 to 1979 .....	9
1969 or earlier .....	-
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>102</b>
1989 to March 1990 .....	75
1985 to 1988 .....	13
1980 to 1984 .....	-
1970 to 1979 .....	-
1969 or earlier .....	14
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>	
No telephone in unit .....	14
Householder 65 years and over .....	22
Owner-occupied housing units .....	8
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	-
No telephone in unit .....	-
No vehicle available .....	22
Complete plumbing facilities .....	135
1.00 or less persons per room .....	105
1.01 or more persons per room .....	30
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	-
1.00 or less persons per room .....	-
1.01 or more persons per room .....	-
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>	
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	50 859
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	10 616
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	68
Owner-occupied housing units .....	-
Renter-occupied housing units .....	68

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	33
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>	
With a mortgage .....	25
Less than \$300 .....	-
\$300 to \$399 .....	-
\$400 to \$499 .....	-
\$500 to \$599 .....	-
\$600 to \$799 .....	25
\$800 to \$999 .....	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	-
\$2,000 or more .....	-
Median (dollars) .....	664
Not mortgaged .....	8
Less than \$100 .....	-
\$100 to \$199 .....	-
\$200 to \$299 .....	8
\$300 to \$399 .....	-
\$400 to \$499 .....	-
\$500 or more .....	-
Median (dollars) .....	225
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>	
Less than \$20,000 .....	-
Less than 20 percent .....	-
20 to 24 percent .....	-
25 to 29 percent .....	-
30 to 34 percent .....	-
35 percent or more .....	-
Not computed .....	-
Median .....	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	7
Less than 20 percent .....	-
20 to 24 percent .....	7
25 to 29 percent .....	-
30 to 34 percent .....	-
35 percent or more .....	-
Not computed .....	-
Median .....	22.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	15
Less than 20 percent .....	-
20 to 24 percent .....	15
25 to 29 percent .....	-
30 to 34 percent .....	-
35 percent or more .....	-
Not computed .....	-
Median .....	22.5
\$50,000 or more .....	11
Less than 20 percent .....	11
20 to 24 percent .....	-
25 to 29 percent .....	-
30 to 34 percent .....	-
35 percent or more .....	-
Not computed .....	-
Median .....	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	102
<b>GROSS RENT</b>	
Less than \$100 .....	12
\$100 to \$199 .....	22
\$200 to \$299 .....	15
\$300 to \$399 .....	21
\$400 to \$499 .....	17
\$500 to \$599 .....	15
\$600 to \$749 .....	-
\$750 to \$999 .....	-
\$1,000 or more .....	-
No cash rent .....	-
Median (dollars) .....	327
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>	
Less than \$10,000 .....	68
Less than 20 percent .....	-
20 to 24 percent .....	-
25 to 29 percent .....	14
30 to 34 percent .....	14
35 percent or more .....	31
Not computed .....	9
Median .....	42.5
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	16
Less than 20 percent .....	6
20 to 24 percent .....	-
25 to 29 percent .....	-
30 to 34 percent .....	-
35 percent or more .....	10
Not computed .....	-
Median .....	36.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	10
Less than 20 percent .....	10
20 to 24 percent .....	-
25 to 29 percent .....	-
30 to 34 percent .....	-
35 percent or more .....	-
Not computed .....	-
Median .....	17.5
\$35,000 or more .....	8
Less than 20 percent .....	8
20 to 24 percent .....	-
25 to 29 percent .....	-
30 to 34 percent .....	-
35 percent or more .....	-
Not computed .....	-
Median .....	17.5

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Clay County, MN			Cass County, ND	
	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	Minnesota (pt.)	Total	Moorhead city		Total	Fargo city
Occupied housing units .....	475	163	163	132	312	312	262
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>							
1989 to March 1990 .....	12	-	-	-	12	12	12
1985 to 1988 .....	47	-	-	-	47	47	45
1980 to 1984 .....	51	7	7	4	44	44	19
1970 to 1979 .....	148	65	65	54	83	83	66
1960 to 1969 .....	92	59	59	59	33	33	33
1950 to 1959 .....	24	-	-	-	24	24	24
1940 to 1949 .....	45	14	14	5	31	31	29
1939 or earlier .....	56	18	18	10	38	38	34
<b>BEDROOMS</b>							
No bedroom .....	15	8	8	8	7	7	7
1 bedroom .....	118	44	44	35	74	74	68
2 bedrooms .....	185	74	74	65	111	111	99
3 bedrooms .....	118	32	32	24	86	86	75
4 bedrooms .....	39	5	5	-	34	34	13
5 or more bedrooms .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Complete kitchen facilities .....	467	155	155	124	312	312	262
Source of water, public system or private company .....	456	154	154	132	302	302	262
Sewerage disposal, public sewer .....	451	154	154	132	297	297	262
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>							
Utility gas .....	95	33	33	20	62	62	54
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	18	2	2	2	16	16	14
Electricity .....	265	89	89	86	176	176	150
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	81	34	34	24	47	47	33
All other fuels .....	5	5	5	-	-	-	-
No fuel used .....	11	-	-	-	11	11	11
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>							
None .....	95	63	63	59	32	32	32
1 .....	232	65	65	63	167	167	151
2 .....	103	30	30	10	73	73	61
3 or more .....	45	5	5	-	40	40	18
Vehicles per household .....	1.2	.9	.9	.6	1.4	1.4	1.2
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>							
Owner-occupied housing units .....	143	45	45	19	98	98	64
1989 to March 1990 .....	43	17	17	14	26	26	14
1985 to 1988 .....	39	18	18	5	21	21	15
1980 to 1984 .....	29	-	-	-	29	29	18
1970 to 1979 .....	31	9	9	-	22	22	17
1969 or earlier .....	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units .....	332	118	118	113	214	214	198
1989 to March 1990 .....	229	87	87	87	142	142	126
1985 to 1988 .....	82	18	18	13	64	64	64
1980 to 1984 .....	13	13	13	13	-	-	-
1970 to 1979 .....	8	-	-	-	8	8	8
1969 or earlier .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
No telephone in unit .....	110	57	57	50	53	53	47
Householder 65 years and over .....	4	4	4	-	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units .....	4	4	4	-	-	-	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No vehicle available .....	4	4	4	-	-	-	-
Complete plumbing facilities .....	475	163	163	132	312	312	262
1.00 or less persons per room .....	440	135	135	106	305	305	255
1.01 or more persons per room .....	35	28	28	26	7	7	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	34 225	27 332	27 332	17 740	37 390	37 390	26 963
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	12 212	10 258	10 258	10 012	13 290	13 290	12 344
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	188	85	85	83	103	103	103
Owner-occupied housing units .....	11	11	11	9	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units .....	177	74	74	74	103	103	103

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA		Clay County, MN		North Dakota (pt.)	Cass County, ND	
			Total	Moorhead city		Total	Fargo city
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	99	25	25	5	74	74	42
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>							
With a mortgage .....	90	25	25	5	65	65	42
Less than \$300 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 .....	22	4	4	—	18	18	8
\$500 to \$599 .....	16	9	9	—	7	7	7
\$600 to \$799 .....	23	11	11	5	12	12	8
\$800 to \$999 .....	19	—	—	—	19	19	10
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	10	1	1	—	9	9	9
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	635	547	547	625	777	777	788
Not mortgaged .....	9	—	—	—	9	9	—
Less than \$100 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	4	—	—	—	4	4	—
\$200 to \$299 .....	5	—	—	—	5	5	—
\$300 to \$399 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	205	—	—	—	205	205	—
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>							
Less than \$20,000 .....	25	2	2	—	23	23	17
Less than 20 percent .....	4	—	—	—	4	4	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	8	—	—	—	8	8	8
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	13	2	2	—	11	11	9
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	36.3	45.0	45.0	—	29.7	29.7	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	26	14	14	5	12	12	7
Less than 20 percent .....	5	—	—	—	5	5	—
20 to 24 percent .....	14	14	14	5	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	7	—	—	—	7	7	7
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	22.9	22.5	22.5	22.5	25.7	25.7	27.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	30	2	2	—	28	28	18
Less than 20 percent .....	12	2	2	—	10	10	—
20 to 24 percent .....	8	—	—	—	8	8	8
25 to 29 percent .....	10	—	—	—	10	10	10
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	21.9	12.5	12.5	—	22.5	22.5	25.5
\$50,000 or more .....	18	7	7	—	11	11	—
Less than 20 percent .....	17	6	6	—	11	11	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	16.7	15.8	15.8	—	16.9	16.9	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	329	115	115	113	214	214	198
<b>GROSS RENT</b>							
Less than \$100 .....	4	—	—	—	4	4	4
\$100 to \$199 .....	35	20	20	20	15	15	15
\$200 to \$299 .....	58	8	8	6	50	50	44
\$300 to \$399 .....	130	70	70	70	60	60	52
\$400 to \$499 .....	88	17	17	17	71	71	69
\$500 to \$599 .....	6	—	—	—	6	6	6
\$600 to \$749 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999 .....	8	—	—	—	8	8	8
\$1,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	339	329	329	330	344	344	342
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>							
Less than \$10,000 .....	155	67	67	67	88	88	88
Less than 20 percent .....	12	—	—	—	12	12	12
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	12	12	12	12	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	14	14	14	14	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	97	27	27	27	70	70	70
Not computed .....	20	14	14	14	6	6	6
Median .....	50.0+	40.6	40.6	40.6	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	128	39	39	37	89	89	83
Less than 20 percent .....	20	2	2	—	18	18	18
20 to 24 percent .....	22	6	6	6	16	16	16
25 to 29 percent .....	18	4	4	4	14	14	8
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	68	27	27	27	41	41	41
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	36.0	39.7	39.7	40.3	28.8	28.8	29.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	30	8	8	8	22	22	20
Less than 20 percent .....	19	8	8	8	11	11	9
20 to 24 percent .....	11	—	—	—	11	11	11
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	18.2	12.5	12.5	12.5	20.0	20.0	20.5
\$35,000 or more .....	16	1	1	1	15	15	7
Less than 20 percent .....	16	1	1	1	15	15	7
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	10.6	17.5	17.5	17.5	10.3	10.3	10.0

Table 40. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cass County, ND				Cass County, ND	
	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	Minnesota (pt.)	Clay County, MN	North Dakota (pt.)	Total	Fargo city
Occupied housing units .....	352	90	90	262	262	260
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>						
1989 to March 1990 .....	28	2	2	26	26	26
1985 to 1988 .....	12	6	6	6	6	6
1980 to 1984 .....	39	—	—	39	39	39
1970 to 1979 .....	92	24	24	68	68	68
1960 to 1969 .....	52	26	26	26	26	26
1950 to 1959 .....	82	26	26	56	56	56
1940 to 1949 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
1939 or earlier .....	47	6	6	41	41	39
<b>BEDROOMS</b>						
No bedroom .....	54	6	6	48	48	48
1 bedroom .....	98	39	39	59	59	59
2 bedrooms .....	135	33	33	102	102	102
3 bedrooms .....	57	10	10	47	47	45
4 bedrooms .....	8	2	2	6	6	6
5 or more bedrooms .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Complete kitchen facilities .....	352	90	90	262	262	260
Source of water, public system or private company .....	348	86	86	262	262	260
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	350	88	88	262	262	260
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	10	2	2	8	8	8
Owner-occupied housing units .....	2	2	2	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	8	—	—	8	8	8
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>						
Utility gas .....	123	22	22	101	101	101
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	14	2	2	12	12	12
Electricity .....	158	34	34	124	124	122
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	46	25	25	21	21	21
All other fuels .....	11	7	7	4	4	4
No fuel used .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>						
None .....	36	22	22	14	14	14
1 .....	210	44	44	166	166	164
2 .....	86	24	24	62	62	62
3 or more .....	20	—	—	20	20	20
Vehicles per household .....	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.4
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>						
Owner-occupied housing units .....	83	34	34	49	49	47
1989 to March 1990 .....	21	5	5	16	16	14
1985 to 1988 .....	19	15	15	4	4	4
1980 to 1984 .....	24	9	9	15	15	15
1970 to 1979 .....	19	5	5	14	14	14
1969 or earlier .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	269	56	56	213	213	213
1989 to March 1990 .....	193	43	43	150	150	150
1985 to 1988 .....	62	6	6	56	56	56
1980 to 1984 .....	7	—	—	7	7	7
1970 to 1979 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier .....	7	7	7	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
No telephone in unit .....	8	8	8	—	—	—
Householder 65 years and over .....	14	7	7	7	7	7
Owner-occupied housing units .....	14	7	7	7	7	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities .....	342	88	88	254	254	252
1.00 or less persons per room .....	316	86	86	230	230	228
1.01 or more persons per room .....	26	2	2	24	24	24
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	10	2	2	8	8	8
1.00 or less persons per room .....	8	—	—	8	8	8
1.01 or more persons per room .....	2	2	2	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	54 911	22 623	22 623	77 316	77 316	79 882
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	10 947	12 217	12 217	10 613	10 613	10 613
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	165	42	42	123	123	123
Owner-occupied housing units .....	5	5	5	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	160	37	37	123	123	123

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cass County, ND					
	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	Minnesota (pt.)	Clay County, MN	North Dakota (pt.)	Total	Fargo city
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>72</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b> .....						
With a mortgage .....	58	16	16	42	42	40
Less than \$300 .....	2	2	2	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 .....	2	2	2	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 .....	11	9	9	2	2	—
\$500 to \$599 .....	15	—	—	15	15	15
\$600 to \$799 .....	7	3	3	4	4	4
\$800 to \$999 .....	9	—	—	9	9	9
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	6	—	—	6	6	6
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more .....	6	—	—	6	6	—
Median (dollars) .....	547	464	464	750	750	856
Not mortgaged .....	14	7	7	7	7	7
Less than \$100 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	7	7	7	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299 .....	7	—	—	7	7	7
\$300 to \$399 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	200	175	175	225	225	225
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b> .....						
Less than \$20,000 .....	16	14	14	2	2	—
Less than 20 percent .....	9	9	9	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	2	—	—	2	2	—
35 percent or more .....	5	5	5	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	19.4	18.9	18.9	32.5	32.5	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	24	9	9	15	15	15
Less than 20 percent .....	9	9	9	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	15	—	—	15	15	15
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	21.0	17.5	17.5	22.5	22.5	22.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	13	—	—	13	13	13
Less than 20 percent .....	4	—	—	4	4	4
20 to 24 percent .....	9	—	—	9	9	9
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	21.4	—	—	21.4	21.4	21.4
\$50,000 or more .....	19	—	—	19	19	19
Less than 20 percent .....	13	—	—	13	13	13
20 to 24 percent .....	6	—	—	6	6	6
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	10.0	—	—	10.0	10.0	10.0
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>269</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>213</b>
<b>GROSS RENT</b> .....						
Less than \$100 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	64	6	6	58	58	58
\$200 to \$299 .....	118	37	37	81	81	81
\$300 to \$399 .....	55	13	13	42	42	42
\$400 to \$499 .....	32	—	—	32	32	32
\$500 to \$599 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	241	242	242	241	241	241
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b> .....						
Less than \$10,000 .....	167	38	38	129	129	129
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	14	—	—	14	14	14
25 to 29 percent .....	18	7	7	11	11	11
30 to 34 percent .....	11	—	—	11	11	11
35 percent or more .....	71	19	19	52	52	52
Not computed .....	53	12	12	41	41	41
Median .....	47.3	48.6	48.6	45.0	45.0	45.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	46	6	6	40	40	40
Less than 20 percent .....	13	6	6	7	7	7
20 to 24 percent .....	16	—	—	16	16	16
25 to 29 percent .....	8	—	—	8	8	8
30 to 34 percent .....	6	—	—	6	6	6
35 percent or more .....	3	—	—	3	3	3
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	23.1	17.5	17.5	24.1	24.1	24.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	42	5	5	37	37	37
Less than 20 percent .....	42	5	5	37	37	37
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	15.2	12.5	12.5	15.8	15.8	15.8
\$35,000 or more .....	14	7	7	7	7	7
Less than 20 percent .....	14	7	7	7	7	7
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.5	12.5	12.5

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA		Clay County, MN		North Dakota (pt.)	Cass County, ND	
	Minnesota (pt.)	Minnesota (pt.)	Total	Moorhead city		Total	Fargo city
Occupied housing units .....	377	236	236	190	141	141	88
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>							
1989 to March 1990 .....	3	3	3	3	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 .....	17	—	—	—	17	17	17
1980 to 1984 .....	30	14	14	11	16	16	9
1970 to 1979 .....	154	101	101	79	53	53	19
1960 to 1969 .....	86	66	66	60	20	20	13
1950 to 1959 .....	43	24	24	20	19	19	17
1940 to 1949 .....	24	24	24	17	—	—	—
1939 or earlier .....	20	4	4	—	16	16	13
<b>BEDROOMS</b>							
No bedroom .....	36	27	27	25	9	9	9
1 bedroom .....	69	33	33	22	36	36	18
2 bedrooms .....	143	115	115	95	28	28	21
3 bedrooms .....	106	51	51	40	55	55	40
4 bedrooms .....	23	10	10	8	13	13	—
5 or more bedrooms .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Complete kitchen facilities .....	360	228	228	182	132	132	79
Source of water, public system or private company .....	368	227	227	190	141	141	88
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	358	227	227	190	131	131	88
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>							
Utility gas .....	130	88	88	80	42	42	33
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	19	17	17	6	2	2	—
Electricity .....	159	87	87	70	72	72	37
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	43	18	18	8	25	25	18
All other fuels .....	6	6	6	6	—	—	—
No fuel used .....	20	20	20	20	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>							
None .....	59	41	41	41	18	18	11
1 .....	156	114	114	88	42	42	26
2 .....	137	71	71	53	66	66	43
3 or more .....	25	10	10	8	15	15	8
Vehicles per household .....	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.5
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>							
Owner-occupied housing units .....	119	45	45	20	74	74	50
1989 to March 1990 .....	25	13	13	8	12	12	8
1985 to 1988 .....	41	13	13	3	28	28	19
1980 to 1984 .....	13	2	2	—	11	11	8
1970 to 1979 .....	38	15	15	9	23	23	15
1969 or earlier .....	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	258	191	191	170	67	67	38
1989 to March 1990 .....	155	123	123	118	32	32	23
1985 to 1988 .....	65	42	42	32	23	23	15
1980 to 1984 .....	35	23	23	20	12	12	—
1970 to 1979 .....	3	3	3	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
No telephone in unit .....	79	58	58	48	21	21	9
Householder 65 years and over .....	15	8	8	—	7	7	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	5	5	5	—	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available .....	7	—	—	—	7	7	—
Complete plumbing facilities .....	375	234	234	190	141	141	88
1.00 or less persons per room .....	257	136	136	107	121	121	77
1.01 or more persons per room .....	118	98	98	83	20	20	11
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	32 776	21 200	21 200	26 347	39 816	39 816	34 038
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	15 669	17 340	17 340	14 202	10 908	10 908	9 141
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	139	109	109	96	30	30	28
Owner-occupied housing units .....	23	11	11	3	12	12	10
Renter-occupied housing units .....	116	98	98	93	18	18	18

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Clay County, MN			Cass County, ND	
	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	Minnesota (pt.)	Total	Moorhead city	North Dakota (pt.)	Total	Fargo city
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>							
With a mortgage	88	28	28	17	60	60	40
Less than \$300	6	4	4	4	2	2	—
\$300 to \$399	15	5	5	5	10	10	6
\$400 to \$499	21	12	12	5	9	9	9
\$500 to \$599	9	—	—	—	9	9	9
\$600 to \$799	21	7	7	3	14	14	8
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	14	—	—	—	14	14	8
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	2	—	—	—	2	2	—
Median (dollars)	561	436	436	395	600	600	578
Not mortgaged	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	375	375	375	—	—	—	—
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>							
Less than \$20,000	13	11	11	4	2	2	—
Less than 20 percent	6	4	4	4	2	2	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	7	7	7	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	17.5	17.5	17.5	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	34	14	14	10	20	20	17
Less than 20 percent	14	5	5	5	9	9	9
20 to 24 percent	13	5	5	5	8	8	8
25 to 29 percent	3	—	—	—	3	3	—
30 to 34 percent	4	4	4	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.2	22.0	22.0	17.5	20.6	20.6	19.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	31	5	5	3	26	26	17
Less than 20 percent	15	5	5	3	10	10	9
20 to 24 percent	2	—	—	—	2	2	—
25 to 29 percent	6	—	—	—	6	6	—
30 to 34 percent	8	—	—	—	8	8	8
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.3	15.8	15.8	17.5	25.8	25.8	19.7
\$50,000 or more	12	—	—	—	12	12	6
Less than 20 percent	10	—	—	—	10	10	6
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	2	—	—	—	2	2	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	—	—	—	10.0	10.0	10.0
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>GROSS RENT</b>							
Less than \$100	9	—	—	—	9	9	9
\$100 to \$199	41	34	34	31	7	7	—
\$200 to \$299	63	32	32	32	31	31	22
\$300 to \$399	90	90	90	82	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	15	8	8	8	7	7	7
\$500 to \$599	14	14	14	11	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749	6	6	6	6	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	15	2	2	—	13	13	—
Median (dollars)	308	347	347	350	250	250	223
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>							
Less than \$10,000	111	77	77	75	34	34	27
Less than 20 percent	9	—	—	—	9	9	9
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	30	23	23	23	7	7	—
30 to 34 percent	6	6	6	6	—	—	—
35 percent or more	65	47	47	45	18	18	18
Not computed	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Median	39.5	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	35.5	35.5	37.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999	98	65	65	56	33	33	11
Less than 20 percent	12	5	5	5	7	7	7
20 to 24 percent	11	7	7	4	4	4	4
25 to 29 percent	23	14	14	14	9	9	—
30 to 34 percent	9	9	9	9	—	—	—
35 percent or more	28	28	28	24	—	—	—
Not computed	15	2	2	—	13	13	—
Median	29.0	33.1	33.1	32.8	23.8	23.8	18.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	33	33	33	31	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	27	27	27	25	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	6	6	6	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.3	—	—	—
\$35,000 or more	11	11	11	8	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	11	11	11	8	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.6	11.6	11.6	12.5	—	—	—

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Clay County, MN		Clay County, MN		Cass County, ND	
	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	Minnesota (pt.)	Total	Moorhead city	North Dakota (pt.)	Fargo city
<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>56 432</b>	<b>16 969</b>	<b>16 969</b>	<b>10 631</b>	<b>39 463</b>	<b>29 430</b>
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>						
1989 to March 1990 .....	1 033	152	152	129	881	699
1985 to 1988 .....	5 064	814	814	680	4 250	3 644
1980 to 1984 .....	5 399	1 173	1 173	700	4 226	3 143
1970 to 1979 .....	15 679	4 697	4 697	2 633	10 982	7 520
1960 to 1969 .....	8 278	3 149	3 149	2 249	5 129	3 625
1950 to 1959 .....	8 268	3 109	3 109	2 400	5 159	4 201
1940 to 1949 .....	3 112	1 084	1 084	717	2 028	1 588
1939 or earlier .....	9 599	2 791	2 791	1 123	6 808	5 010
<b>BEDROOMS</b>						
No bedroom .....	1 430	211	211	172	1 219	1 162
1 bedroom .....	7 855	2 009	2 009	1 501	5 846	5 102
2 bedrooms .....	17 540	4 643	4 643	3 290	12 897	10 741
3 bedrooms .....	18 225	6 496	6 496	3 626	11 729	7 401
4 bedrooms .....	9 355	2 977	2 977	1 702	6 378	4 022
5 or more bedrooms .....	2 027	633	633	340	1 394	1 002
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Complete kitchen facilities .....	56 114	16 892	16 892	10 594	39 222	29 226
Source of water, public system or private company .....	52 092	14 032	14 032	10 516	38 060	29 353
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	50 295	13 942	13 942	10 519	36 353	29 314
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	149	70	70	12	79	44
Owner-occupied housing units .....	59	43	43	-	16	-
Renter-occupied housing units .....	90	27	27	12	63	44
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>						
Utility gas .....	18 930	4 991	4 991	4 181	13 939	12 095
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	2 108	971	971	220	1 137	422
Electricity .....	23 162	5 617	5 617	3 700	17 545	12 444
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	10 462	4 623	4 623	2 196	5 839	3 786
All other fuels .....	1 443	703	703	272	740	465
No fuel used .....	327	64	64	62	263	218
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>						
None .....	3 769	1 249	1 249	915	2 520	2 221
1 .....	18 257	5 317	5 317	3 696	12 940	10 628
2 .....	23 798	7 150	7 150	4 330	16 648	12 263
3 or more .....	10 608	3 253	3 253	1 690	7 355	4 318
Vehicles per household .....	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>						
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>33 646</b>	<b>11 809</b>	<b>11 809</b>	<b>6 586</b>	<b>21 837</b>	<b>14 319</b>
1989 to March 1990 .....	3 298	898	898	595	2 400	1 718
1985 to 1988 .....	8 298	2 583	2 583	1 646	5 715	3 898
1980 to 1984 .....	5 516	1 766	1 766	1 089	3 750	2 295
1970 to 1979 .....	8 766	3 282	3 282	1 479	5 484	3 370
1969 or earlier .....	7 768	3 280	3 280	1 777	4 488	3 038
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>22 786</b>	<b>5 160</b>	<b>5 160</b>	<b>4 045</b>	<b>17 626</b>	<b>15 111</b>
1989 to March 1990 .....	11 533	2 531	2 531	2 173	9 002	8 004
1985 to 1988 .....	7 456	1 592	1 592	1 201	5 864	5 033
1980 to 1984 .....	1 963	619	619	410	1 344	1 018
1970 to 1979 .....	1 356	279	279	174	1 077	804
1969 or earlier .....	478	139	139	87	339	252
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
No telephone in unit .....	1 279	376	376	225	903	724
Householder 65 years and over .....	10 494	3 955	3 955	2 337	6 539	4 839
Owner-occupied housing units .....	6 824	2 812	2 812	1 559	4 012	2 750
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	57	35	35	-	22	8
No telephone in unit .....	167	70	70	15	97	72
No vehicle available .....	2 129	813	813	569	1 316	1 133
Complete plumbing facilities .....	56 283	16 899	16 899	10 619	39 384	29 386
1.00 or less persons per room .....	55 435	16 611	16 611	10 444	38 824	28 963
1.01 or more persons per room .....	848	288	288	175	560	423
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	149	70	70	12	79	44
1.00 or less persons per room .....	147	68	68	12	79	44
1.01 or more persons per room .....	2	2	2	-	-	-
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	41 422	37 597	37 597	39 852	43 491	45 091
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	18 758	15 027	15 027	14 473	19 850	19 608
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	7 743	2 778	2 778	2 030	4 965	4 253
Owner-occupied housing units .....	1 472	624	624	205	848	514
Renter-occupied housing units .....	6 271	2 154	2 154	1 825	4 117	3 739

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA		Clay County, MN		Cass County, ND		
	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	Minnesota (pt.)	Total	Moorhead city	North Dakota (pt.)	Total	Fargo city
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	25 776	8 995	8 995	5 693	16 781	16 781	11 507
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>							
With a mortgage -----	18 978	6 324	6 324	4 180	12 654	12 654	8 673
Less than \$300 -----	669	397	397	251	272	272	183
\$300 to \$399 -----	1 532	683	683	410	849	849	514
\$400 to \$499 -----	2 446	1 136	1 136	711	1 310	1 310	839
\$500 to \$599 -----	2 941	1 099	1 099	697	1 842	1 842	1 241
\$600 to \$799 -----	5 611	1 871	1 871	1 310	3 740	3 740	2 585
\$800 to \$999 -----	3 178	768	768	524	2 410	2 410	1 566
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	2 058	298	298	214	1 760	1 760	1 338
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	333	56	56	48	277	277	230
\$2,000 or more -----	210	16	16	15	194	194	177
Median (dollars) -----	664	586	586	603	711	711	721
Not mortgaged -----	6 798	2 671	2 671	1 513	4 127	4 127	2 834
Less than \$100 -----	189	124	124	80	65	65	17
\$100 to \$199 -----	2 931	1 575	1 575	919	1 356	1 356	817
\$200 to \$299 -----	2 721	819	819	421	1 902	1 902	1 356
\$300 to \$399 -----	680	120	120	9	560	560	434
\$400 to \$499 -----	162	14	14	9	148	148	121
\$500 or more -----	115	19	19	17	96	96	89
Median (dollars) -----	208	180	180	178	227	227	235
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>							
Less than \$20,000 -----	4 197	1 802	1 802	996	2 395	2 395	1 555
Less than 20 percent -----	1 427	722	722	435	705	705	421
20 to 24 percent -----	601	239	239	148	362	362	276
25 to 29 percent -----	446	166	166	67	280	280	163
30 to 34 percent -----	328	134	134	58	194	194	125
35 percent or more -----	1 327	511	511	270	816	816	536
Not computed -----	68	30	30	18	38	38	34
Median -----	25.4	23.4	23.4	21.8	27.0	27.0	26.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	7 068	2 650	2 650	1 618	4 418	4 418	2 951
Less than 20 percent -----	3 191	1 380	1 380	772	1 811	1 811	1 152
20 to 24 percent -----	1 371	536	536	342	835	835	553
25 to 29 percent -----	1 131	408	408	282	723	723	489
30 to 34 percent -----	679	203	203	160	476	476	352
35 percent or more -----	696	123	123	62	573	573	405
Not computed -----	21.3	19.4	19.4	20.5	22.4	22.4	22.9
Median -----	21.3	19.4	19.4	20.5	22.4	22.4	22.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	7 024	2 363	2 363	1 547	4 661	4 661	3 099
Less than 20 percent -----	4 071	1 646	1 646	1 074	2 425	2 425	1 587
20 to 24 percent -----	1 833	523	523	365	1 310	1 310	845
25 to 29 percent -----	790	170	170	98	620	620	457
30 to 34 percent -----	213	21	21	10	192	192	113
35 percent or more -----	117	3	3	—	114	114	97
Not computed -----	18.4	16.4	16.4	16.5	19.6	19.6	19.7
Median -----	18.4	16.4	16.4	16.5	19.6	19.6	19.7
\$50,000 or more -----	7 487	2 180	2 180	1 532	5 307	5 307	3 902
Less than 20 percent -----	6 140	1 933	1 933	1 335	4 207	4 207	3 125
20 to 24 percent -----	872	184	184	145	688	688	423
25 to 29 percent -----	338	31	31	25	307	307	256
30 to 34 percent -----	66	14	14	9	52	52	45
35 percent or more -----	71	18	18	18	53	53	53
Not computed -----	13.7	12.3	12.3	12.4	14.3	14.3	14.2
Median -----	13.7	12.3	12.3	12.4	14.3	14.3	14.2
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units -----</b>	<b>22 395</b>	<b>4 986</b>	<b>4 986</b>	<b>4 016</b>	<b>17 409</b>	<b>17 409</b>	<b>15 102</b>
<b>GROSS RENT</b>							
Less than \$100 -----	424	121	121	83	303	303	275
\$100 to \$199 -----	2 429	770	770	550	1 659	1 659	1 392
\$200 to \$299 -----	4 404	883	883	667	3 521	3 521	2 973
\$300 to \$399 -----	7 631	1 713	1 713	1 484	5 918	5 918	5 082
\$400 to \$499 -----	4 307	783	783	687	3 524	3 524	3 289
\$500 to \$599 -----	1 564	316	316	276	1 248	1 248	1 093
\$600 to \$749 -----	815	196	196	174	619	619	577
\$750 to \$999 -----	249	42	42	37	207	207	207
\$1,000 or more -----	69	3	3	—	66	66	57
No cash rent -----	503	159	159	58	344	344	157
Median (dollars) -----	349	338	338	346	352	352	356
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>							
Less than \$10,000 -----	7 144	2 289	2 289	1 841	4 855	4 855	4 288
Less than 20 percent -----	251	69	69	41	182	182	156
20 to 24 percent -----	524	150	150	108	374	374	318
25 to 29 percent -----	718	293	293	212	425	425	332
30 to 34 percent -----	388	97	97	49	291	291	251
35 percent or more -----	5 063	1 638	1 638	1 420	3 425	3 425	3 106
Not computed -----	200	42	42	11	158	158	125
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	7 095	1 511	1 511	1 282	5 584	5 584	4 882
Less than 20 percent -----	989	169	169	122	820	820	686
20 to 24 percent -----	1 396	243	243	199	1 153	1 153	971
25 to 29 percent -----	1 494	321	321	273	1 173	1 173	1 057
30 to 34 percent -----	1 227	249	249	231	978	978	859
35 percent or more -----	1 844	476	476	426	1 368	1 368	1 281
Not computed -----	145	53	53	31	92	92	28
Median -----	28.6	29.9	29.9	30.7	28.3	28.3	28.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	5 834	844	844	632	4 990	4 990	4 263
Less than 20 percent -----	3 468	461	461	347	3 007	3 007	2 556
20 to 24 percent -----	1 442	210	210	161	1 232	1 232	1 100
25 to 29 percent -----	496	65	65	59	431	431	381
30 to 34 percent -----	110	16	16	16	94	94	76
35 percent or more -----	121	35	35	35	86	86	79
Not computed -----	197	57	57	14	140	140	71
Median -----	18.6	18.8	18.8	19.1	18.5	18.5	18.7
\$35,000 or more -----	2 322	342	342	261	1 980	1 980	1 669
Less than 20 percent -----	2 047	312	312	245	1 735	1 735	1 489
20 to 24 percent -----	153	4	4	—	15	15	15
25 to 29 percent -----	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	13	—	—	—	13	13	13
Not computed -----	88	20	20	10	68	68	37
Median -----	12.7	11.7	11.7	12.0	12.9	12.9	13.1

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample	
Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	153 296	19.1	60 953	18.8	TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN CASS COUNTY, ND					
Minnesota (pt.)	50 422	25.2	18 546	25.5						
CLAY COUNTY, MN										
Total	50 422	25.2	18 546	25.5		Tract 3	3 118	13.4	386	15.5
Moorhead city	32 295	17.1	11 511	16.5		Tract 101.02	173	11.6	58	15.5
North Dakota (pt.)	102 874	16.2	42 407	15.9		Tract 101.03	6 198	12.1	2 792	12.2
CASS COUNTY, ND						Tract 102.01	3 457	21.8	1 276	20.8
Total	102 874	16.2	42 407	15.9		Tract 102.02	6 491	12.4	2 478	12.1
Fargo city	74 111	13.0	31 711	13.1		Tract 103.02	4 183	16.4	1 465	16.3
West Fargo city	12 287	15.1	4 574	14.7		Tract 404	3 210	33.3	1 003	32.6
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN CLAY COUNTY, MN					Tract 405	3 599	26.4	1 256	27.0	
Tract 205	5 122	20.0	1 894	19.0	FARGO CITY, CASS COUNTY, ND					
Tract 301.02	2 756	17.2	1 142	17.2	Tract 1	6 112	16.3	1 966	16.3	
Tract 301.03	3 040	21.5	1 194	20.6	Tract 2	6 795	11.9	3 208	12.2	
Tract 301.04	3 964	43.8	1 418	43.7	Tract 3 (pt.)	3 118	13.4	386	15.5	
Tract 301.05	3 564	44.9	1 367	45.3	Tract 4	4 295	16.7	1 702	16.4	
MOORHEAD CITY, CLAY COUNTY, MN					Tract 5	7 246	11.5	3 710	11.8	
Tract 201	5 267	14.6	1 919	14.0	Tract 6	4 966	11.7	2 263	11.9	
Tract 202.01	112	10.7	79	12.7	Tract 7	1 487	14.1	524	14.9	
Tract 202.02	2 632	15.3	1 173	15.1	Tract 8.01	3 791	15.8	1 913	16.0	
Tract 203	3 389	15.5	1 551	14.7	Tract 8.02	5 981	12.0	2 391	11.8	
Tract 204	6 119	15.5	1 041	14.7	Tract 9.01	5 897	12.1	2 251	12.1	
Tract 205 (pt.)	5 096	19.9	1 886	18.9	Tract 9.02	7 490	11.3	3 281	11.7	
Tract 206	5 295	12.0	2 209	12.1	Tract 10	8 630	12.0	3 758	11.8	
Tract 301.02 (pt.)	106	19.8	21	23.8	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	57	8.8	20	10.0	
Tract 301.03 (pt.)	2 989	21.1	1 176	20.2	Tract 101.03 (pt.)	3 861	12.2	1 974	12.3	
Tract 301.04 (pt.)	659	40.8	184	41.3	Tract 103.02 (pt.)	4 120	16.1	1 444	16.1	
Tract 301.05 (pt.)	631	47.2	272	44.1	Tract 404 (pt.)	-	-	-	-	
REMAINDER OF CLAY COUNTY, MN					Tract 405 (pt.)	265	15.8	199	22.6	
Tract 205 (pt.)	26	50.0	8	50.0	WEST FARGO CITY, CASS COUNTY, ND					
Tract 301.02 (pt.)	2 650	17.1	1 121	17.0	Tract 101.03 (pt.)	2 337	12.0	818	12.1	
Tract 301.03 (pt.)	51	47.1	18	50.0	Tract 102.01 (pt.)	3 384	21.7	1 249	21.0	
Tract 301.04 (pt.)	3 305	44.4	1 234	44.1	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	6 473	12.3	2 473	12.1	
Tract 301.05 (pt.)	2 933	44.4	1 095	45.6	Tract 404 (pt.)	93	43.0	34	35.3	
Tract 302.01	5 137	43.9	1 956	44.7	REMAINDER OF CASS COUNTY, ND					
Tract 302.02	4 025	41.3	1 603	43.6	Tract 3 (pt.)	-	-	-	-	
					Tract 101.02 (pt.)	116	12.9	38	18.4	
					Tract 101.03 (pt.)	-	-	-	-	
					Tract 102.01 (pt.)	73	26.0	27	14.8	
					Tract 102.02 (pt.)	18	22.2	5	20.0	
					Tract 103.02 (pt.)	63	31.7	21	28.6	
					Tract 401	2 277	27.8	1 026	29.4	
					Tract 402	2 365	29.5	931	32.5	
					Tract 403	2 617	39.6	1 061	38.2	
					Tract 404 (pt.)	3 117	33.0	969	32.5	
					Tract 405 (pt.)	3 334	27.3	1 057	27.8	
					Tract 406	2 496	30.8	987	30.6	

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# APPENDIX A.

## Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

### AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

#### Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

### **Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area**

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

### **American Indian Reservation and Trust Land**

**American Indian Reservation**—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

**Trust Land**—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

### **Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)**

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

## **Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)**

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

## **AREA MEASUREMENT**

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

## **BLOCK**

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

## BLOCK GROUP (BG)

### Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

### Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

## BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

## CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

### Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

#### Northeast Region

##### *New England Division:*

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

##### *Middle Atlantic Division:*

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

#### Midwest Region

##### *East North Central Division:*

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

##### *West North Central Division:*

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

#### South Region

##### *South Atlantic Division:*

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

#### *East South Central Division:*

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

#### *West South Central Division:*

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

#### **West Region**

#### *Mountain Division:*

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

#### *Pacific Division:*

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

#### **Census Region**

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

#### **CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA**

##### **Block Numbering Area (BNA)**

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

#### **Census Tract**

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

## COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

## COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

### Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

### Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

### Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

### Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

## GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

### Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

### Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

### United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

## GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

### Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States  
    Region  
        Division  
            State  
                County  
                    County subdivision  
                        Place (or part)  
                            Census tract/block numbering area  
                                (or part)  
                                    Block group (or part)  
  Block

### Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

## HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

## INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

## METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

### **Central City**

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

### **Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)**

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

### **Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)**

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

### **Metropolitan Area Title and Code**

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

## **OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES**

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

## **PLACE**

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

### **Census Designated Place (CDP)**

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
  - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

## Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

## Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

## POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

## STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

## TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

## URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

### Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

### URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

### Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

### Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

### VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

## ZIP CODE<sup>®</sup>

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

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# APPENDIX B.

## Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

### AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

**Median Age**—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

**Comparability**—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

### ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

*Presentation Based on Persons:*

*Single Ancestries Reported*—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

*Multiple Ancestries Reported*—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

*Ancestry Unclassified*—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

*Presentations Based on Responses:*

*Total Ancestries Reported*—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

*First Ancestry Reported*—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

*Second Ancestry Reported*—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

**Comparability**—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

## CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Citizen**—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

*Naturalized Citizen*—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

**Not a Citizen**—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

**Comparability**—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

*High School Graduate or Higher*—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

*Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate*—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, "Median school years completed" was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, "Percent high school graduate or higher" can be calculated and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

**Comparability**—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Associate" degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as "Not in Labor Force." In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

**Employed**—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

**Unemployed**—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

**Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

**Experienced Unemployed**—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

**Experienced Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

**Labor Force**—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

**Not in Labor Force**—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

**Worker**—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

**Actual Hours Worked Last Week**—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

**Limitation of the Data**—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

**Comparability**—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

## FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

## GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

**Institutionalized Persons**—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

**Type of Institution**—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

**Correctional Institutions**—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

**Prisons**—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

*Federal Detention Centers*—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

*Military Stockades, Jails*—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

*Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities*—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

*Police Lockups*—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

*Halfway Houses*—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

*Other Types of Correctional Institutions*—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

*Nursing Homes*—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

*Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals*—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals for Chronically Ill*—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

*Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere*—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

*Juvenile Institutions*—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

*Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children*—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

*Residential Treatment Centers*—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

*Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

*Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

*Private Training Schools*—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

*Detention Centers*—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

*Rooming Houses*—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Group Homes*—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

*Homes for the Mentally Ill*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

*Homes for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

*Homes for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

*Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

*Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

**Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")**—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

*Other Group Homes*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

*Religious Group Quarters*—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

*College Quarters Off Campus*—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

*College Dormitories*—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Military Quarters*—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

*Agriculture Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

*Other Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations*—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)*—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

*Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children*—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

*Visible in Street Locations*—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Prëdesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

*Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)*—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

*Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals*—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

*Crews of Maritime Vessels*—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

*Staff Residents of Institutions*—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

*Other Nonhousehold Living Situations*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

*Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters*—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

**Limitation of the Data**—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

*Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)*—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Comparability**—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of "care" only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: "halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)" and "wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere," which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, "Group homes" is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with "Other group homes" only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as "other persons in group quarters," and the phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include "hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse" and "military hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

## HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicated that they were of "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin. Persons of "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic" category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship.")

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person's mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Comparability**—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

## HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

### Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

**Persons Per Household**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

### Relationship to Householder

**Householder**—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

**Spouse**—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

**Child**—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

*Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter*—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Stepson/Stepdaughter*—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Own Child*—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

**Other Relatives**—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

*Grandchild*—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

*Brother/Sister*—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

*Parent*—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

*Other Relatives*—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

**Nonrelatives**—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

*Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child*—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

*Housemate or Roommate*—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

*Unmarried Partner*—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

*Other Nonrelatives*—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

## Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

## Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

*Married-Couple Family*—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

*Other Family:*

*Male Householder, No Wife Present*—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

*Female Householder, No Husband Present*—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

**Persons Per Family**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

## Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

## Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

## Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

## Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

## Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

**Comparability**—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

## INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

## Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

**Income of Households**—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

**Income of Families and Persons**—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

**Median Income**—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Mean Income**—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

**Comparability**—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

## INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

### Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

### Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

### Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

**Private Wage and Salary Workers**—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

**Government Workers**—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

**Self-Employed Workers**—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

**Unpaid Family Workers**—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

**Salaried/Self-Employed**—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

**Comparability**—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

## JOURNEY TO WORK

### Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

**Limitation of the Data**—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

### Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

### Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

**Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van**—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

### Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

### Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

### Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Household Language**—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

## Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

**Linguistic Isolation**—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

**Limitation of the Data**—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

**Comparability**—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

## MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

**Never Married**—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

**Ever Married**—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

**Now Married, Except Separated**—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

**Separated**—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

**Widowed**—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

**Divorced**—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

**Now Married**—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

*Spouse Present*—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

*Spouse Absent*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

*Separated*—Defined above.

*Spouse Absent, Other*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

**Comparability**—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

## MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

## PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

**Nativity**—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

**Native**—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

**Foreign Born**—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

**Comparability**—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

## POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

### Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

**Specified Poverty Levels**—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 ( $\$12,674 \times 1.25$ ) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

### Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

**Income Deficit**—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

**Mean Income Deficit**—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

**Comparability**—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

*Current Population Survey*—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

## RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

**White**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

**Black**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

**American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut**—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

*American Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

*American Indian Tribe*—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

*Eskimo*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

*Aleut*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

**Asian or Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

**Asian**—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

*Chinese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

*Filipino*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

*Japanese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

*Asian Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

*Korean*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

*Vietnamese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

*Cambodian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

*Hmong*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

*Laotian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

*Thai*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

*Other Asian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

**Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

*Hawaiian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

*Samoan*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

*Guamanian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

*Other Pacific Islander*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

**Other Race**—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

**Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census**

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoaan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander <sup>1</sup>
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian <sup>3</sup>
Laotian	Micronesian <sup>3</sup>
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian <sup>1</sup>	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian <sup>3</sup>
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified <sup>2</sup>	

<sup>1</sup>In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

<sup>2</sup>Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

<sup>3</sup>Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

**Comparability**—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

## REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

**Comparability**—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

## RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

**Comparability**—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school*, *high school graduate*, and *not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

**Comparability**—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

**Public and Private School**—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

## DEFINITIONS OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS

**Level of School in Which Enrolled**—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

**Comparability**—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

## SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

## SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Sex Ratio**—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

**Comparability**—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

## VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Veteran Status**—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

**Period of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

**Years of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

**Limitation of the Data**—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

**Comparability**—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

## WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

## WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

## Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

## Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

**Year-Round Full-Time Workers**—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

**Number of Workers in Family in 1989**—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

**Limitation of the Data**—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

**Comparability**—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

## YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

**Limitation of the Data**—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

**Comparability**—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

### LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

**Housing Units**—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

**Occupied Housing Units**—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

**Vacant Housing Units**—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

**Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.**—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

**Staff Living Quarters**—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

**Comparability**—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

## ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

**Comparability**—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

## AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

## BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

**Comparability**—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

## BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

**Comparability**—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

**Comparability**—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

## CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990.

## CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

**Limitation of the Data**—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

**Comparability**—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

## CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

**Median and Quartile Contract Rent**—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Contract Rent**—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

**Comparability**—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

## DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

**Comparability**—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

**Comparability**—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

## GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

**Comparability**—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

## HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

**Utility Gas**—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

**Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas**—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

**Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.**—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

**Wood**—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

**Solar Energy**—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

**Other Fuel**—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

**No Fuel Used**—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

**Comparability**—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

## INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

**Comparability**—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

## MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

**Comparability**—This item is new for 1990.

## MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

**Comparability**—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

## MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

**Comparability**—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

## PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

**Median Persons in Unit**—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Persons in Occupied Housing Units**—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

## PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

**Mean Persons Per Room**—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

## PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

**Comparability**—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

## POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

## REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

**Median Rooms**—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Rooms**—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

## SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

**Comparability**—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

## SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

**Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs**—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

### **SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989**

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

### **SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

**Comparability**—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

### **SOURCE OF WATER**

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

**Comparability**—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

### **TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT**

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

**Comparability**—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

## TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

**Owner Occupied**—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

**Renter Occupied**—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

**Comparability**—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

## UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

**1-Unit, Detached**—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

**1-Unit, Attached**—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

**2 or More Units**—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

**Mobile Home or Trailer**—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

**Other**—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

**Comparability**—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

## USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

**Comparability**—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

## UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

**Limitation of the Data**—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

**Comparability**—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

*For Rent*—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

*For Sale Only*—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

*Rented or Sold, Not Occupied*—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

*For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use*—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

*For Migrant Workers*—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

*Other Vacant*—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

**Homeowner Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

**Rental Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

**Comparability**—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

## VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

**Median and Quartile Value**—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Value**—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more" is \$600,000.

Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

## VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

**Vehicles Per Household**—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

**Limitation of the Data**—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

**Comparability**—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

## YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

**Comparability**—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

## YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category "1989 or March 1990" was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

**Median Year Structure Built**—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

**Limitation of the Data**—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially "Built in 1939 or earlier." The introduction of the "Don't know" category (see the discussion on "Comparability") may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

**Comparability**—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, "Don't Know," was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

## DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

### Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. "Pareto interpolation" is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

### Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### **Percentages, Rates, and Ratios**

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

### **Quartile**

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

# APPENDIX C.

## Accuracy of the Data

### CONTENTS

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### INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

### SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

### CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

## ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

## Calculation of Standard Errors

**Totals and Percentages**—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

**Sums and Differences**—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$  and  $SE_{\hat{Y}}$  of estimates  $\hat{X}$  and  $\hat{Y}$ :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} \pm \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

**Ratios**—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X} / \hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

**Medians**—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as  $N/2$ ). Treat  $N/2$  as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about  $N/2$ . Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about  $N/2$ . By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about  $N/2$ . Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

## Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

### Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is  $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$  percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is  $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$  percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ = 1.34 \text{ percentage points}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$SE(1.07) = \left( \frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ = .029$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$[1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12$$

## ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

## PERSONS

### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

### STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

### STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

### STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

### OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

#### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

## STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

## All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

## STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

## STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

## STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other <sup>1</sup>
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

## Renter

## White Householder

## Householder of Hispanic origin

## Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
111-120	Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
	Black Householder
121-140	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
141-160	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
161-180	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	Householder of Other Race
181-200	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	Vacant Housing Units
1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

<sup>1</sup>Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

## Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

**Undercoverage**—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

**Respondent and Enumerator Error**—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

**Processing Error**—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

**Nonresponse**—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

## **EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA**

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total <sup>1</sup>	Size of publication area <sup>2</sup>													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

<sup>1</sup>For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$  = Estimate of characteristic total

<sup>2</sup>The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage <sup>1</sup>												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

<sup>1</sup>For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$  = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—North Dakota-Minnesota

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
<b>POPULATION</b>				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.6	2.5	2.1	1.4
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.8	1.6	1.2	0.8
Place of birth.....	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.1
Citizenship.....	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.8	1.5	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.9	2.2	1.7	1.1
Household type.....	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.6
<b>HOUSING</b>				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5

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# APPENDIX D.

## Collection and Processing Procedures

### CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures .....	D-2
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### ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

#### Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

#### Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

**Persons in the Armed Forces**—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

**Persons on Maritime Ships**—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

**Persons Away at School**—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

**Persons in Institutions**—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

**Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day**—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

## DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

## Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

## Followup

**Nonresponse Followup**—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

**Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup**—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

## Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

## Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

## PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

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# APPENDIX E.

## Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

### Your Guide for the

# 1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
<b>How</b> to fill out your census form	<b>2</b>
<b>Example</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Your</b> answers are confidential	<b>2</b>
<b>Instructions</b> for the census questions	<b>3-11</b>
<b>What</b> the census is about	<b>12</b>
<b>Why</b> the census asks certain questions	<b>12</b>

CENSUS '90

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
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D-4



## Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

### H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

*Detached* means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

### H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

### H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

### H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

### b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

### H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

### H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day . . . . .	30	4 times a year . . . . .	3
By the week . . . . .	4	2 times a year . . . . .	6
Every other week . . . .	2	Once a year . . . . .	12

### b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

## Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

### H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

### H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

### H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

### H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

### H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

**Solar energy** is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

### H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

**Drilled wells**, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

### H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

### H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

### H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

### H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

### b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

## Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

**H20.** If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [ ] the two utilities.

**H21.** Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

**H22.** When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

**H23a.** The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

**H24a.** A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

**H25.** A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

**H26.** Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

## Instructions for Question 8

**8.** For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

## Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

**9.** A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

**10.** If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

**11.** Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

**12.** Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

**13.** Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

## Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

**14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

**b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

### Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

### Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

### Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No**, **lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

### Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

**15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

**17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

**18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

**19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

## Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

**20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

**21a.** Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

**22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

**d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

**e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

**23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

**b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

## Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.

- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.

- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.

- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."

- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following —

Metal furniture manufacturing  
Retail grocery store  
Petroleum refining  
Cattle ranch

Do not enter —

Furniture company  
Grocery store  
Oil company  
Ranch

- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following —

Production clerk  
Carpenter's helper  
Auto engine mechanic  
Registered nurse

Do not enter —

Clerk  
Helper  
Mechanic  
Nurse

- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.

For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

## Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.

- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.

If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.

- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.

- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.

- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.

- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.

Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.

Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.

- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers before Medicare deductions.

- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.

- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.

- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.

Do not include the following as income in any item:

- Refunds or rebates of any kind
- Withdrawals from savings of any kind
- Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
- Inheritances or insurance settlements
- Any type of loan
- Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

## **What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers**

### **Why are we taking a census?**

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

### **What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?**

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

### **How long have we been taking the census?**

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

### **How are you being counted?**

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

## **Why the Census Asks Certain Questions**

### **Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.**

*It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.*

#### **Name?**

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

#### **Value or rent?**

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

#### **Complete plumbing?**

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

#### **Place of birth?**

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

#### **Job?**

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

#### **Income?**

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

# OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

**The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.**

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

**How to get started—and get help.**

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

**Please answer and return your form promptly.**

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.  
**Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.**

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**Para personas de habla hispana -**

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**  
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628  
Approval Expires 07/31/91

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
LIBRARY

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

- 1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.**

### Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

### Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

- 1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.**

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

**NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.**

	PERSON 1	PERSON 2
<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	<p>Last name</p> <p>First name Middle initial</p>	<p>Last name</p> <p>First name Middle initial</p>
<p><b>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>	<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife      <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter      <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter      <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child      <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate      <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>
<p><b>3. Sex</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male      <input type="radio"/> Female</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male      <input type="radio"/> Female</p>
<p><b>4. Race</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese      <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino      <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian      <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean      <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese      <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese      <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino      <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian      <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean      <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese      <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>
<p><b>5. Age and year of birth</b></p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0</p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0</p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0</p>
<p><b>6. Marital status</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married      <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed      <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married      <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed      <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>
<p><b>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>

## NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

<b>PERSON 7</b>	
Last name _____	
First name _____	Middle initial _____
<b>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</b> <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother or Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative	
<b>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</b> <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative	
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1	9 0 1 0 1 0
2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	

**H1a.** Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ No

**b.** Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ No

**H2.** Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer  
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house  
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses  
☐ A building with 2 apartments  
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments  
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments  
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments  
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments  
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments  
☐ Other

**H3.** How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment?

Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room    ☐ 4 rooms    ☐ 7 rooms  
☐ 2 rooms    ☐ 5 rooms    ☐ 8 rooms  
☐ 3 rooms    ☐ 6 rooms    ☐ 9 or more rooms

**H4.** Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?  
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?  
☐ Rented for cash rent?  
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

**H5a.** Is this house on ten or more acres?

☐ Yes    ☐ No

**b.** Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

☐ Yes    ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

**H6.** What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- ☐ Less than \$10,000    ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999  
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999    ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999  
☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999    ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999  
☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999    ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999  
☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999    ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999  
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999    ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999  
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999    ☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999  
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999    ☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999  
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999    ☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999  
☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999    ☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999  
☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999    ☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999  
☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999    ☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999  
☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999    ☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

**H7a.** What is the monthly rent?

- ☐ Less than \$80    ☐ \$375 to \$399  
☐ \$80 to \$99    ☐ \$400 to \$424  
☐ \$100 to \$124    ☐ \$425 to \$449  
☐ \$125 to \$149    ☐ \$450 to \$474  
☐ \$150 to \$174    ☐ \$475 to \$499  
☐ \$175 to \$199    ☐ \$500 to \$524  
☐ \$200 to \$224    ☐ \$525 to \$549  
☐ \$225 to \$249    ☐ \$550 to \$599  
☐ \$250 to \$274    ☐ \$600 to \$649  
☐ \$275 to \$299    ☐ \$650 to \$699  
☐ \$300 to \$324    ☐ \$700 to \$749  
☐ \$325 to \$349    ☐ \$750 to \$999  
☐ \$350 to \$374    ☐ \$1,000 or more

**b.** Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes    ☐ No

## FOR CENSUS USE

<b>A. Total persons</b>	<b>B. Type of unit</b> Occupied    Vacant	<b>D. Months vacant</b> <input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more	<b>G. DO</b>	<b>ID</b>
0 0	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<b>E. Complete after</b> <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> Q <input type="radio"/> QA    JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> IA    JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM <input type="radio"/>	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1 1	<b>C1. Vacancy status</b> <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant		<input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
2 2	<b>C2. Is this unit boarded up?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
3 3			3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
4 4			4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
5 5			5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
6 6			6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
7 7			7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
8 8			8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
9 9			9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9

<p><b>H8.</b> When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier         </p>	<p><b>H14.</b> Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood  <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP  <input type="radio"/> Electricity  <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.  <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke  <input type="radio"/> Wood  <input type="radio"/> Solar energy  <input type="radio"/> Other fuel  <input type="radio"/> No fuel used         </p>	<p><b>H20.</b> What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p><b>a. Electricity</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used       </p>
<p><b>H9.</b> How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms         </p>	<p><b>H15.</b> Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company?  <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well?  <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well?  <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?         </p>	<p><b>b. Gas</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used       </p>
<p><b>H10.</b> Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H16.</b> Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer  <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool  <input type="radio"/> No, use other means         </p>	<p><b>c. Water</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge       </p>
<p><b>H11.</b> Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H17.</b> About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959  <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949  <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier  <input type="radio"/> Don't know         </p>	<p><b>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used       </p>
<p><b>H12.</b> Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H18.</b> Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	
<p><b>H13.</b> How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> 1  <input type="radio"/> 2  <input type="radio"/> 3  <input type="radio"/> 4  <input type="radio"/> 5  <input type="radio"/> 6  <input type="radio"/> 7 or more         </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p><b>H19a.</b> Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20  <input type="radio"/> No         </p> <p><b>b.</b> In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999  <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499  <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999  <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999  <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more         </p>	

**INSTRUCTION:**

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

**H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

**H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

**H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b  
☐ Yes, contract to purchase }  
☐ No — Skip to H24a

**b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

**c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment  
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

**d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment  
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

**H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to H25

**b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —  
**H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —  
**H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

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PERSON 1		
Last name	First name	Middle initial
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? <u>7</u>		
(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?		
<input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.		
<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.		
<input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE — high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college — Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college — Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.)		
(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		
14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?		
<input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No		
b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?		
(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country <u>7</u>		
(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)		
(2) Name of county in the U.S. <u>7</u>		
(3) Name of city or town in the U.S. <u>7</u>		
(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits		
15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16		
b. What is this language? <u>7</u>		
(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)		
c. How well does this person speak English?		
<input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all		
16. When was this person born?		
<input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person		
17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.		
<input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18		
b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.		
<input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time		
c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? <u>      </u> Years		
18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —		
a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
b. Prevents this person from working at a job?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —		
a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
If this person is a female —		
20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.		
None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more		
<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		
21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25		
b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. <u>      </u> Hours		
22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?		
If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.		
a. Address (Number and street) <u>7</u>		
(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)		
b. Name of city, town, or post office <u>7</u>		
c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits		
d. County <u>7</u>		
e. State <u>7</u>		
f. ZIP Code <u>7</u>		

<p><b>23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?</b> If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Car, truck, or van    <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle  <input type="radio"/> Bus or trolley bus    <input type="radio"/> Bicycle  <input type="radio"/> Streetcar or trolley car    <input type="radio"/> Walked  <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated    <input type="radio"/> Worked at home  <input type="radio"/> Railroad    <input type="radio"/> Skip to 28  <input type="radio"/> Ferryboat    <input type="radio"/> Other method  <input type="radio"/> Taxicab         </p> <p><i>If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.</i></p> <p><b>b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Drove alone    <input type="radio"/> 5 people  <input type="radio"/> 2 people    <input type="radio"/> 6 people  <input type="radio"/> 3 people    <input type="radio"/> 7 to 9 people  <input type="radio"/> 4 people    <input type="radio"/> 10 or more people         </p>	<p><b>28. Industry or Employer</b></p> <p><b>a. For whom did this person work?</b> If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle <input type="radio"/> and print the branch of the Armed Forces.</p> <p style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></p> <p>(Name of company, business, or other employer)</p> <p><b>b. What kind of business or industry was this?</b> Describe the activity at location where employed.</p> <p style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></p> <p>(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)</p> <p><b>c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Manufacturing    <input type="radio"/> Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)  <input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade  <input type="radio"/> Retail trade         </p>	<p><b>32. INCOME IN 1989 —</b> Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</p> <p><b>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No    \$ _____ .00            Annual amount — Dollars         </p> <p><b>b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No    \$ _____ .00            Annual amount — Dollars         </p> <p><b>c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No    \$ _____ .00            Annual amount — Dollars         </p> <p><b>d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No    \$ _____ .00            Annual amount — Dollars         </p> <p><b>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No    \$ _____ .00            Annual amount — Dollars         </p> <p><b>f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No    \$ _____ .00            Annual amount — Dollars         </p> <p><b>g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No    \$ _____ .00            Annual amount — Dollars         </p> <p><b>h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No    \$ _____ .00            Annual amount — Dollars         </p> <p><b>33. What was this person's total income in 1989?</b> Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None    OR    \$ _____ .00            Annual amount — Dollars         </p>
<p><b>24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?</b></p> <p style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> a.m.  <input type="radio"/> p.m.         </p> <p><b>b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?</b></p> <p style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></p> <p>Minutes — Skip to 28</p>	<p><b>29. Occupation</b></p> <p><b>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</b></p> <p style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></p> <p>(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)</p> <p><b>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</b></p> <p style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></p> <p>(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)</p>	<p><b>32. INCOME IN 1989 —</b> (Continued from previous page)</p>
<p><b>25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff  <input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions  <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization  <input type="radio"/> Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)  <input type="radio"/> State GOVERNMENT employee  <input type="radio"/> Federal GOVERNMENT employee  <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  <input type="radio"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm         </p>	<p><b>32. INCOME IN 1989 —</b> (Continued from previous page)</p>
<p><b>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 27         </p> <p><b>b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No, already has a job  <input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill  <input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.)  <input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job         </p>	<p><b>31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 32         </p> <p><b>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?</b> Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</p> <p style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></p> <p>Weeks</p> <p><b>c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</b></p> <p style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></p> <p>Hours</p>	<p><b>32. INCOME IN 1989 —</b> (Continued from previous page)</p>
<p><b>28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.</b> Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.</p>		

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

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LIBRARY

# APPENDIX F.

## Data Products and User Assistance

### CONTENTS

Data Products .....	F-1
Geographic Products .....	F-3
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Sources of Assistance .....	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

### DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

### Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

### Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

**Public Law 94-171 Data**—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

**Summary Tape Files (STF's)**— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

**Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)**—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

**Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files**—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

**Other Special Computer Tape Files**—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

## Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

## Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

## Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

## Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

**User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations**— UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

**Special Tabulations**—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

## GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

### Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

**County Block Maps**—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

**County Subdivision Outline Maps**—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

**Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

**Voting District Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

### Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

### Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

## REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

## SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

### U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

**Washington, DC, Contacts**—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

## Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

## Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

## Other Sources of Products and Services

**State Data Centers**—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

**National Services Program**—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

**National Clearinghouse**—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

**Depository Libraries**—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

## OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People*: Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry*: Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction*: Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms*: Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments*: Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade*: Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations*: Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

### Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

### Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

### Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

### Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

### Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

### Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

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**100-PERCENT COMPONENT**

**Population**

Household relationship  
Sex  
Race  
Age  
Marital status  
Hispanic origin

**Housing**

Number of units in structure  
Number of rooms in unit  
Tenure—owned or rented  
Value of home or monthly rent  
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)  
Vacancy characteristics

---

**SAMPLE COMPONENT**

**Population**

*Social characteristics:*

Education—enrollment and attainment  
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.  
Ancestry  
Language spoken at home  
Migration (residence in 1985)  
Disability  
Fertility  
Veteran status

*Economic characteristics:*

Labor force  
Occupation, industry, and class of worker  
Place of work and journey to work  
Work experience in 1989  
Income in 1989  
Year last worked

**Housing**

Year moved into residence  
Number of bedrooms  
Plumbing and kitchen facilities  
Telephone in unit  
Vehicles available  
Heating fuel  
Source of water and method of sewage disposal  
Year structure built  
Condominium status  
Farm residence  
Shelter costs, including utilities

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NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
<b>100-Percent and Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data—Con.</b>				
1990 CP-1-1A	<b>General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	<b>General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	<b>General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CP-2	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	<b>Population Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CH-1	<b>General Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdi- visions of 1,000 or more inhabit- ants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	<b>General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vations, trust lands, tribal jurisdic- tion statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CH-2	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabit- ants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	<b>Housing Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census sub- jects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>

Geographic areas

Description

STF 1 (100 percent)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B <sup>3</sup>	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs	
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

<sup>1</sup>Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

<sup>2</sup>Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

<sup>3</sup>Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas ( MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

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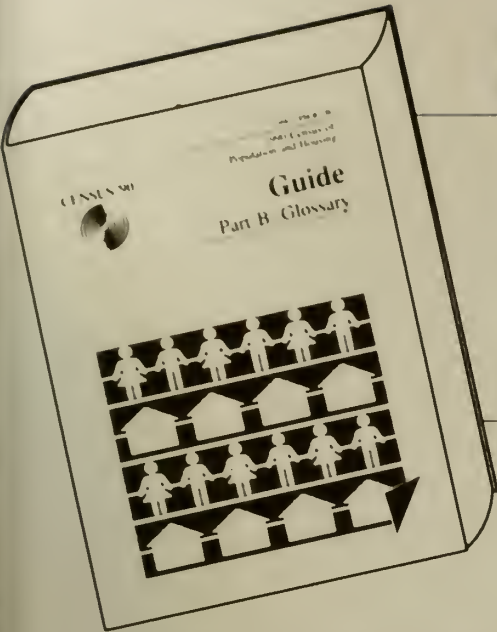
## APPENDIX G.

### Maps

**Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps**—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

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electronic media. (The geographic, population, and housing definitions are drawn from appendixes to 1990 census reports and technical documentation.)

• **Geographic** definitions cover specific characteristics of an entity, such as type of geographic code and how boundaries are determined. • **Population and housing** definitions identify the related item numbers on the 1990 census questionnaire (included as an appendix), define the concepts involved, and note the items comparability to previous censuses. • **Technical** terms associated with the collection, processing, and tabulation of 1990 census data also are included, along with terms used in working with data files on

If you are using 1990 census results, you will find the *Guide*, Part A, Text an indispensable reference. It offers the information you need on such subjects as:

- Data products
- Geographic terms and products
- Where to find assistance
- Population and housing concepts
- Census procedures

Still to come is an index to the 1990 census Summary Tape Files, which will be Part C.

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